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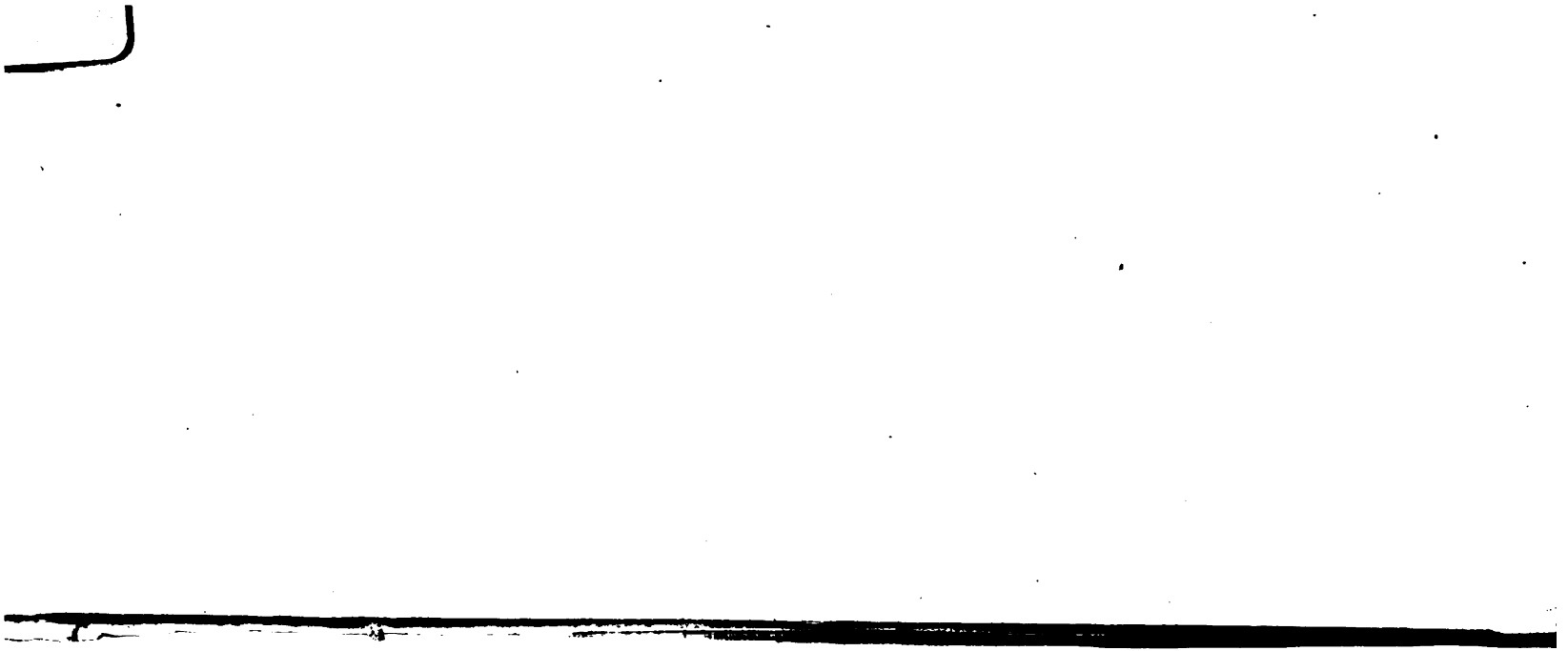

THE

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OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FOR THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

1889-'90.

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51ST CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 437.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS

OF THE

UNITED STATES

WITH

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

DURING

THE YEARS 1887 AND 1888.

(ANNUAL REPORTS FROM THE CONSULS OF THE UNITED STATES ON THE COMMERCE, MANUFACTURES, INDUSTRIES, ETC., OF THEIR SEVERAL DISTRICTS FOR THE ABOVE YEARS.)

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1889.

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AFRICA.

ALGERIA.

REPORT BY CONSUL GREELET, OF ALGIERS.

The number of persons in Algeria engaged in agriculture at the end of the year 1887 may be estimated at 3,246,300, of which number 206,960 are Europeans and 3,039,341 are natives. Comparing these figures with those of the year 1886 (187,033 Europeans and 3,098,220 natives), a considerable increase is noticeable.

The value of agricultural material has also increased. In the latter year 357,567 agricultural implements are reported, and their value fixed at 24,502,250 francs; while in the former the estimated value is 24,207,045 francs.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

The number of head of farm stock in the hands of the European and native growers reached in 1887 the figure of 17,973,431, divided as follows:

Sorts.	Belonging to—		Total.
	Europeans.	Natives.	
Horses	36,607	156,071	192,678
Mules	22,030	118,869	140,899
Asses	15,414	281,966	297,380
Camels	191	298,886	299,077
Oxen, cows, calves	138,536	1,071,623	1,210,159
Sheep	315,510	10,538,578	10,854,088
Goats	93,465	4,798,684	4,892,149
Hogs	86,901	100	87,001
	708,654	17,264,777	17,973,431

Comparing these figures with those of the preceding year (16,624,926 head) we notice a difference of nearly 1,500,000 in favor of 1887, and this difference is, for the most part, in the hands of the natives. The number of sheep, for example, owned by the natives is not much less that one and a half millions in advance of that of 1886.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

The following table indicates the results of the season of 1886-'87:

Cereals.	Farming.				Total.	
	European.		Native.			
	Surface.	Crop.	Surface.	Crop.	Surface.	Crop.
	Hectares.	100 *Kilos.*	*Hectares.*	100 *Kilos.*	*Hectares.*	100 *Kilos.*
Wheat	232,729	1,480,111	1,002,829	4,293,921	1,234,558	5,774,032
Rye	408	3,954			408	3,954
Barley	98,945	1,006,011	1,200,312	7,223,932	1,299,257	8,229,943
Oats	48,202	556,543	2,324	16,491	50,526	573,034
Maize	3,794	31,664	9,106	31,653	12,900	63,317
Bechna (sort of sorghum)	4,486	29,537	26,335	92,708	30,821	122,245
	338,564	3,107,820	2,240,906	11,658,705	2,629,470	14,766,525

Whereas in the preceding year the results were as follows:

Surface sowed	hectares...	2,803,224
Quantity harvested	tons...	1,662,494

The reason of this decrease may be attributed to the locust plague, especially in the department of Constantine.

VINE CULTURE.

The following table exhibits the extent and importance of vine culture in Algeria on the 31st of December, 1887:

Departments.	Europeans.		Natives.	
	Surface.	Wine crop.	Surface.	Wine crop.
	Hectares.	*Hectoliters.*	*Hectares.*	*Hectoliters.*
Algiers	30,119	944,538	1,947	723
Oran	32,816	711,064	1,077	158
Constantine	20,772	241,010	1,033	5,468
Total	83,737	1,896,612	4,057	6,349

At the same date of the preceding year the extent of surface planted was 70,041 hectares, and the production amounted to 1,666,000 hectoliters. By comparing the two results we see that about 8,000 hectares have been planted with vines during the year, and that the product in 1887 is nearly 300,000 hectoliters greater than that of 1886.

TOBACCO.

The number of planters, European and native, who have been engaged in tobacco-raising during the year, amounts to 8,942. The surface planted amounted to 10,239 hectares and the crop to 4,975,400 kilograms, as may be seen in the table.

Planters.	Number.	Surface.	Crop.
		Hectares.	*Kilograms.*
Europeans	1,411	2,484	2,411,979
Natives	7,531	7,755	2,563,421
Total	8,942	10,239	4,975,400

This result is sensibly inferior to that of the preceding year, which was as follows:

Planters, number	9,260
Surface cultivated, hectares	11,000
Crop, kilograms	5,632,000

OLIVE OIL.

One hundred and fifty-nine thousand six hundred and thirty-four hectoliters of olive oil have been made during the year 1887, viz, 12,697 by Europeans and 146,937 by the natives.

FLAX.

The surface sown in 1886-'87 was 1,751 hectares, and the amount raised 29,700 kilograms of the plant and 673,800 kilograms of the seed.

ALFA.

In 1887 the extent of surface from which alfa was gathered was 1,248,852 hectares, and the crop amounted to 224,000 tons. Of this 75,565 tons, worth about 8,915,000 francs, were exported to England. It may here be noted that Algeria is Great Britain's most important furnisher of this textile, as the amount she imports from all sources amounts to only about 200,000 tons.

The following table shows, by districts under both civil and military jurisdiction, the number of hectares from which this plant was gathered during the year 1887, the quantity gathered, etc.

Departments.	Districts.		Surfaces (hectares).					Total crop.
			Forests.		Estates.			
	Civil jurisdiction.	Military jurisdiction.	Municipal.	Government.	Government other than forests.	Municipal.	Private.	
								100 *kilos.*
Algiers	Algiers			9,526				4,100
		Boghar				42,600		
		Djelfa				340,000		12,000
		Bou-Saada				12,000		600
Oran	Oran			24,500		7,600	8,750	17,700
	Eleucen			15,446			5,684	31,500
	Bel Abbes			182,000		50,000	60,000	550,000
	Mascara			23,800		10,000		9,620
		Mecheria				26,000		40,000
		Saida				180,000	2,000	120,000
		Marnia					2,000	925,000
		El Aricka		7,500		90,00		
Constantine	Batna		3,307	76,355				514,500
	Guelma					8,000		15,000
	Sétif		1,000	52,284	500	3,000	5,500	
Total			4,307	391,411	500	769,200	83,434	2,240,020

According to a decree dated January 22, 1886, a prize was offered for the best treatise on the working of the alfa fields. This prize amounted to 4,000 francs, the largest proportion of which has been attributed to Dr. Trabut, professor at the medical school at Algiers.

Appropriations to agricultural societies.—Appropriations amounting altogether to 19,250 francs have been accorded to twenty-eight different agricultural societies in order to encourage them and permit them to publish the reports of their labors.

Prize accorded to "communes" for encouraging the planting of trees.—As in preceding years, the government has accorded special appropriations to a certain number of municipalities for the purpose of encouraging the planting of trees upon the grounds thereto belonging. The amount of these subventions was during the year 9,200 francs. Plants and seeds of trees have been given to municipalities which have requested them.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

Since 1879 yearly exhibitions of this nature have successively been held in the three provinces, that of 1887 being at Bouffarik. The experience thus obtained shows that the results are in general satisfactory. It has, however, been found that the majority of agriculturists have less interest in these exhibitions than if a greater lapse of time separated one from the other. The governor-general has, hence, requested that they be held less frequently and that the sums accorded for their encouragement be devoted, the years when no such exhibitions are held, to the payment of the expenses necessary to the participation of the colony in similar exhibitions held in France or in foreign countries. It is, hence, to be supposed that Algeria will be able to take a greater share in foreign exhibitions and increase her business relations with other countries.

LOCAL EXHIBITIONS.

Such exhibitions were organized in 1887 by agricultural societies in the three departments. During the year two were held in the departments of Algiers and Constantine, respectively, and seven in the department of Oran. The object was in some cases general, corresponding to the agricultural fair in the United States, and in some cases special, as, for example, seed or animal exhibits, plowing or vine-trimming matches, etc. For the support of these exhibitions the Government appropriated certain sums, varying in amount from 100 to 1,000 francs to each, in accordance with their respective importance.

PHYLLOXERA.

The methods of defending the vineyards against the phylloxeric pest and all the legislation on the subject has been already sent to the Department (dispatch dated March 18, 1887, No. 76).

During the year under consideration a general visit was made, under the direction of the department syndicates, to the vineyards in the provinces of Algiers and Oran, commencing about the middle of April and finished in August. The vineyards of the department of Constantine were examined by a committee appointed by the Prêfet. Independently of this general visit of inspection, all the vineyards in which any withering of the plants has been reported have been particularly examined by the delegates of the department. They have also been charged with an examination of the American vines, in accordance with article 7 of the law of 1886, translation of which has been forwarded you (dispatch No. 76, above mentioned).

According to the provisions of the law, an indemnity amounting to 7,296 francs has been accorded to proprietors whose vines were, during the year, destroyed to prevent the spread of phylloxera.

SUBSIDIES TO HORSE-BREEDING SOCIETIES.

The sum appropriated to the different societies of Algeria during the year 1887 amounted to 39,800 francs. This has been employed in premiums offered at the different races of the societies.

The results of the operations at the different stations in the three departments were as follows:

Departments.	Stations.	Stallions.	Mares covered.
Algiers	47	200	5,897
Oran	31	197	7,611
Constantine	19	197	5,143
Total	97	594	18,651

SANITARY INSPECTION OF ANIMALS.

To prevent the attack and spread of contagious diseases in animals, the main features of the law of July 21, 1881, were by a decree dated November 12, 1887, made applicable to Algeria.

FOREST SUPERVISION.

This supervision is in Algeria extended over a surface of 2,785,186 hectares of forests belonging in part to the government and in part to municipalities. It extends also to woods and uncultivated lands of private owners which are situated in the mountainous districts.

The care of the forests is a work of the greatest importance, and imposes a particularly delicate task upon the local government. An intelligent intervention of the forest-service in the disposition of the woods belonging to private individuals, the regulation of pasturage, the reclamation of mountain lands carried on in virtue of the law of December 9, 1885, will allow the state at no very distant date to re-establish important masses of wood which are destined to exert a most beneficent effect upon the water and climate.

CHAS. E. GRELLET,
Consul.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Algiers, February 13, 1889.

CAPE COLONY.

Imports and exports at Cape Colony for the year ending December 31, 1888.

Description.	Value entered.	Description.	Value entered.
IMPORTS.		Sugar	$1,045,250
Merchandise	$26,529,651	Tobacco and cigars	175,684
Colonial Government articles	1,044,992	EXPORTS.	
Imperial Government articles	22,084	Aloes	15,080
Specie	6,490,617	Argols	14,094
	34,067,344	Copper ore	4,164,062
		Corn and grain	95,251
Agricultural implements	164,802	Feathers (ostrich)	1,690,273
Ale and beer	365,204	Fish (cured)	120,815
Butter	108,013	Hair (angora)	1,484,059
Cabinetware, etc	461,214	Hides	323,928
Candles	195,250	Horns	25,000
Carriages, etc	49,513	Ivory	10,152
Cheese	118,219	Skins (goat and sheep)	1,592,870
Clocks	31,327	Spirits (brandy)	10,000
Flour	47,637	Wine (all kinds)	94,658
Cotton manufactures	2,639,256	Wool (fleece washed)	899,552
Dynamite, etc	815,868	Wool (scoured)	5,132,240
Hardware	1,249,622	Wool (grease)	4,530,347
Manufactures of leather	1,459,783	Other articles	22,338,057
Machinery	1,067,788		
Soap (common)	194,954	Total	42,440,438
Spirits	431,456		

Navigation at the port of Cape Colony for the year ending December 31, 1888.

From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Cape Town	374	851,742	319	142,457	376	853,876	317	139,341
Port Nolloth	24	4,368	60	26,425	24	4,368	58	26,206
Simon's Town	10	25,309	4	4,212	10	25,309	4	4,212
Mossel Bay	215	370,586	6	2,135	215	370,586	5	1,934
Kuysna	96	45,197	2	715	96	45,197	2	715
Port Elizabeth	382	773,171	167	89,657	379	769,070	137	72,851
Port Alfred	21	10,687	4	84	21	10,687	4	84
East London	321	703,040	17	4,723	317	699,987	14	3,976
St. John's River	14	1,206	2	52	14	1,206	2	52

Of the inward, 6 steamers and 218 sailing vessels were foreign. Of the outward, 6 steamers and 182 sailing vessels were foreign. All others British.

CAPE TOWN.

Imports and exports between Cape Town, Africa, and the United States, for the year ending December 31, 1888.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
IMPORTS.		IMPORTS—continued.	
Brush ware	£231	Hardware and cutlery	£1,288
Butter	8	Implements (agricultural)	383
Carriages and carts	271	India-rubber goods	138
Clocks and watches	65	Instruments, musical	197
Cordage	447	Lard, 21,308 pounds	484
Cotton piece goods	69	Leather, 11,433 pounds	473
Drugs and chemicals	857	Leather manufactures	
Furniture and cabinetware	369	Linens, piece goods	1,053

Imports and exports between Cape Town, Africa, and the United States—Continued.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
IMPORTS—continued.		EXPORTS.	
Machinery, agricultural	£1,372	Argols	£225
Machinery, mining and manufacturing	100	Buchu leaves	620
Meats, salted and cured	581	Curios	10
Oil (petroleum)	2,798	Feathers (ostrich)	38,392
Provisions (oilman's stores)	1,530	Flowers, everlasting	580
Soap (common brown)	228	Iron, old	440
Sugar	1,240	Skins, goat	56
Tobacco (manufactured)	2,000	Stone, building	44
Wood (staves, £6,083)	10,000	Stone, rough	103
		Wool, grease	49,589
Total	37,268	Total	89,859

GEO. F. HOLLIS,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Cape Town, December 31, 1888.

ST. HELENA.

IMPORTS.

Imports at St. Helena for the year ending December 31, 1888.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.
Australia:			
Animals:			
Oxen, number	1	$50.00	
Sheep, do	104	1,060.00	
Beer (duty paid), dozen	39	120.00	$9.75
Butter, packages	2	35.00	
Cigars (duty paid), do	4	10.00	1.00
Flour and meal, do	1,627	10,095.00	
Grain and bran, do	69	3,410.00	
Grease, do	13	175.00	
Mineral water, do	7	80.00	
Oilman stores, do	24	145.00	
Onions, do	4	20.00	
Potatoes, do	48	130.00	
Spirits warehoused, gallons	12	30.00	
Wine (duty paid), do	90	465.00	56.25
Total for Australia		15,825.00	67.00
Calcutta:			
Bags, packages	1	15.00	
Beef and pork, do	5	105.00	
Cigars (duty paid), do	340	450.00	86.50
Grease, do	19	190.00	
Lime juice (duty paid), gallons	35	60.00	8.75
Marine stores, packages	1	50.00	
Matting, do	2	50.00	
Oilman stores, do	20	145.00	
Rice, bags	1,224	4,940.00	
Tea, packages	7	115.00	
Tobacco (duty paid), pounds	70	25.00	17.50
Total for Calcutta		6,145.00	112.70
Cape of Good Hope:			
Animals:			
Oxen, number	90	6,250.00	
Horses, do	1	75.00	
Sheep, do	328	2,050.00	
Ale (duty paid), hogsheads	198	5,220.00	940.50
Beef and pork, packages	31	475.00	
Biscuits, do	59	235.00	
Chemicals and drugs, do	2	50.00	

Imports at St. Helena for the year ending December 31, 1888—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.
Cape of Good Hope—Continued.			
Coffee ..... packages	2	$40.00	
Dates ..... do	100	225.00	
Drapery and haberdashery ..... do	1	45.00	
Flour and meal ..... do	220	1,425.00	
Forage ..... cwt.	354	510.00	
Fruit, dried ..... packages	11	95.00	
Fruit, green ..... do	26	80.00	
Grain and bran ..... do	471	1,575.00	
Grease ..... do	5	20.00	
Indian corn ..... do	210	820.00	
Petroleum in cases ..... do	560	850.00	
Onions ..... do	47	280.00	
Oilman stores ..... do	111	490.00	
Potatoes ..... bags	78	285.00	
Rice ..... do	640	3,300.00	
Seeds ..... packages	2	10.00	
Stove, cooking ..... do	1	5.00	
Sugar ..... bags	100	650.00	
Wine:			
Warehoused ..... gallons	3,642	2,415.00	
Duty paid ..... do	1,119	1,200.00	$699.37
Total Cape of Good Hope	(*)	27,675.00	1,639.87
Port Nolloth, west coast of Africa:			
Animals:			
Oxen ..... number	11	625.00	
Sheep ..... do	98	625.00	
Total	.....	1,250.00	.....
Mauritius:			
Sugar ..... packages	1,823	11,770.00	
Madeira:			
Furniture ..... packages	22	65.00	
Onions ..... do	119	285.00	
Total	.....	350.00	
Manila:			
Cigars (duty paid)	50	90.00	12.50
Rangoon:			
Cigars (duty paid)	40	50.00	10.00
United States of America:			
Beef and pork ..... barrels	201	4,055.00	
Bread ..... do	12	60.00	
Boats ..... number	1	25.00	
Bricks, fire ..... packages	2	15.00	
Brooms and brushes ..... do	31	65.00	
Butter ..... do	12	240.00	
Chemicals and drugs ..... do	1	10.00	
Coals ..... tons	3	35.00	
Drapery and haberdashery ..... packages	13	710.00	
Earthen and glass ware ..... do	15	110.00	
Fish ..... do	16	50.00	
Flour and meal ..... barrels	316	2,535.00	
Furniture ..... packages	66	290.00	
Grain ..... do	5	100.00	
Glass ..... do	1	5.00	
Implements, farming ..... packages	9	100.00	
Indian corn ..... do	4	50.00	
Lard ..... do	55	655.00	
Machinery ..... do	1	5.00	
Marine stores ..... do	23	295.00	
Oars ..... do	16	50.00	
Oil cake and meal ..... do	12	305.00	
Oilman stores ..... do	38	660.00	
Petroleum in cases ..... do	703	1,575.00	
Soap and starch ..... do	59	330.00	
Stoves ..... do	7	160.00	
Sugar ..... do	26	280.00	
Timber ..... cubic feet	3,526	1,000.00	
Stores imported and transhipped on board the whalers at this port ..... packages	519	18,040.00	
Total for the United States	.....	31,810.00	.....

* Exclusive of imperial stores for Her Majesty's Government service.

Imports at St. Helena for the year ending December 31, 1888—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.
United Kingdon:			
Beer in hogsheads	126	$3,510.00	$598.50
Beer in bottles ..... dozen quarts	1,023	2,120.00	255.75
Books and stationery ..... packages	21	805.00	.....
Boots and shoes ..... do	53	3,890.00	.....
Brooms and brushes ..... do	7	140.00	.....
Candles ..... do	112	1,570.00	.....
Carriages ..... number	2	775.00	.....
Cement and lime ..... packages	119	380.00	.....
Chemicals and drugs ..... do	67	2,085.00	.....
Cigars:			
Warehoused ..... pounds	140	125.00	.....
Duty paid ..... do	353	325.00	88.25
Coals ..... tons	874	2,250.00	.....
Confectionery ..... packages	72	1,470.00	.....
Earthen and glass ware ..... do	62	1,605.00	.....
Flour and meal ..... do	566	2,110.00	.....
Grain and bran ..... do	37	150.00	.....
Instruments, musical ..... do	3	100.00	.....
Jewelry ..... do	1	150.00	.....
Lime juice ..... gallons	6	10.00	.....
Matches ..... cases	18	525.00	.....
Mineral water ..... packages	24	185.00	.....
Perfumery ..... do	6	215.00	.....
Rice ..... bags	1,966	8,899.00	.....
Soap and starch ..... packages	172	1,750.00	.....
Spirits:			
Warehoused ..... gallons	2,038	4,725.00	469.31
Duty paid	188	845.00	.....
Sugar ..... packages	700	6,675.00	.....
Tea ..... do	184	2,965.00	.....
Timber ..... cubic feet	530	200.00	.....
Tobacco:			
Warehoused ..... pounds	7,393	1,920.00	.....
Duty paid ..... do	2,259	845.00	564.75
Wine:			
Warehoused ..... gallons	3,996	3,270.00	.....
Duty paid ..... do	776	1,740.00	485.00
Drapery and haberdashery ..... packages	165	18,500.00	.....
Iron and hardware	289	5,480.00	.....
Provisions and oilman stores	2,022	29,355.00	.....
Total British	.....	111,645.00	2,461.16

RECAPITULATION.

Countries.	Value.	Duties.
United Kingdom	$111,645.00	$2,461.16
Calcutta	6,145.00	112.70
Cape of Good Hope	27,675.00	1,639.87
Port Nolloth, west coast of Africa	1,250.00	.....
Mauritius	11,770.00	.....
Australia	15,825.00	67.00
Madeira	350.00	.....
Manila	90.00	12.50
Rangoon	50.00	10.00
United States of America	31,810.00	.....
Total	206,610.00	4,303.23

EXPORTS.

Exports from St. Helena for the year ending December 31, 1888.

Description.	Quantity.	Value (including costs and charges).
United Kingdom:		
Clocks.....cases...	1	$50.00
Empty drums and tanks.....number...	105	1,015.00
Guano.....tons...	20	525.00
Hides.....number...	412	500.00
Horns.....packages...	4	25.00
Old metal.....do.....	78	605.00
Wool.....bales...	72	2,000.00
Skins.....do....	24	400.00
Stone.....packages...	10	10.00
Specie.....value..	.....	15,675.00
*Total.....	.....	20,805.00

*In addition to above exports there were transshipped from the American whaling fleet lying in this harbor and exported to the United States—

Description.	Quantity.	Value (including costs and charges),
United State, of America:		
Barrels of oil.....barrels...	4,635	$85,287.20
Bone.....pounds...	2,890	3,612.50
Ambergris.....do.....	22	4,400.00
Total.....	.....	93,299.70

Navigation at the port of St. Helena for the year ending December 31, 1888.

Flag.	From or to—	Sailing vessels entered.		Sailing vessels cleared.	
		No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
American	Whaling and the United States	18	3,756	17	3,614
Argentine	United Kingdom	1	374	1	374
Austrian	From Cape Good Hope	1	658	.....	.....
British	From United Kingdom and colonies, cleared for same and foreign countries.	18	16,391	18	16,391
British Colonial	do	2	322	2	322
German	United Kingdom and colonies	2	400	2	400
Italian	From British colonies to foreign countries	1	838	1	838
Norwegian	do	5	2,245	5	2,245
Swedish	From British colonies to foreign countries	1	247	1	247
		49	25,231	47	24,431

NOTE.—Exclusive of British mail steamers to and from the United Kingdom and the Cape of Good Hope.

JAMES B. COFFIN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
St. Helena, June 30, 1889.

SIERRA LEONE.

REPORT BY CONSUL LEWIS.

Knowing that the Department is anxious this report should be sent in as early as possible in the new year, I have, as usual, made special effort to obtain final figures to complete the tabulated statements; for should I wait to receive them in the ordinary way, I could not make this report before March, as the Gazette for November will not be printed before the middle of January, and December about the middle of February, but through the kindness of the collector of customs and the colonial secretary I am permitted to copy the figures from the original manuscripts, etc.

AGRICULTURE.

This department, I am satisfied, never will attain to anything like the importance which it deserves. There are, no doubt, a great many reasons why it will not.

Ginger and ground-nuts seem to be the only two things which are now cultivated for export, and the very low price of these articles now and for the past few years does not offer sufficient stimulus to exertion.

A penny per pound for ginger does not much more than pay for the labor expended. Again, there are no draught animals employed and no plowing done; the soil is dug up with stout hoes and but poorly done. Everything seems to tend to discourage any young men from entering this field, consequently the towns are overrun with young men and boys seeking clerkships, servants' places, etc., and the supply greatly exceeds the demand.

A botanical garden, on which a good sum of money raised by subscription was spent, was opened here in 1887 with a great flourish and sounding of trumpets, afterwards to be entirely neglected and allowed to go to utter ruin.

These undertakings are usually started by enterprising and overzealous Europeans who are here this year and gone next, hence no one is left who cares to continue the good work begun.

With regard to the ground-nut industry which has been so dead for a few years past, in the northern and adjoining rivers I hear nothing of its reviving, but at Bathurst, River Gambia, 480 miles north, I am told they have quite encouraging prospects for this season's crop.

EDUCATION.

So far as I have been able to judge during the year 1888, there has been no improvement over past years, and, if anything, I think the tendency has been a little downward. European teachers get sick often and have to go away for their health, and the native teachers are too easily satisfied and content to let things jog along in the easiest manner with plenty of memorizing and singing of hymns, which suits the children and is easy for the teacher. The inspector of schools has made his round of examinations, and I have no doubt he has learned by experience that to make any great reform is anything but an easy task. All the schools of 1887 have been in regular session during 1888.

POPULATION AND SANITARY CONDITION.

We have had no census since 1881, and so we do not know anything regarding the increase or decrease of population, but I should judge there is no great change, excepting it may be many aborigines from the interior temporarily residing in town, called hither by the large amount of work being done by the Imperial Government.

Sanitary conditions seem to receive little or no attention, as there is no officer whose business it is to look after this department. The nominal sanitary inspector is kept in the interior most of the time, until he gets sick, and then has to be sent away to England to save his life. This has been the case regularly in 1887 and 1888, and now, December 31, he is still absent in England, having been sent away ill. The health of the place, however, during the past year has been as good as any average year, nothing out of the usual having transpired.

The rain-fall has been 144 inches, as compared with 154 inches last year.

During the latter part of the year Governor Sir Samuel Rowe left for England ill, and only reached Madeira, where he died September 28.

Capt. James Shaw Hay, formerly administrator at the Gambia, has now been appointed governor of Sierra Leone. Gambia no longer forms part of this colony, as it has recently been detached and is now independent of Sierra Leone, reporting directly to the home government.

GARRISON AND FORTIFICATION.

The First West India Regiment, which has been here now for the last three years, was relieved in December of this year by the Second West India Regiment, which regiment will now remain here for the next three years.

As recorded in my last report, the Imperial Government is still working on the fortifications. No guns have yet been sent out. I am now informed that work has already been begun on new barracks for a regiment of white troops which it is said will be sent out to man the fortifications when fully completed and guns mounted.

TELEGRAPH, ETC.

The two companies reported in my last have during the year consolidated, at least in their working arrangements, as there is now at the close of the year but one office and one set of men; this, I believe, being found necessary to reduce expenses of operating. The African Direct is the one now here, and business goes on the same as usual; the rate per word to the United States being $1.68.

GENERAL TRADE, ETC.

As recorded before, there seems to be nothing new or of an encouraging nature. There is general complaint of hard times and dull trade, owing principally to the unsettled condition of the interior and low price of African produce in the European market.

Results of the war remain. Less rice is planted. What little farming the natives did was destroyed, and they are slow to cultivate more, as that, too, might be despoiled.

The price of some produce seems to be improving, such as palm oil and palm kernels.

The credit system here has been and is a great drawback, as many adventurers embark in trade who have nothing to lose and everything to gain. All kinds of business is largely overdone.

There are now five houses doing American trade where there were only two in 1878. There does not, nevertheless, seem to be any chance for profit, and there is no gain or increase in the sum total of American trade.

To sum up, this has been rather a quiet and uneventful year. The European merchants seem to be somewhat discouraged, for this place has so bad a reputation for health that unless business is good and a chance to make money it hardly pays Europeans to live here.

There are very few improvements made by the colonial government on account, it is said, of "no funds." The "chest" is always reported empty, although, as will be seen by the inclosed table, the customs revenue alone amounts to £51,229.

We are always looking for better trade and brighter prospects, which we hope to be able to note in another twelve months.

JUDSON A. LEWIS,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Sierra Leone, January 22, 1889.

Imports into Sierra Leone during the year 1888.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty paid.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ale and porter, 1s. per dozen.....dozen...	7,147	2,407 15 1	357 10 0
Guns, 2s. 6d.....number...	999		124 17 6
Guns, 4s.....do.....	148		29 12 0
Guns, 5s.....do.....	1	470 15 5	5 0
Guns, 10s.....do.....	4		2 0 0
Guns, 20s.....do.....	3		3 0 0
Gunpowder.....pounds...	164,016	2,443 18 8	491 17 5
Cartridges.....number..	1,650	15 12 6	4 2 6
Hardware.....	.....	9,851 12 6	1,395 3 2
Lumber.....feet..	703,507	3,456 11 8	281 7 10
Salt.....tons...	5,216	7,032 12 7	782 9 3
Sugar:			
Brown.....tons...	16	1,678 14 11	545 14 8
White.....do.....	8	1,293 18 10	533 18 5
Cordials.....gallons...	941	346 5 10	94 1 10
Brandy.....do.....	1,118	666 15 11	111 17 5

Imports into Sierra Leone during the year 1888—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty paid.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Geneva ..... gallons...	44,789	7,379 11 1	4,478 18 6
Rum ..... do.....	114,266	10,971 4 0	11,426 12 6
Whisky *et al* ..... do.....	18,437	2,527 0 3	1,843 16 0
Tobacco, manufactured ..... pounds...	3,531	649 0 4	353 1 5
Tobacco, unmanufactured ..... do.....	560,434	15,336 10 2	9,385 19 8
Wine, except claret ..... gallons...	4,300	2,427 19 5	314 5 3
Wine, claret ..... do.....	11,197	1,249 11 5	376 19 8
Oil, kerosene		3,376 15 10	2,490 18 5
Total		73,582 6 5	34,425 8 5
Liable to ad valorem duty:			
Cotton goods ..... packages...	4,583	88,714 12 8	.....
Woolen goods ..... do.....	220	4,135 10 8	.....
Haberdashery ..... do.....	1,896	14,706 12 6	.....
Cutlery	1,039	2,025 8 1	.....
Bread ..... cwt...	2,865	2,101 13 5	.....
Flour ..... do.....	5,303	5,849 1 9	.....
Rice, European and American ..... do.....	3,122	1,502 10 8	.....
Other articles		58,159 8 6	.....
Total		177,194 18 3	8,268 18 7

NOTE.—In the above account some articles do not pay duty.

Exports from Sierra Leone during the year 1888.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
		£ s. d.
Native products:		
Benni seed ..... cwt...	5,073	1,803 3 9
Cola nuts ..... do.....	7,207	23,940 3 10
Ground nuts ..... do.....	140	51 5 0
Gum copal ..... do.....	5,681	12,886 19 11
Dry hides ..... do.....	43,678	8,667 14 5
Palm oil ..... gallons...	262,303	12,285 13 8
Palm kernels ..... cwt...	276,405	97,185 1 7
Ginger ..... do.....	15,808	8,516 14 2
Rubber ..... do.....	11,302	66,445 3 11
Rice, African ..... bushels...	20,997	3,854 8 8
Total		235,636 8 11
European products:		
Cotton ..... packages...	2,306	35,034 13 8
Guns ..... do.....	4,565	1,523 12 6
Gunpowder ..... pounds...	157,620	705 14 3
Hardware ..... cwt...	2,148	2,491 12 10
Spirits ..... gallons...	91,194	6,090 4 6
Tobacco ..... pounds...	365,623	9,135 2 9
Specie ..... packages...	114	24,117 3 7
Other articles		26,200 10 2
Total		105,298 14 3

Trade between Sierra Leone and the United States.

Year.	Imports from the United States.	Exports to the United States.	Year.	Imports from the United States.	Exports to the United States.
1879	$231,526	$111,354	1884	$206,031	$232,240
1880	220,076	182,257	1885	239,207	259,620
1881	187,003	168,264	1886	190,331	202,614
1882	236,283	235,469	1887	171,837	150,545
1883	175,141	190,783	1888	148,745	76,854

Return showing the aggregate tonnage of ships entering the port of Sierra Leone during the years 1885 *to* 1888.

Quarter.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
January to March	57,834	49,261	48,592	62,553
April to June	56,524	56,287	47,828	64,405
July to September	51,689	61,225	50,573	77,634
October to December	53,888	55,769	58,386	72,419
Total	219,935	222,542	205,379	277,011

African produce exported to the United States direct from Sierra Leone, for the year ended December 31, 1888, *as shown by invoices on file.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Animals ....number...	233	$378.60	Ivory....pounds...	367½	$568.56
Bags, empty ....do....	3,14¢	452.16	Mats ....number...	480	43.20
Camwood ....tons...	25	972.13	Pepper ....pounds...	31,851	1,149.60
Charges	....	413.99	Rubber ....do....	5,394	1,335.00
Coffee....pounds...	180	14.40	Safe returned	....	....
Ginger ....do....	1,045,061	26,016.21½	Wax....pounds...	391	62.64
Harmonium ....number...	1	24.00			
Hides ....do....	39,794	45,344.92	Total	....	76,854.25½
Horns ....do....	8,074	78.84			

There is a very large falling off in exports for 1888.

List of American vessels arriving and departing from Sierra Leone during 1888.

Vessel.	Rig.	From—	To—,	Value inward.	Value outward.
Belmont	Bk.	Boston	Boston	$28,255.22	$23,616.30½
Monrovia	Bk.	Monrovia	New York	....	9,868.74
Solitaire	Sch.	Boston	Leeward	....	....
Liberia	Bk.	New York	Leeward	6,700.65	....
Sullivan	Brig.	Satilla River	St. Thomas	3,789.52	....
Chas. A. Sparks	Brig.	Boston	Barbadoes	....	....
Liberia	Bk.	Monrovia	New York	....	6,027.70
Arlington	....	Boston	Trinidad	27,709.58	....
Rebecca Goddard	Bk.	Boston	Accra	3,900.00	....
Liberia	Bk.	New York	Monrovia	6,420.16	....
St. Croix	Sch.	Boston	Boston	5,742.29	13,946.39
Monrovia	Bk.	New York	Monrovia	13,638.43	....
Liberia	Bk.	Monrovia	New York	....	3,223.84
White Cloud	Bk.	Boston	....	....	....
Total	....	....	....	96,155.85	56,682.97½

NOTE.—Total arrivals, 14; departures, 13. Norwegian bark *Mobil* arrived in April from New York with cargo valued at $24,269.44, and returned with African product, $20,171.28. The steamer *Cumbrian* (English) arrived twice during the year from Boston with cargo valued at $28,329; all this in addition to the above table. Total imports from United States, $148,745.29; total exports to the United States, $76,854.25½.

Customs revenue of Sierra Leone for the year 1888.

Items of revenue.	Amount.			Items of revenue.	Amount.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Imports	43,742	9	6	Warehouse rent	1,279	4	6
Exports	137	15	11	Treble shed rent	35	0	8
Light	1,494	4	0	Wharfage	3,942	18	7
Harbor	593	17	6				
Auction	3	17	6	Total	51,229	8	2

Total imports and exports of Sierra Leone as shown by customs reports.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1879	£1,825,858	£1,397,186	1884	£2,063,649	£1,154,465
1880	2,242,829	1,425,822	1885	1,429,035	1,543,856
1881	1,672,326	1,756,136	1886	1,191,468	1,537,852
1882	1,178,264	1,594,025	1887	1,484,295	1,529,236
1883	1,186,055	2,123,390	1888	1,203,730	1,131,054

Return showing rain-fall.

Period.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
	Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*
January to March	1.47	0.67	1.88	0.19	5.20	3.71
April to June	27.56	42.57	22.93	39.97	34.76	30.93
July to September	92.31	83.08	99.85	148.03	87.00	87.53
October to December	21.81	19.58	17.12	29.25	27.78	21.82
Total	143.15	145.90	141.78	217.44	154.74	143.99

Return of births and deaths which have been registered in Freetown and districts for year ending December 31, 1888.

District.	Births.			Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Freetown	290	260	550	290	241	531
First Eastern	59	52	111	68	61	129
Second Eastern	98	94	192	100	99	199
Mountain	91	93	184	69	72	141
Western	117	81	198	77	57	134
Isles de Los	39	48	87	30	38	68
Sherbro	13	18	31	29	9	38
Total	707	646	1,353	663	577	1,240

NOTE.--No report for December in Second Eastern district.

NORTH AMERICA.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

FORT ERIE.

REPORT BY CONSUL WHELAN.

As has been stated in former reports, the attention of the people of this consular district is mainly directed to agriculture and the raising of live-stock; and the manufacturing interests are but of little consequence.

The early spring of 1888 was dry, cold, and frosty, and vegetation was backward, the season being two or three weeks later than that of 1887. The more advanced spring and early summer were very dry, and the rain-fall was much less than the average for the six preceding years. On the whole, the outlook for the grain and hay crops was unfavorable, and not very promising for cattle and their produce.

AREA.

The total assessed rural area of the Province of Ontario for 1888 was something over 22,000,000 acres. The total area in crops was 8,000,000 acres, besides 2,535,600 acres of cleared land used as pasturage. The wheat and hay crops seem to have suffered most from the early drought and unpropitious weather of April, May, and June.

CROPS.

Though wheat falls far short of the average crop in quantity, still the ripening and harvesting season was so favorable that the quality is good, being plump and hard and up to the standard weight. Hay was not much more than half an average crop, and the scarcity is greatly felt throughout the country. Barley was a fairly good crop both as to quantity and quality, and although rain set in before the crop could be housed or protected, causing more or less discoloration, yet one-half of the barley is of bright and excellent sample.

The following comparative tables show the acreage of the principal crops, the total yield, and the yield per acre for the years 1888 and 1887, and the average for six and seven years.

Crops.	Area.	Quantity.	Average per acre.	Crops.	Area.	Quantity.	Average per acre.
Fall wheat:	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Bush.*	**Barley:**	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Bush.*
1888	826,537	13,830,787	16.7	1888	895,432	23,366,569	26.1
1887	897,743	14,440,611	16.1	1887	767,346	17,134,838	22.3
1882–1887	986,292	19,603,304	20.2	1882–1887	734,540	19,166,413	26.1
Spring wheat:				**Oats:**			
1888	367,850	6,453,559	17.5	1888	1,849,868	65,466,911	35.4
1887	484,821	5,633,117	11.6	1887	1,682,463	49,848,101	29.6
1882–1887	626,104	9,713,879	15.5	1882–1887	1,522,622	54,419,177	35.7

Crops.	Area.	Quantity.	Average per acre.	Crops.	Area.	Quantity.	Average per acre.
Rye:	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Bush.*	Buckwheat:	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Bush.*
1888	64,087	1,295,302	15.4	1888	57,528	1,222,283	21.2
1887	68,362	894,887	13.1	1887	64,143	1,025,353	16.0
1882–1887	115,206	1,700,115	14.8	1882–1888	61,685	1,367,427	22.2
Pease:				Potatoes:			
1888	696,653	14,269,863	20.5	1888	153,915	22,273,607	144.7
1887	726,756	12,173,332	16.8	1887	140,283	10,678,000	76.1
1882-1887	625,207	12,932,450	20.7	1882–1888	155,766	18,919,185	121.5
Beans:				Mangel-wurzels:			
1888	22,700	531,526	23.5	1888	21,459	10,020,659	467.0
1887	20,275	275,975	13.6	1887	17,024	5,695,761	317.8
1882-1887	22,133	451,313	20.4	1882–1888	17,906	7,826,216	437.1
Hay and clover:		*Tons.*	*Tons.*	Carrots:			
1888	2,292,688	2,009,017	0.88	1888	11,524	3,898,584	338.3
1887	2,280,643	3,093,610	1.36	1887	9,110	2,105,686	231.1
1882–1887	2,202,352	3,098,547	1.41	1882–1888	10,162	3,590,903	353.4
Corn (in ear):		*Bushels.*	*Bush.*	Turnips:			
1888	222,971	17,436,780	78.2	1888	113,188	45,466,183	401.7
1887	163,893	8,404,752	51.3	1887	105,322	31,413,456	298.2
1882–1888	182,084	12,290,797	67.5	1882–1888	100,171	39,246,211	391.8

LIVE-STOCK.

Owing to the failure of the hay crop and the scarcity of fodder in general, farmers have parted with much of their stock, and prices are down.

The number of horses in the province is 596,218, some 21,000 more than in 1887.

Milch cows have increased by 33,238, although the number of all kinds of cattle is 20,000 less than in 1887.

WOOL CLIP.

The total wool clip for 1888 was 4,691,027 pounds, some 40,000 pounds more than in 1887, notwithstanding the fact that sheep had decreased 50,000 in number.

THE WELLAND CANAL.

The aqueduct and the enlargement and improvements on the Welland Canal are now fully complete, and along the whole length of the main line, from Port Colborne to Port Dalhousie, a depth of 14 feet of water is afforded. Between Port Dalhousie and Allanburgh, a distance of 11¾ miles, there are now two distinct lines of canal, the old line and the new or enlarged line. From Allanburgh to Port Colborne, 15 miles, there is but one channel, the old canal enlarged and improved. On the enlarged canal there are twenty-six locks, 45 by 270 feet each. The Welland has one entrance from Lake Ontario, at Port Dalhousie, serving for both new and old canals, and two from Lake Erie, one for the main line at Port Colborne, and one at Port Maitland, 18 miles farther up the lake, for the feeder. The feeder is 21 miles in length, has two locks, and a depth of 9 feet of water.

FREIGHT TRANSPORTED.

Appended is a statement of each article of freight transported on the Welland Canal during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, verified by the Hon. Edward Miall, commissioner of inland revenue, and showing the quantities in separate columns, going up (west) and down (east), together with the nationality of the ports of departure and of destination, and the total freight, up and down, from what ports to what ports. Also the number, nationality, and description of vessels, whether Canadian or United States, steam or sail, and the amount of freight carried by each nationality and class.

Number, tonnage, nationality, and description of vessels passed eastward through the Welland Canal, and quantity of freight, in tons, thereby transported during the season of 1888.

Description.	American.		Canadian.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Steam	114	106,012	121	85,782
Sail	214	69,216	275	86,423

American.	Vessels.	Freight.	Canadian.	Vessels.	Freight.
	No.	*Tons.*		*No.*	*Tons.*
From United States to United States:			From Canada to Canada:		
Steam	106	122,432	Steam	58	32,024
Sail	143	97,997	Sail	79	43,445
From United States to Canada:			From Canada to United States:		
Steam	8	6,611	Steam	7	2,955
Sail	71	43,300	Sail	22	14,530
From Canada to United States:			From United States to Canada:		
Steam			Steam	126	77,315
Sail			Sail	174	87,041

Nationality, description, and number of vessels passed westward through the Welland Canal during the season of 1888, *and the amount of freight thereby transported.*

Vessels:		
Canadian	No.	468
United States	do	326
Steam	do	319
Sail	do	475
Freight	tons	270,404

From what ports to what ports, with number and tonnage.

Ports.	No.	Tonnage.
United States to—		
United States	316	172,895
Canadian	49	18,200
Canadian to—		
Canadian	126	40,855
United States	303	114,068

Comparative statement of property passed through the Welland Canal up and down during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1885, 1886, 1887, *and* 1888.

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Property up	332,364	314,936	262,978	273,484
Property down	494,597	599,542	561,984	553,816
Total	826,961	914,478	824,962	827,300

Comparative statement of the quantity of barley, corn, flour, oats, and wheat passed east down the Welland Canal during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1885, 1886, 1887, and 1888, showing from what ports to what ports.

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Canadian to—				
Canadian	25,227	32,020	30,485	54,469
United States	199	423	.....	.....
United States to—				
United States	110,810	138,256	147,235	166,043
Canadian	137,857	161,596	162,266	163,451
Total	274,093	332,295	339,986	383,963

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The imports from the United States to this port for the year 1888 fell some $30,000 short of those of the previous year. The falling away seems to have been chiefly in fresh oysters, of which $26,000 worth more was sent here in 1887 than in 1888. The value of imported free goods was $25,000 more than in 1887, the increase being mainly in anthracite coal.

ADDITIONS TO THE FREE LIST.

From the 4th of April last the following articles have been on the free list:

Fruit, green, viz: Apples, bananas, cherries, olives, peaches, pine-apples, plums, quinces, apricots, mangoes, plantains, pomegranates, blackberries, cranberries, gooseberries, raspberries, and strawberries. Trees, shrubs, and plants, viz: Apple, cherry, peach, pear, plum, quince, and all other fruit trees and stock of same; also blackberry, current, gooseberry, raspberry, and rose bushes; grape and strawberry vines; shade, lawn, and ornamental trees, shrubs, and plants. Seeds, viz: Canary, clover, and grass, chia, cotton, flower, jute, sesame, sugar-beet, sugar-cane, and seeds of fruit and forest trees.

VALUE OF IMPORTS.

The total value of imports from the United States for the year ended December 31, 1888, was $813,510, of which $60,674 worth were free goods, as follows:

Coal, anthracite	$35,722
Settlers' effects	22,499
Trees and green fruit	1,214
Steel rails	1,079
Miscellaneous	160
Total	60,674

The principal dutiable goods were:

Coal, bituminous	$649,207
Oysters	25,647
Oil	23,075
Barrels and manufactures of wood	11,656
Manufactures of iron and steel	11,020
Drugs and chemicals	6,972
Glass and manufactures of	3,268

Comparative statement of the value of imports from the United States to Fort Erie, and amount of duty collected thereon, for the four years ended December 31, 1888.

Year.	Free.	Dutiable.	Duty.
1885	$54,270	$341,086	$71,389
1886	14,972	518,386	110,613
1887	35,913	809,566	175,080
1888	60,674	752,836	156,514

Exports to the United States from Fort Erie for the year ended December 31, 1888.

Produce of the—	
Mines	$21,457
Fisheries	20,739
Forest	143,402
Animals and their produce	1,435,921
Agricultural products	831,136
Manufactures	100,033
Miscellaneous	408
Total	2,553,096

Comparative statement of exports to the United States from this port for the four years ending December 31, 1888.

Description.	Year.	Value.
Animal, agricultural, and all other products	1885	$2,067,017
Do	1886	2,578,938
Do	1887	2,753,543
Do	1888	2,553,096

EMIG ATION TO UNITED STATES.

During the year 1888 thirty-two families, bringing with them their household goods and personal effects, moved from this consular district into the United States. As to those moving without such goods or effects we have no record.

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Fort Erie to the United States during the year ended December 31, 1888.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Ashes	$1,650	Hides, skins, and furs	$8,064
Apples	8,201	Hay	2,518
Butter	1,157	Horses for exhibition	7,925
Breeding animals	5,869	Lumber	100,886
Barley	45,568	Peas	17,982
Beans	2,783	Sheep and lambs	8,313
Cattle	15,084	Timber	77,031
Clover and timothy seed	1,590	Miscellaneous	2,939
Eggs	4,415		
Horses	28,923	Total	345,988
Household and personal effects	5,150		

JAMES WHELAN,
Consul.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Fort Erie, Ontario, March 1, 1889.

Quantity (in tons) of each article transported on the Welland Canal during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888.

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian ports.		From Canadian to United States ports.		From United States to United States ports.		From United States to Canadian ports.		Total.
	West.	East.	West.	East.	West.	East.	West.	East.	
Ashes, pot and pearl		5						80	85
Apples		765						27	792
Agricultural products not enumerated:									
Vegetable			33	616		1			650
Animal			3						3
Barley	251		8,200		23	1,709			10,183
Bricks	44						418		462
Brimstone					40				40
Cement and water lime	917		1,049		466				2,432
Clay, lime, and sand		705	127		70				902
Coal		50			120,760	762	31,335	29,250	182,157

Quantity (in tons) of each article transported on the Welland Canal—Continued.

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian ports.		From Canadian to United States ports.		From United States to United States ports.		From United States to Canadian ports.		Total.
	West.	East.	West.	East.	West.	East.	West.	East.	
Corn						89,898		48,283	138,181
Cattle			3						3
Crockery and earthenware	53		103					4	160
Dye-wood and dye-stuffs	4								4
Fish	5		90		531	2			628
Flour	9	11,273				11,540		44	22,866
Furniture	4	3	12		17	23	1	8	68
Gypsum		205		280					485
Glass (all kinds)	29		12		8			3	52
Hay (pressed)		20							20
Horses		7	1		3	1		2	14
Hides and skins, horns and hoofs					2	162			164
Iron:									
Railway	155		1,240		15				1,410
Pig	21		5.7					1,025	1,593
All other	1,851	352	103		3,172			7	5,485
Iron ore			13,366		2,309				15,675
Lard and lard-oil						11		50	61
Meal, all kinds	2	5		134	77	12,364		69	12,651
Meats, other than pork		36				17		39	92
Marble					2,858				2,858
Manila	1		1		677				679
Molasses			2		999				1,001
Nails	235		259						494
Oats		119				22,731			22,850
Oil (in barrels)	73	14	21		202	5	210	176	701
Oil-cake		17							17
Peas		54							54
Potatoes	66								66
Pork		151				119		551	821
Paint	23		23		797				843
Pitch and tar	1				5				6
Rags			52		24	14			90
Rosin	2								2
Salt	223		4,073		14				4,310
Stone:									
Intended for cutting	2	1,098			77			4,137	5,314
Wrought								602	602
Not suitable for cutting, unwrought	1,043	75			9,907				11,025
Seeds, all kinds			24		49	46		14	133
Soda ash	8		984		120				1,112
Steel	420		3		4,034				4,457
Sugar	455		58		9,920	4		15	10,452
Spirits, beer, etc.	33	93	199		9	16		91	441
Tobacco (raw)			1						1
Tallow		2			732				734
Tin	207		1,766						1,973
Turpentine	1		1						2
Wheat	10,432	43,077				40,165		115,124	208,798
White-lead	12		2						14
Whiting	7				270				277
Wool	4					80			84
All other goods and merchandise not enumerated	803	393	731		23,999	887	5	170	26,988
Barrels, empty		57		96		33		70	256
Firewood, in vessels	2,802	16,818							19,620
Lumber, sawn, in vessels	3,349	2,721		12,023		24,272		4,314	46,679
Railway ties, in vessels		1,500	973	123					2,596
Saw-logs		7,159	770	2,918			245		11,092
Staves and headings:									
Barrel								18	18
Pipe								104	104
West India								1,049	1,049
Shingles	29					6			35
Timber, square:									
In vessels		5,963						32,019	37,982
In rafts	179	2,538							2,717
Woodenware and wood partly manufactured		85			497	4		49	635
Total freight	23,735	95,360	34,832	16,190	182,683	204,872	82,214	237,394	827,300

Number and tonnage of vessels passing through the Welland Canal during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888.

Description.	No.	From Canadian to Canadian ports.		From Canadian to United States ports.		From United States to United States ports.		From United States to Canadian ports.		Total.
		West.	East.	West.	East.	West.	East.	West.	East.	
Canadian vessels:										
Steam	813	59,919	58,704	48,281	2,729	302	.....	8,248	64,761	242,944
Sail	1,224	51,128	50,881	52,019	5,774	.....	.....	19,706	66,971	246,579
Total	2,037	111,047	109,585	100,300	8,503	302	.....	27,954	131,732	489,523
U. S. vessels:										
Steam	304	127	78	1,639	482	100,227	97,442	459	3,726	204,180
Sail	388	532	360	3,130	1,127	51,676	42,896	468	13,542	113,731
Total	692	659	438	4,769	1,609	151,903	140,338	927	17,268	317,911

GUELPH.

REPORT BY CONSUL CHILDS.

DECLARED EXPORT RETURN.

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Guelph to the United States during the four quarters of the year ended June 30, 1888.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	Sept. 30, 1887.	Dec. 31, 1887.	March 31, 1888.	June 30, 1888.	
Animals for breeding purposes	$5,767.00	$5,916.48	$3,733.50	$11,185.00	$26,601.98
Ashes	1,787.00	1,618.68	1,657.41	1,008.70	6,071.79
Barley	10,610.50	258,771.77	57,749.89	5,880.00	333,012.16
Bran	2,508.00	552.00	289.80	1,592.00	4,936.80
Cabinet organs	17,600.00	115.00	96.00	227.00	18,038.00
Cattle and calves	27,288.85	26,376.75	464.00	6,242.50	60,372.10
Eggs	91,674.10	126,978.50	2,047.60	41,608.00	262,308.20
Fish	550.00	4,908.14	539.00	.....	5,997.14
Hides and skins	3,942.80	3,249.25	3,231.25	346.90	10,770.20
Horses	1,590.00	3,372.50	19,936.50	13,638.00	38,537.00
Household goods	8,679.15	5,721.99	8,613.00	4,209.50	27,223.64
Lambs and sheep	117,126.48	77,356.25	1,629.25	328.50	196,440.48
Lumber	3,591.63	4,217.25	3,157.18	2,901.14	13,867.20
Malt	5,878.27	3,285.40	1,895.00	2,842.00	13,900.67
Peas	500.00	5,790.00	5,340.82	4,526.58	16,157.40
Split peas	5,759.25	11,590.05	12,829.95	8,641.55	38,820.80
Tow	6,283.20	.....	1,848.00	3,445.80	11,577.00
Turnips	.....	7,619.24	7,133.84	399.55	15,152.63
Sundries	6,418.78	6,918.79	3,623.56	6,009.93	23,001.06
Total in United States gold	$317,550.01	554,388.74	135,815.55	* 115,032.65	1,122,786.25
Total for preceding year	238,554.26	419,105.22	233,972.57	148,791.12	1,040,423.17
Increase	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,363.08

JAMES U. CHILDS, *Consul.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Guelph, June 30, 1888.

MORRISBURG.

REPORT BY COMMERCIAL AGENT LEISHMAN.

AGRICULTURAL.

Hay, barley, oats, and wheat are the principal products of the soil in this consular district. The past season has been favorable, and crops of all kinds have been abundant. Hay and early grain were harvested without injury, but late grain was considerably damaged by continual wet weather. Hay being a light crop and the price high in some sections of the Dominion, very little if any of the surplus here will be exported to the United States, but will be shipped to other points in Canada.

INDUSTRIES.

The corporation of the village of Morrisburg has granted a bonus of $25,000 to a company, for the construction of a paper mill to be erected on the bank of the Willliamsburg Canal opposite Morrisburg. The company is to be known as the St. Lawrence Paper Company, and will manufacture all grades of writing-papers. Its capacity is to equal the Toronto Paper Manufacturing Company, of Cornwall, Ontario, which averages four and one-half tons daily. If right of water-power is granted by the Canadian government the work of construction is to commence the 1st day of June of this year, and be completed in one year from that time. This village is furnished with Hawley's system of water-works and an electric fire-alarm, both of which have been completed recently.

RAILROADS.

The Grand Trunk Company has commenced laying through this district a new track for the purpose of making the Grand Trunk a double-track railroad. Notice has been given that an application will be made at the next session of the Canadian Parliament for a charter to incorporate the Ottawa, Morrisburg and New York Railroad and Bridge Company. This line is intended to run in a southerly direction from Ottawa to New York City, bridging the St. Lawrence River from Morrisburg to a point in the State of New York near Waddington. Application was made for the same charter at the last session of Parliament but after passing the House of Commons was defeated by the Senate.

CANALS.

The construction of the new lock at the head of Williamsburg Canal is now practically completed. The dimensions of this lock are 270 feet between gates, 45 feet wide at the bottom and 46½ feet on top. There will be a depth of 14 feet on sill at the lowest known water and ordinarily 16 to 18 feet. The break in the Cornwall Canal is now very substantially repaired.

EMIGRATION.

One hundred and twenty-nine persons, many of whom had families, emigrated from this consular district to the United States during the past year.

SELLAR LEISHMAN, *Commercial Agent.*

UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
Morrisburg, Ontario, January 29, 1889.

Declared exports from the Morrisburg consular district to the United States for the year 1888.

Articles.	Amount.	Articles.	Amount.
Ashes	$107.25	Oats	$123.08
Barley	1,6.7.59	Potatoes	4,445.20
Bricks	310.00	Poultry	2,521.20
Canned fruit	10.05	Railroad ties	1,796.20
Cattle	512.52	Sheep and lambs	25,893.20
Cord-wood	225.00	Stuffed birds	5.00
Cotton-waste	608.41	Swine	7.00
Eggs	211,196.87	Tan bark	54.00
Fowls	761.36	Wool	121.40
Hay	15,377.97		
Hides	4,808.30	Total	383,229.22
Horses	86,077.14		
Household and personal effects	23,045.00	Machinery returned for repairs	960.15
Lumber	3,292.65	Returned American goods	360.50
Miscellaneous	252.83		

OTTAWA.

Statement showing the declared value of exports from the consulate of Ottawa, Ontario, to the United States during the four quarters of the year ended December 31, 1888.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total for the year.
	March 31.	June 30.	September 30.	December 31.	
Animals, breeding	$3,305.00	$3,020.00	$1,300.00	$6,275.00	$13,900.00
Box shooks	13,662.82	28,595.62	43,678.00	44,400.81	130,337.25
Bark, hemlock	8,860.00	14,490.00	5,295.00	5,565.00	34,210.00
Barley	5,602.50			12,112.50	17,715.00
Cattle		10,220.00		6,230.00	16,450.00
Circus and menagerie			18,800.00		18,800.00
Doors and moldings	800.00				800.00
Eggs		1,995.58	4,319.22	233.87	6,548.67
Fence posts	267.30	924.40	397.50	52.02	1,641.22
Firewood	241.33	117.60		60.75	419.68
Furs, manufactured				235.00	235.00
Horses	1,573.50	615.00	2,680.00	955.00	5,823.50
Hides	3,442.37	1,476.02	1,550.00	2,123.43	8,591.82
Lumber	266,640.26	636,634.52	783,164.25	613,910.47	2,300,349.50
Lath	8,697.82	16,167.66	17,502.15	10,228.86	47,596.49
Match blocks		1,076.00	1,004.50		2,080.50
Miscellaneous	1,315.31	3,768.75	4,883.08	2,633.50	12,600.64
Paper waste				388.11	388.11
Pickets	193.63	9,848.61	4,112.94	5,138.50	19,293.68
Poultry, dressed				21,265.88	21,265.88
Poles, telegraph and hop	1,421.00		482.60	96.00	1,999.60
Phosphate	2,952.00	770.00	7,080.35	7,883.90	18,636.25
Shingles	1,687.70	2,314.87	3,357.01	625.30	7,984.88
Sheep and lambs			1,152.05	20,370.69	21,522.74
Settlers' effects	9,124.00	8,000.00	12,370.00	8,120.00	37,614.00
Ties, railway	12,271.45	18,274.95	2,650.65	1,779.23	34,976.28
For 1888	337,057.99	758,309.58	915,779.30	770,633.82	2,781,780.69
For 1887	294,378.74	895,831.50	1,114,106.01	727,210.95	3,031,077.20
Increase	42,679.25			43,422.87	
Decrease		137,521.92	198,326.71		
Net decrease for 1888					249,746.51

T. W. HOTCHKISS, *Consul.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Ottawa, January 2, 1889.

GRENVILLE.

Statement showing the declared exports at the consular agency at Grenville, Ontario, for the calendar year ending December 31, 1888.

Articles.	March quarter, 1888.	June quarter, 1888.	September quarter, 1888.	December quarter, 1888.	Total.
Animals, breeding	.....	.....	.....	$200.00	$200.00
Eggs	.....	.....	.....	2,356.57	2,356.57
Hides	.....	$462.50	$46.95	15.45	524.90
Hay	$1,024.04	295.40	.....	.....	1,319.44
Lumber	661.95	75,824.29	76,492.20	41,453.50	194,431.94
Lath	.....	9.80	.....	.....	9.80
Match blocks	.....	449.00	7,301.87	3,075.75	10,826.62
Miscellaneous	100.00	.....	.....	10.00	110.00
Pulp, wood	1,175.00	.....	.....	.....	1,175.00
Posts	.....	.....	270.00	.....	270.00
Shingles	.....	.....	.....	2,627.72	2,627.72
Settlers' effects	710.00	1,120.00	350.00	225.00	2,405.00
Ties, railroad	.....	1,916.50	7,788.00	3,944.72	13,649.22
For 1888	3,670.99	80,077.49	92,249.02	53,908.71	229,906.21
For 1887	8,169.33	98,615.49	143,225.02	50,992.47	301,002.31
Increase	.....	.....	.....	2,916.24	.....
Decrease	4,498.34	18,538.00	50,976.00	.....	.....
Net decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....	71,096.00

ALEX. PRIDHAM, *Consular Agent.*

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Grenville, January 2, 1889.

PORT STANLEY AND ST. THOMAS.

REPORT BY CONSUL QUIGGLE.

The past year in this consular district offered but few new features to note in commercial matters over the preceding one. The general business outlook, however, appeared to show some little improvement over 1887, owing to the crops being better, and the prices of some kinds of agricultural produce higher, notably wheat.

BUSINESS DEPRESSION.

The amount of freight handled by the railroads centering here showed a marked increase, while some merchants claim that their sales have been larger and collections easier. But, notwithstanding all this, it is quite evident that the business depression of the last few years still continues in almost all branches of trade, and that the tendency in the values of farm and city properties is downward, if anything.

EXPORTS.

The exports from this district to the United States for the calendar year ending December 31, 1888 (exclusive of the agency at Courtwright), aggregated $626,136.79, as per the following exhibit, a decrease, as compared with 1887, of $24,779.44:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Apples, green and dried	$33,663.08	Personal effects of emigrants	$37,471.40
Barley	34,218.35	Poultry	3,885.94
Beans and pease	27,482.85	Potatoes and turnips	3,058.50
Breeding animals	15,253.00	Scrap iron, steel, and brass	5,478.83
Cattle	33,296.22	Sheep and lambs	80,024.50
Eggs	14,966.59	Staves, heading, hoops, bolts, and shooks	192,931.18
Flax and tow	10,327.00	Wood	15,193.25
Hides	32,320.75	Miscellaneous	3,169.27
Horses	37,625.00		
Lumber	30,693.84	Total	626,136.79
Oil (petroleum) and products	13,113.24		

The leading items of decrease were apples, barley, cattle, eggs, horses, scrap-iron, steel and brass, telegraph poles and piling, wheat and wool; but there was a gain in breeding animals, beans and pease, hides, lumber, oil, staves, heading, hoops, etc., firewood, and sheep and lambs.

Staves, hoops, heading, shooks, and bolts, formed nearly one-third of the total of exports, almost all of which was produced or came from points along the line of the St. Clair branch of the Michigan Central Railroad, which runs from St. Thomas to Courtwright (or as it is usually spelled, Courtright) 66 miles distant. This section of Ontario has still large tracts of land covered with fine timber suitable for cooperage material, and it is not likely the industry will decline to any great extent for some years to come.

The kinds of timber mostly used for this purpose are elm, ash, oak, and basswood.

The aggregate of exports of this commodity to the United States for each of the five fiscal years ending with June 30, 1888, was as follows: $210,341.29, $237,821.37, $193,365.65, $157,560.09, and $201,897.06, an average of about $200,000 per year. The past winter, owing to its exceptional mildness, was, up to the latter part of January, unfavorable for the stocking of stave and other mills, but at that time cold weather with good sledding set in and continued about six weeks. The lumbermen took advantage of it, put on large forces of men and teams, and the stave mills are as well or better stocked with logs than they were the winter before, and a large export of cooperage stock may be looked for in the near future.

It will be observed that not a bushel of wheat was exported to the United States from this district in 1888, although this section of Ontario is noted for its fine wheat crops.

Some years ago the export of this cereal was considerable, but the amount has dwindled until it has ceased altogether. This is in a large measure due to the establishment of roller-process flouring-mills which now consume nearly all of the home product.

The exports from the Courtwright agency, within the jurisdiction of this consulate, for 1888, are given in the following statement:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Emigrants' effects	$3,307.00	Milk	$378.68
Fish, fresh	258.46	Timber and other forest products	11,311.10
Grain	14,691.24	Miscellaneous	123.00
Hides	151.71		
Live-stock	9,870.20	Total	42,579.43

SHIPPING.

The movement of shipping (all British) at the several ports on Lake Erie, within my jurisdiction, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888 (the latest statistics available), is given in the following exhibit. There is no record of the arrival or departure of any vessel flying the United States flag:

Kind.	Arrived.			Departed.		
	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
Steam	84	685	216	84	589	214
Sail	19	856	66	19	948	79

IMPORTS.

The imports from the United States into the customs district of the port of St. Thomas (which however is not co-extensive or as large as the consular district) are given in the annexed exhibit. They show an increase of $48,404 over the preceding one:

For the quarter ending—	
March 31, 1888	$84,772
June 30, 1888	91,993
September 30, 1888	93,556
December 31, 1888	71,925
Total	342,246

RECAPITULATION.

Goods exported to the United States for the year 1888	$626,136.79
Goods imported from the United States for the year 1888	342,246.00
Excess of exports	283,890.79

The amount of imports other than from the United States, and nearly all of which were from Great Britain, was but $66,659, showing total imports from all countries to have been $408,905. The duties collected reached $74,695.34.

EMIGRATION.

The number of emigrants who departed from this district for the United States (exclusive of those from Courtwright) during 1888, as shown by the records of the office, was 515, a gain of 95 over the year 1887. A large proportion of these settled in the State of Michigan.

JAMES C. QUIGGLE, *Consul.*

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Port Stanley and St. Thomas, March 20, 1889.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

REPORT BY CONSUL TAYLOR, OF WINNIPEG.

IMPORTS.

The foreign importations at the port of Winnipeg have been as follows for the last three years:

Years.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
1886	$1,460,789	$333,584	$1,794,373
1887	1,632,796	304,076	1,936,872
1888	1,425,475	254,019	1,679,494

In the year ending June 30, 1883, at the height of the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the importation at the port of Winnipeg was $6,363,599. I anticipate a gradual advance from the present depression, especially as there are indications of a material increase in immigration.

The importations at the different ports of the Winnipeg consular district for the year ending June 30, 1888, were distributed as follows:

Ports.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
Winnipeg	$1,425,475	$254,019	$1,679,494
Emerson	49,036	22,518	71,554
Port Arthur	280,372	136,740	417,112
Northwest Territory	40,002	16,162	56,164
	1,794,885	429,439	2,224,324

Of the dutiable articles entered at the port of Winnipeg $44,547 were from other countries than the United States and Great Britain, leaving an aggregate of $1,380,928, distributed as follows:

Articles.	United States.	Great Britain	Articles.	United States.	Great Britain.
Ale and beer	$12,578	$3,486	Breadstuffs	$1,096	
Animals:			Candles	1,503	$203
Horned cattle	2,375		Carriages	4,980	
Horses	24,563		Clocks	2,797	88
Sheep	4,776		Coal	5,777	61
Swine	2,491		Coffee	13,373	316
Other	95		Copper, manufactures of	301	259
Baking powder	24,071	8	Cotton, manufactures of	38,749	70,204
Books	10,289	7,053	Drugs, chemicals	7,689	1,938
Brass, manufactures of	2,715	2,391	Earthenware and china	1,831	7,118

Articles.	United States.	Great Britain.	Articles.	United States.	Great Britain.
Fancy goods	$3,198	$81,653	Paints and colors	$514	$150
Fish	11,475	1,100	Paper, and manufactures of	12,250	4,764
Flax, manufactures of	182	18,942	Soap	916	1,840
Fruits, dried, and nuts	17,682	2,915	Spices	779	1,137
Fruits, green	39,206	145	Spirits	8,333	13,405
Furs, manufactures of	1,862	869	Wire	422	3,146
Glass, manufactures of	7,993	515	Stone	746	33
Gold and silver, manufactures of	1,908	1,117	Sugar	2,854	1,865
Gunpowder and explosives	6,969	1,165	Tea	664	
Gutta-percha, manufactures of	95,945	2,126	Tin, manufactures of	5,359	325
Hats, caps, and bonnets	10,826	3,844	Tobacco, manufactures of	19,737	897
Iron, manufactures of	136,358	21,744	Twine	12,878	1,582
Steel, manufactures of	25,137	46,981	Vegetables	8,498	351
Jewelry	4,823	1,905	Watches and materials	1,113	135
Leather, manufactures of	24,061	6,611	Wood, including lumber	19,583	4,551
Musical instruments	5,780	1,230	Wool, manufactures of	1,265	272,712
Oils:			Miscellaneous	34,389	2,496
Mineral	11,804	8		806,754	574,174
Vegetable and other	3,708	226			

The dutiable goods imported at Winnipeg from other countries than the United States and Great Britain were as follows: $9,410 window glass was from Belgium, $1,973 woolen goods from Germany, and the bulk of the remaining $33,164 consisted of spirits and wines from France, Holland, Spain, Portugal, and Germany.

Of the item of provisions from the United States $101,132 of a total importation of $152,181 was bacon and ham.

The dutiable importation at Port Arthur was $280,372, of which $273,945 was from the United States, including bituminous coal, $187,182; ore, $32,481; iron machinery, $13,270; meats, $4,599, and lumber, $600.

Dutiable importations, mostly animals and emigrants' effects, were $49,036 at Emerson, and $40,002 at Forts McLeod and Walsh, in the Northwest Territory, between Manitoba and British Columbia.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

The Canadian revenue has not materially increased, having been $680,151 in 1885, $528,118 in 1886, $535,148 in 1887, and $555,137 in 1888 at the above ports of entry in the Winnipeg consular district, the incidence of taxation not exceeding an average of 30 per cent. ad valorem.

FREE IMPORTATIONS.

Of free importations at Winnipeg the leading items from the United States were: Logs, $34,327; emigrants' effects, $31,054; horses, $14,825; green fruit, $3,755; eggs, $1,764; trees and shrubs, $1,241; broom corn, $1,168. From Great Britain, tea, $40,662; emigrants' effects, $19,152; nets and seines, $6,534. From China, tea, $21,092. From Japan, tea, $26,454. At Port Arthur $121,371 was anthracite coal from the United States. The free importations at Emerson were mostly animals and emigrants' effects.

EXPORTS.

The total foreign exportation from the port of Winnipeg for the year was $1,239,639, of which $403,427 was to the United States, $835,944 to Great Britain, and $268 to other countries.

The leading items to the United States were fresh fish, $84,703; salted fish, $10,530; furs, undressed, $82,385; manufactured articles, mostly emigrants' effects, $60,818; wheat, $80,508; potatoes, $42,326; hides, $10,654; horses, $7,778; barley, $9,193; seneca root, $3,837.

Of the exportation to Great Britain $826,794, of a total of $835,944, were undressed furs.

From the consular agencies of the Winnipeg district, except $7,200 silver ore to Great Britain from Port Arthur, the exports have been altogether to the United States, amounting at Port Arthur to $950,983, consisting of wheat, $564,131 (shipped mostly in bond to Canada and England); silver ore, $288,605; iron ore, $32,515; fish, fresh and preserved, $32,107; emigrants' effects, $15,600; barley, $10,607; brown sandstone, $6,196; and miscellaneous, $1,220. At the Emerson agency the exports were, $55,085, entirely to

the United States, and consisting of potatoes, $23,836; horses, free, for breeding purposes, $12,398; hides and sheep pelts, $4,068; silver ore, $3,929; horses, dutiable, $2,437; snake or seneca root, $2,437; barley, $688; emigrants' effects, $522; undressed furs, $230; miscellaneous, $5,213. At the Wakopa agency, now at Killarney, the exports amounting to $11,495, and consisting of animals and emigrants' effects, were entirely to the United States.

CANADIAN DOMESTIC TRADE.

The importation from Eastern Canada I continue to assume, in the absence of official returns,* to be double the foreign importations, and as the latter, including dutiable and free goods, were $2,224,324, the quantity entered from Eastern Canada may be stated at $4,448,648. As the cereal crops of 1888 were greatly reduced by the concurrence of rust and frost, which proved so disastrous in the hard spring-wheat districts of Minnesota, Dakota, and Manitoba, the exportation of 1888 from Manitoba to Eastern Canada was reduced more than one-half, and did not exceed 4,500,000 bushels of wheat and flour expressed in bushels, but amounting, at an increased average price of 80 cents per bushel, to $3,600,000. Shipments of barley, oats, fish, furs, ores, and other articles have increased this amount to $4,000,000. The trade with British Columbia has not materially increased since my last report, when imports of fish and lumber and exports of flour and provisions were estimated at $300,000.

Aggregate trade by countries.

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
Canada East	$4,448,648	$4,000,000	$8,448,648
United States	1,449,307	1,420,990	2,870,297
Great Britain	677,591	835,944	1,513,535
British Columbia	50,000	250,000	300,000
Japan	26,416	195	26,611
China	21,092	38	21,130
France	16,953	35	16,988
Germany	15,931		15,931
Belgium	10,322		10,322
Spain	3,043		3,043
Portugal	1,760		1,760
Italy	988		988
Austria	854		854
Spanish West Indies	390		390
Turkey	200		200
British West Indies	198		198
Total	6,723,693	6,507,202	13,230,895

MANITOBA FISHERIES.

The exportation of fish from the interior lakes of Central British America to the United States reached an aggregate during the calendar year 1888 of 2,586,076 pounds, valued at $111,282, of which 621,151 pounds, valued at $24,924.36, was reported to the consular agency at Port Arthur. The shipment through the Winnipeg consulate was 1,964,925 pounds, valued at $86,658.24, and was distributed as follows:

	Pounds.
Detroit	627,704
Buffalo	408,023
Chicago	446,503
St. Paul	245,593
Minneapolis	153,994
Omaha	59,108
Kansas City	24,000
Total	1,964,925

* In 1862, under a resolution of inquiry from the United States Senate, Secretary Chase, of the Treasury Department, organized a commission to determine the ratio of domestic trade between the Atlantic and Western States and foreign importations, and of these westward movements the domestic was ascertained to be threefold the bulk of the foreign. As between Eastern and Central Canada, the domestic importation is here assumed to be double the foreign.

Fish frozen naturally and shipped in bulk during winter is free of duty by the United States tariff, being considered "fresh fish for immediate consumption," but preserved fish, being salted or packed in boxes with alternate layers of ice, is subject to a duty of 50 cents per 100 pounds.

Of this exportation the whitefish, *Coregonus albus*, or Allihawmeg in Cree Indian parlance was the leading article, the favorite of twenty different varieties of *Salmonidæ*, including half a dozen trouts, which abound in the Manitoba and Keewaten waters. Next in value is a variety of the perch family, erroneously called the wall-eyed pike in Minnesota and Wisconsin, but which is known in Canada as pickerel or doree, being styled *Stizostetheum vitreum* by naturalists. Third in the list of exports is the jack-fish or pike proper, *Esox lucius* of the family of *Escoidæ*. So far these constitute the bulk of the exportation, with small consignments of "yellow pike," which is probably a yellow marked pickerel or doree, tolibees or herring, sturgeon, perch, and catfish. At Port Arthur 800 pounds of caviare, manufactured from the roe of the sturgeon, was shipped to the United States last season. The water surfaces within this consular district available for this industry and closely connected with southern markets by railway are an area of 30,000 square miles.

RAILWAY SITUATION.

The controversy between the authorities and people of Manitoba and the Canadian Pacific Railway has been adjusted by the relinquishment by the company of the provision in their charter prohibiting lines from the United States frontier, in consideration of a Government guaranty of interest upon fifteen millions of Canadian Pacific securities, and a supervision by the Dominion Government of all such communications between American lines and the main and branch lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway, analogous to the regulation of interstate railway lines by commissioners under the clause in the Constitution giving Congress power to "regulate commerce with foreign nations and between the different States." From present indications, this satisfactory adjustment has concurred with other circumstances greatly to increase immigration from England and eastern Canada to central and western British America. The Western States are already connected with Winnipeg by three railway lines, the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway has also reached the frontier near Killarney and Deloraine, in western Manitoba. Helena, in Montana, will soon be connected with the coal mines at Lethbridge, 200 miles north in the Canadian district of Alberta, and there is an equal probability of the Northern and Canadian Pacific lines forming a similar communication at three different points across the international frontier between Washington and British Columbia. Whenever in this consular district such railway crossings shall be effected, consular agencies will be necessary. There are Canadian ports of entry at Emerson and Gretna, and it is announced that Killarney will immediately be recognized as a Canadian port.

JAMES W. TAYLOR,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Winnipeg, March 28, 1889.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

GASPÉ BASIN.

REPORT BY CONSUL DICKSON.

COMMERCE.

The commerce between this consular district and the United States is but nominal. Imports direct from the United States are very limited, although the merchants here carry different kinds of American goods; but they purchase them through jobbing houses at Montreal.

COD-FISHING.

This important fishery has not been as good as last year in this consular district, or along the St. Lawrence and the island of Anticosti. The inshore fishing is thought by many to be decreasing in Gaspé Bay, although as many fish are taken here as were taken years ago; more boats are, however, engaged in fishing, and the schools of codfish

coming to feed inshore are always limited by the food supply. On the St. Lawrence shore from Ste. Anne des Month to Griffin the large and increasing numbers of schools of white porpoise which frequent those waters are considered by competent judges to be the cause of the almost entire extinction of the fishing interests.

MACKEREL FISHING.

The complete failure of this fishery in this district for the past two years is very much felt by the fishermen, who have depended much upon this branch of business for their winter supplies. The same thing, I am informed, occurred many years ago, but as it was followed by a return of fish to the old grounds, so it is to be hoped it will be now.

SALMON FLY-FISHING

opens at this port about the middle of May and extends to the 1st of September. It has been excellent in most of the rivers, which are leased and fished by Americans coming from Chicago, New York, and Boston.

WHALE FISHING,

for which Gaspé Basin was once noted, has dwindled down from ten schooners, employed twenty years ago, to only one fitted out this last year, and the above schooner has just arrived with only eighty barrels of oil, and the captain informs me that this is his last voyage, and with this vessel will close the whaling business in the Dominion of Canada, as this is the only port in the Dominion engaged in it.

PETROLEUM.

Last fall the petroleum fever again invaded this retired spot. A hunter during the summer found a place where besides a flowing well of petroleum there existed a large bed of asphalt, commonly known as a gum bed. He gave samples to a leading merchant of this place and there the matter ended for a time. After considerable excitement the land upon which these discoveries were made is now the property of the International Oil Company of St. Paul, Minn., U. S., and is situated about fifteen miles from the village of Gaspé Basin. This property comprises a tract of 800 acres of land, which was purchased this last spring from the Quebec government and deeded direct to the above company. This oil has a perceptible aromatic odor, is very glossy, and is of a brownish black color. From analysis that has been made it proves to be one of the finest lubricating oils yet discovered.

RAILROADS.

There is a railroad under construction called the Bay of Chaleurs Railroad, a branch of the main line of the Intercolonial Railroad. It branches off from the main line at Metapedia and is to extend to the village of Gaspé Basin, a distance of 200 miles. It is expected that it will be completed to Paspebiac by next fall. It is built by the Dominion and local government of Quebec.

MARINE POLICE

is composed of four steamers and five schooners. The vessels of this force have not been as vigilant in looking after American fishermen this year as in the past two years, but our fishermen have used great caution in avoiding any cause of complaint against them. The steam-cutters *Acadia* and *La Canadienne* are the two which patrol at times around this part of the coast, their rendezvous being this port. The rest of the fleet keep more about the fisheries of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

NAVIGATION.

This closes about the last of November and the last of the vessels in port leave generally within a few days of that time, when the port becomes isolated until the month of May. Navigation opened here this spring on the 10th of May.

CONSULATES.

Besides our own, the following-named countries have consular officers at Gaspé Basin: Brazil, Italy, Norway and Sweden, Spain, and Portugal.

Declared exports from the consular district of Gaspé Basin to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1888.

Articles.	Amount.	Value.
Carpet.....yards...	11	$11.00
Codfish, canned.....cases...	1	8.50
Codfish, dried.....pounds...	1,122	57.50
Codfish sounds.....barrels...	4	54.60
Cord-wood.....cords...	8	16.00
Eggs.....dozens...	5,938	948.00
Fur, undressed.....cases...	1	139.55
Hake fish, pickled.....barrels...	¼	11.00
Herrings, pickled.....do....	243	500.00
Lobsters, canned.....cases...	632	3,155.00
Petroleum deposit.....packages..	1	6.00
Potatoes.....barrels..	71	57.00
Railway ties.....number...	416,865	68,451.18
Salmon, fresh.....pounds...	420	54.00
Salmon, pickled.....barrels...	2	32.00
Smelts, fresh.....pounds...	2,275	61.50
Specimen lead ore.....packages...	1	2.00
Total in United States gold.....		73,559.83
Total for preceding year.....		46,820.52
Increase.....		26,739.31

Imports from the United States to the consular district of Gaspé Basin for the year ending September 30, 1888.

Articles.	Amount.	Value.
Brandy.....gallons...	1	$6.00
Books.....packages...	1	27.00
Corn meal.....barrels...	25	95.00
Clothing.....packages...	1	44.00
Drugs.....do.....	1	24.00
Dried fruit.....do.....	1	16.00
Fish-lines.....do.....	1	5.00
Nets and twine.....do.....	6	6,000.00
Oil clothing.....do.....	4	375.00
Pork.....barrels...	217	2,921.00
Rum.....gallons...	1	2.00
Rubber stamps.....packages...	1	9.00
Seeds.....do.....	1	4.00
Wines.....gallons...	2	5.00
Wheat flour.....barrels...	535	2,156.00
Miscellaneous articles.....packages...	4	24.00
Total for the year.....		11,713.00

Condensed from custom-house entries for year ending September 31, 1888.—Fifty thousand two hundred and fifty quintals codfish, value $242,575, shipped to Barbadoes, West Indies, Brazil, Italy, and Jersey, Great Britain. Sundries, $1,555, to New Foundland. Lumber and sundries, $28,362, to Jersey, Great Britain. Shipped by twenty-five vessels, from 80 to 175 tons, all under the British flag.

IMPORTS.

By vessels all under the British flag, molasses, sugar, salt, and sundries, $20,560.

PASPEBIAC.

From the consular agency at Paspebiac, in this consular district, for the year ending September 30, 1888, exports declared, 47,600 quintals codfish; value, $235,000.

ALMAR F. DICKSON, *Consul.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Gaspé Basin, November 30, 1888.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

WINDSOR.

Statement showing the aggregate value of declared exports from the whole consular district of Windsor, Nova Scotia, to the United States, during each quarter of the year ending June 30, 1888.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	September 30, 1887.	December 31, 1887.	March 31, 1888.	June 30, 1888.	
Animals, living (horses)	$200	$229	$182	$646	$1,257
Coal, bituminous	28,503	24,936	139	1,428	55,006
Cotton waste	1,362	470	.....	.....	1,832
Eggs	218	144	.....	597	959
Fish	112	1,124	.....	713	1,949
Fruit, green (apples)	.....	4,919	.....	.....	4,919
Grindstones	2,385	3,453	.....	1,680	7,518
Gypsum, or plaster of Paris, unground	46,004	28,296	.....	33,698	107,998
Household goods of emigrants	305	1,551	91	1,438	3,385
Manganese ore	2,832	1,855	.....	600	5,287
Metal, old sheathing	.....	202	.....	.....	202
Vegetables:					
Potatoes	228	60,466	26,647	77,406	164,747
Other vegetables	27	331	.....	289	647
Wood and manufactures of:					
Barrels, old	.....	.....	.....	129	129
Firewood	2,861	2,248	.....	4,931	10,040
Laths	6,507	6,585	.....	9,148	22,240
Lumber, sawn	30,830	6,990	.....	11,128	48,948
Piling	11,387	9,924	.....	25,216	46,527
Poles, piece-sticks, etc	869	40	.....	2,239	3,148
Pulp wood	1,652	.....	.....	.....	1,652
Railway sleepers	361	.....	.....	781	1,142
Wool	260	.....	.....	.....	260
Sundries	98	89	96	114	397
Total	137,001	153,852	27,155	172,181	490,189
Total for preceding year	113,898	164,991	15,195	130,257	424,341
Increase	23,103	.....	11,960	41,924	65,848
Decrease	.....	11,139	.....	.....	.....

EDWARD YOUNG, *Consul.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Windsor, N. S., July 12, 1888.

MEXICO.

GUAYMAS.

REPORT BY CONSUL WILLARD.

IMPORT, EXPORTS, AND NAVIGATION.

The tables A, B, and C of imports, exports, and navigation of this consular district for the year 1888 show an increase in commercial transactions over the year 1887. The class and character of the imports and exports are the same as of past years. This part of Mexico depends almost entirely on foreign countries for the manufactured goods consumed by the people, two-thirds of which are brought from the United States by rail and sea.

Part of the commercial data was furnished me through the courtesy of the collectors of this port and of the custom-house at Nogales, on the frontier of Arizona.

I have been unable to procure any data from the two small custom-houses, on the Arizona frontier, of Sasaba and Palominas, in this consular district, but it is estimated that the imports, which are all from the United States, will amount to $100,000.

The southern portion of this consular district (Alamos) is supplied with manufactured goods from the port of Mazatlan, and those from the United States can be placed at $150,000.

The American-manufactured goods brought clandestinely over the frontier (smuggled), in small quantities at a time, on pack-mules, can be calculated at $75,000.

Total of American imports		$1,230,105.75
From European via—		
Guaymas	$286,106.00	
Nogales (in bond and in American vessels)	125,000.00	
Total amount of European imports		611,106.87
Total amount of imports from the United States and Europe for—		
1888		1,841,212.62
1887		1,517,839.00
Increase in 1888		323,373.62

The exports are almost exclusively sent to the United States, consisting of gold and silver bullion, gold and silver ores, coined silver dollars, oranges, cattle, and a few miscellaneous articles.

Oranges.—The exports of oranges are slightly in excess of those of last year; young orchards (planted four years ago) are beginning to produce fruit. As mentioned in my last year's report, orange culture in this consular district will figure as an important industry. The soil, climate, and facilities by rail to a market in the United States are all favorable.

The oranges commence to ripen in November, and by the first part of January the great bulk of the fruit has been exported. Dealers from San Francisco, Denver, and Chicago purchase the oranges on the trees, and at their expense they are picked and boxed in boxes made for the purpose (brought from the United States) large enough to contain 200 oranges each. The price paid this year has been from $7 to $8 per 1,000 on the trees. The crop this year is estimated at 16,000 boxes. Before the construction of the Sonora Railway but little attention was paid to the cultivation of oranges as an article of export, as the cost of transportation to a market in the United States was costly and uncertain.

Ores.—The exports of gold and silver ores by rail to the smelting and refining works in the United States are more or less the same in quantities and values as in the past year. Most of the silver ores of Sonora contain lead, antimony, and copper, are difficult to beneficiate or reduce, and many of the mine owners find it more profitable to send their ores to the United States than to reduce them at their mines as was done in former years, before the Sonora Railway was in operation.

Cattle.—The export of cattle to the United States has decreased during the past year owing to the demand being less for them in Arizona and New Mexico. The prices are

less at this time than for the last six years. In the northern portion of this consular district bordering on Arizona the climate and grass are favorable to stock-raising; the cattle graze in the open air the year around, and do not need artificial shelter. The cattle interests are becoming every year of more importance. Some attention is being paid to improving the stock by importing high-grade bulls from the United States to cross the native breed.

Torote bark, mentioned in my last annual report as being shipped through this consular district en route to Europe (this bark being used for tanning and dyeing), owing, as is alleged, to the high freights by rail and sea, is now shipped by European sailing vessels as part of their return cargoes from the Lower California coast.

Phosphates.—The export of phosphates (phosphate of lime) from the islands in the Gulf of California still continues, and is carried principally by European vessels that enter and clear at Guaymas.

Exports to the United States by sea from Guaymas, $307,249.

Exports to the United States by rail from Nogales, $636,333.

The exports through the small frontier custom-houses on the Arizona and Sonora frontier I am unable to obtain. In cattle, ores, and miscellaneous articles can be estimated at $100,000.

Silver and gold ores shipped by rail through Nogales and those sent from Alamos via Mazatlan, value $450,000. Alamos bullion and silver dollars sent via Mazatlan, $300,000.

Total exports in—	
1888	$1,793,582
1887	1,788,887
Increase in 1888	4,695

The exports to Europe are made indirectly, with the exception of phosphates, through the United States.

Navigation.—The tonnage at this port is calculated according to Mexican measurement (and gives an increase over the measurement of the United States and England). The number of vessels is less than that of the past year, which is accounted for by the decrease of trade at the coast ports. Table C is from the statement furnished me by the captain of port.

Total tonnage in—	
1888	43,007
1887	53,615
Decrease in 1888	10,608

One-half of the European tonnage is of vessels that come in ballast to load phosphates.

The laws governing navigation, exports, and imports are with few modifications the same as of the previous year. Importers of foreign merchandise by Mexican vessels receive a rebate of 2 per cent. on the import duties. This is given by the Mexican Government as an inducement to Mexican ship-owners to engage their vessels in foreign trade in which from this port only one vessel (a steamer) is employed. As mentioned in former reports the foreign commerce is controlled by the Mexican, German, French, and Spanish houses, there being but two American importing houses in this consular district, whose sales of American goods will not exceed $200,000 per annum, and no English ones; yet the bulk of the imports and exports are from and to the United States.

The California and Mexican steam-ship line, an American company, whose steamers for years past were engaged in the trade between San Francisco, United States, and Guaymas (touching at all intermediate ports), suspended their monthly voyages during the year. This company was under a contract with the Mexican Government to carry the mails and received a subsidy of $1,500 per round voyage. When the contract expired one year ago it was not renewed, but during the year the steamers have made irregular voyages. The Mexican Government during the year celebrated with Joaquin Redo (a Mexican capitalist) a contract for a line of steamers under the Mexican flag to run between San Francisco, United States, and Guaymas, touching at all the intermediate ports, to make monthly voyages and carry the mails, with a subsidy of $2,700 per round voyage. This line has not yet commenced making regular voyages.

The International Steam-ship Company, that obtained a contract with the Mexican Government in 1886 to run monthly or semi-monthly steamers from San Diego, United States, to San José de Guatemala, Central America, touching at all intermediate ports of Mexico, twenty-two in all, including Guaymas, suspended during the year their voyages. This company was to carry the mails and receive a subsidy of $8,000 per round voyage and $60 per head for all bona fide colonists brought to Mexico in their steamers. Several irregular voyages were made, and the alleged cause of not continuing was the lack of remunerative traffic.

The Pacific Coast Steam-ship Company, an American company, since October last have made monthly voyages from San Francisco to Guaymas, touching at the intermediate ports, but without subsidy from the Mexican Government, and propose to continue during the coming year.

The small coast steamers (under the Mexican flag) *Altata* and *Porfirio Diaz* make an occasional voyage to this port, the trade not being sufficient to warrant regular voyages.

American sailing vessels arriving at Guaymas during the year have been few. Inward cargoes are generally lumber from California and Oregon, United States; return cargoes gypsum, from Lower California, and cedar logs from the coast south outside of this consular district.

European sailing vessels arriving, not chartered for phosphate, are laden with assorted merchandise from Germany and England; their return cargoes ores and dye-woods, also outside of this consular district.

Mexican sailing vessels are engaged exclusively in the coasting trade, with coast ports as far south as Manzanillo.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The promise of an impulse in this direction, as set forth in my report of last year, has not been verified by the commencement of work on any of the projected railways mentioned under the franchises or concessions granted by the Mexican Government to the companies and individuals holding the same.

The railway projected from this port to Alamos, approximate distance 240 miles (the franchise or concession was granted in 1887): A survey of the route has been made and plans and profiles approved by the Government, and it is said that construction will be commenced during the coming year. The railway projected from the port of Mazatlan (consular district of Mazatlan) to run northwesterly near the coast, entering this consular district and connecting with the Sonora Railway (100 miles north of Guaymas), length approximately 800 miles): The concession for this road was confirmed by the Government in February of the present year. A survey of the route, I am informed, has been commenced at Mazatlan.

The railway projected from the frontier of Chihuahua and New Mexico (United States), to run south and west; to enter this consular district near Fronteras: No work of construction commenced, and the same can be said of the projected railway from Ensenada de Todos Santos, Lower California, which proposes to enter the western portion of this consular district, crossing the Colorado River above Lerdo, etc.

The Sonora Railway, which connects this port with the United States at Nogales, in the Arizona frontier, and from that point with the American system of railways, has been in operation since 1882, and with but slight interruptions (caused by wash-outs) run daily freight and passenger trains. The report of the gross and net earnings of this road has not been published, and for this reason I am unable to give them.

Before the construction of this railway all the imports and exports (excepting a few that came by wagons across the frontier of Arizona) for this consular district passed through Guaymas. The only regular communication with the outside world was by steamers and sailing vessels. American manufactured goods and machinery were received only from the Pacific sea-board of the United States. Since the Sonora has been in operation all classes of American manufactured goods can be brought here with the same facility from the Atlantic sea-board as from the Pacific. Merchants can now receive goods from Chicago and New York which before came entirely from San Francisco, Cal.

MINES AND MINING INTERESTS.

Veins of iron, lead, copper, and antimony are found in different parts of this consular district, but are not worked, owing to the lack of capital and cheap transportation.

Veins of gold and silver are abundant, and are worked with fairly satisfactory results where sufficient capital is employed for development. There are fifteen American companies (incorporated in the United States) working mining properties in Sonora and four English companies incorporated in London. One of the largest silver mines (so considered) at Trinidad is owned and worked by one of the above English companies.

The amount of gold and silver bullion extracted from the Sonora mines is difficult to obtain, but it can be placed at not less than $2,500,000. The machinery used for reducing the ores is brought almost exclusively from the United States.

The coal deposits (anthracite) of Sonora, which are extensive and valuable (mention of which has been made from time to time in my annual reports), remain undeveloped, and no doubt will remain so until cheap transportation can be obtained to bring the coals to tide-water or a railway to find a market. (The distance from the coast is 100

miles.) The only use made of this coal is by the mining companies in the immediate vicinity of the deposits or veins, who utilize them for steam-works at their mining establishments.

A mining law, having for its object the fomenting of the mining interests, was approved by the Mexican Congress last year. The law gives the President of the Republic the power to grant mining zones or tracts of mineral lands to individuals or companies under contracts, with certain privileges and obligations, on the condition that the mines embraced in said zones or tracts are worked. Several such grants have been given the past year (for mines of gold and silver) in this consular district. If the object contemplated by this law (of June, 1887) was carried out in good faith, in working the mines embraced in these zones, which vary in extent from 7 miles in breadth to 15 miles in length and sometimes more, having the capital ready and secured for the purpose when said grants are given, an impulse would undoubtedly follow this important industry; but in many cases these grants are obtained for speculative purposes only, to be sold to others, and failing in this (after a certain time and no work being done) the grants become invalid, in the mean time no prospecting can be done in the zones. Under this law deposits or veins of coal, iron, and quicksilver throughout Mexico are free from all taxes, duties, or contributions and on all products produced by them. When the railways now projected through this consular district are constructed, it will facilitate to a great extent the development of the mineral resources lying to eastward along the foot-hill of the Sierra Madre Mountains that to-day are lying dormant.

AGRICULTURE.

Wheat, corn, and beans are the staple agricultural products of this consular district (Sonora). The wheat crop was an abundant one this year, but that of corn and beans less than the average. On the large ranchos or farms agricultural implements and machinery of American manufacture are coming into general use, the old primitive implements and style of farming gradually being abandoned. Cotton is produced in small quantities; the single cotton-mill of Sonora of six hundred looms consumes the crop. Sugar cane is grown to a very limited extent, and brown sugar made from it into cakes of from 8 to 12 ounces each. The supply thus obtained is not sufficient for home consumption. Sonora depends for her sugar on the Mexican coast south and on the United States. One-third of the refined sugar consumed is imported.

The agricultural lands are confined to the valleys of the rivers and streams, and these lands in proportion to the area of the State will not exceed one-fourth; the remaining pasture and mountain lands are suitable for stock ranges, etc.

PUBLIC LANDS AND COLONIZATION.

The condition as to the public lands of this consular district are the same as mentioned in my last annual report; as the surveys are not finished none can be purchased or titles given from or by the Government to those wishing to acquire them. The colonization project at Ensenada, bordering on the west of this consular district in Lower California, at present is in a less prosperous condition than was stated in my annual report of last year. The model colony (so called) of Topolobampo, founded by Col. A. K. Owen on the south of this consular district in Sinaloa, is said to be on a better basis than that of the past year, more land being cultivated, and the crops raised being sufficient for the support of the two hundred persons that compose the colony, who are, with but few exceptions, from the United States.

FOREIGN RESIDENTS.

The number of foreign residents of all nationalities will number about 2,200, of which one-half are American citizens. The resident Americans are employed principally in mining, as owners, employés, mechanics, laborers, etc.; some have stock-farms in the northern districts, and but few are engaged in commercial pursuits. The resident English will not number more than 200, also engaged in mines and mining, but none as merchants. The German and Spanish are engaged almost exclusively in commerce, as importers, shopkeepers, etc., and will number, more or less, 350. The French, Italians, and other nationalities, about 500, engaged in various pursuits, as merchants, shopkeepers, farmers, gardeners, laborers, etc. The foregoing do not include Chinamen; these are about 100, who are employed as shoemakers, cooks, gardeners, etc.

In both American and English mining companies five-sixths of the workmen are natives of the country.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

The sanitary condition of the coast has been excellent during the year, no epidemical or contagious diseases having appeared in any part of this consular district.

Revolution and civil disorder has apparently ceased in this part of Mexico; for the past ten years there has been peace and quiet. Political questions are solved without recourse to bayonets and bloodshed. The question of Indian rule or supremacy in the most fertile portions of Sonora has been definitely settled, both in the Yaqui Valley with the Indian tribe of the same name, who had been in open rebellion against the State government from 1881 to 1887, as well as in the northern districts of the State bordering on Arizona, which are now free from the raids of Apache Indians, who for years desolated that region, collecting "tithes of blood and plunder" from the people.

On the frontier of this consular district and the United States (Sonora and Arizona) there exists a good understanding between the authorities of both countries, no question of an international character existing.

The outlook for prosperity in the future, under such conditions, can be considered as hopeful and promising, and when the projected railways mentioned are realities, it will give greater commercial facilities between this part of the Mexican coast and the United States, and a corresponding increase in the trade and traffic should follow. What is greatly needed is a modification of the many formalities that hamper the importation of foreign goods under the Mexican custom-house regulations now in force.

A. WILLARD, *Consul.*

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Guaymas, December 31, 1888.

TABLE A.—*Declared imports at Guaymas, Mexico, for the year ending December* 31, 1888.

Description.	United States.		Europe.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.		*Pounds.*	
Agricultural, mining implements and lumber	7,709,703	$203,345.26	59,148	$18,436.85
Drugs and perfumery	130,974	29,746.37	33,403	4,644.27
Dry goods, cotton, linen, etc	162,501	113,234.86	172,051	103,146.33
Glassware and crockery	59,073	11,322.85	624,768	28,983.34
Groceries	2,709,396	46,723.46	660,919	73,442.77
Hardware	598,819	146,226.34	341,673	19,726.88
Miscellaneous	211,374	41,423.54	134,244	37,726.43
Received by sea	11,581,840	592,022.68	2,026,206	286,106.87
Received by Nogales (not specified)	.....	313,083.07	.....	*125,000.00
Approximate imports (not specified) passing through custom houses of Sasabe and Palominas	.....	100,000.00	.....	.....
To Alamos via Mazatlan	.....	150,000.00	.....	200,000.00
Clandestine imports (frontier), estimated value	.....	75,000.00	.....	.....
Total	.....	1,230,105.75	.....	611,106.87

Total imports from United States and Europe—	
1888	$1,841,212.62
1887	1,517,839.00
Increase in 1888	323,373.62
Amount of duties:	
United States	223,454.27
Europe	110,475.25

*And American vessels.

TABLE B.—*Declared exports from Guaymas, Mexico, for the year ending December* 31, 1888.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
TO THE UNITED STATES.		
Bullion:		
Silver and gold.....bars..	20	$143,972.96
Gold.....packs...	5	21,920.00
Beans.....sacks...	105	410.00
Bark, torote.....do.....	471	3,105.00
Coin, gold.....do.....	1	3,242.00
Dollars, silver.....do.....	61	51,000.00
Damiana (root).....packs...	8	100.00
Gum.....sacks...	15	16.00
Hides.....		9,557.00
Phosphate.....tons...	5,813	57,651.14
Plumbago.....sacks...	820	1,525.00
Silver, mineral concentrates.....do.....	1,876	11,700.00
Silver (lead).....cars...	2	250.00
Silver, mineral sulphides.....cases...	3	2,500.00
Miscellaneous.....		300.00
Total by sea.....		307,249.10
Exports by Nogales not specified.....		636,333.00
Through frontier custom-houses Palominas and Sasabe, cattle, ores, and miscellaneous.....		100,000.00
Silver and gold ores shipped by rail to Nogales, also from Alamos via Mazatlan.....		450,000.00
Silver bullion and coin dollars sent from Alamos via Mazatlan.....		300,000.00
Total.....		1,793,582.10
Total exports in 1888.....		1,793,582.10
Total exports in 1887.....		1,788,877.00
Increase in 1888.....		4,705.10

No exports sent to Europe direct, but indirectly through the United States.

TABLE C.—*Navigation at the port of Guaymas, Mexico, for the year ending December* 31, 1888.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
		No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Mexican.....	Coast ports.....	104	19,843	158	4,451	102	17,960	158	4,453
American.....	United States and coast.	13	9,161	3	1,153	13	9,161	3	1,153
French.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
English.....	Europe.....	.....	.....	5	4,254	.....	.....	5	4,254
German.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	1	1,075	.....	.....	1	1,075
Bolivian.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	1	664	.....	.....	1	664
Swedish.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	1	770	.....	.....	1	770
Danish.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	3	959	.....	.....	3	959
Total.....	.....	117	29,004	172	13,326	117	27,121	172	13,328

NOTE.—The above is tonnage by the Mexican measurement, which gives an increase over that of the United States or England.

VERA CRUZ.

REPORT BY CONSUL HOFF FOR THE YEAR 1888.

The accompanying table shows that there has been a gain over last year of exports from Vera Cruz to the United States of about 12 per cent., which evidences a general healthy gain, as we turn their goat skins into morocco, their hides into leather, their marble onyx into ornaments, their rubber into combs, their broom-root into brushes, their coffee into drink, their vanilla into essence, their wood into furniture, and their

ore into silver. There is hardly an article exported from here that is not necessary to our artists or manufacturers and gives employment to a great number of hands to cut, turn, mold, or transform into many useful and necessary articles.

TRADE.

Trade here shows some improvement. There is starting here another petroleum refinery by the "Waters, Pierce Oil Company," whilst we already have "La Compañia de Petroleo." By refining here they save nine-tenths of the duties, which is an object.

SHIPPING.

The tonnage, flag, and class of vessels entering and leaving this port is hereto annexed and tabulated. The whole number of tons entered and cleared from this port was 342,798, of which the United States had 94,628, England 74,998, and Spain 107,933 tons. There were of American vessels, 64 steamers and 21 sailing ships that traded at this port. Of English, 37 steamers went to the United States, of a tonnage of 55,937, making the whole trade from here to the States a total tonnage of 150,565 tons.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

The harbor works have made great strides in the last year. Although the work does not yet show, it is rapidly progressing; 48,000 tons of stone have already been dumped in their line of the mole, and 18,000 more ready to dump as fast as the weather will permit. Of the inshore end 1,353 is finished, 97½ feet wide, and a railroad track laid upon it, leaving 3,579 feet to be finished, but into that the 48,000 tons of stone above referred to have been dumped. The whole length of the mole when completed will be 4,973 feet and 97½ feet wide. It makes the undertaking something of a job, as some parts of it are 50 feet below low water-mark.

RAILROADS.

The Inter Oceanic Railway is about being commenced here. Its title is "Inter Oceanic Railway Limited, London." It is to extend from here to Acapulco via Jalapa, Puebla, to the City of Mexico, 280 miles, and thence to Acapulco, 300 miles, making a distance of 580 miles. It will be a narrow gauge, 3 feet, the whole to be finished in two and a half years. A part of this road, some 180 miles, is already built, and the whole will be a great improvement for the Republic of Mexico.

JOSEPH D. HOFF, *Consul.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Vera Cruz, January 21, 1889.

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Vera Cruz to the United States during the year ended December 31, 1888.

Articles.	Total for the year.	Articles.	Total for the year.
Broom root	$96,833.52	Rubber	59,376.40
Cigars	15,148.66	Silver ore	306,341.69
Coffee	1,901,525.70	Tobacco	13,963.92
Deer skins	16,154.61	Vanilla	174,993.29
Fustic	20,125.52		
Goat skins	436,607.54	Total, United States gold	3,235,784.75
Hides	129,423.92	Total for preceding year	2,896,407.46
Marble	41,443.83		
Merchandise	23,846.15	Increase	339,377.29

Navigation at the port of Vera Cruz, Mexico, for the year ending December 31, 1888.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
		No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
American	New York and New Orleans.	64	87,960	21	6,668	64	87,960	21	6,668
British	Liverpool	50	74,244	2	754	50	74,244	2	754
French	France	17	37,313	3	2,064	17	37,313	3	2,064
German	Germany	11	16,726	14	4,362	11	16,726	14	4,362
Spanish	Spain	38	107,268	2	665	38	108,268	2	665
Scandinavian	From Europe to the United States.	.....	.....	15	4,754	.....	.....	15	4,754
Total		180	323,511	57	19,287	180	323,511	57	19,287

SOUTH AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

REPORT BY CONSUL BAKER, OF BUENOS AYRES.

The Argentine Republic, as never before, appears to be on the high road to national prosperity. The "boom" which I referred to in my last annual report has become even more pronounced and decided. In every department of industry, trade, and commerce an increased impulse is everywhere perceptible. The spirit of progress and "speculation" seems to pervade the whole country. A general push, more emphatic than ever before in the history of the Republic, is the order of the day and the programme of the future. There may be some weak points in the movement, but it is neither artificial nor fictitious. It seems to be real and genuine. Look where we will, in every direction we see the signs of progress; and they are too general to be illusive, and too emphatic to spring from any other source than a mighty current which is bearing the country along with a force which the minor impediments of bad financial management and a persistent disregard of the laws of trade can not weaken.

THE ARGENTINE "BOOM."

The impulse which commenced here in Buenos Ayres is now felt all through the different provinces. New farms, new estancias, new industries, new railways, new public works, new banks are cropping out in all directions; and with the increasing immigration of new laborers from Europe and the constant accession of new capital from abroad, seeking profitable investment here, the development which is now going on may be considered as almost marvelous. All classes of the people are aroused to the possibilities of the new departure. Many perhaps are being carried beyond the bounds of prudence into new avenues of speculation, and some may be overwhelmed in the mad race for riches; but the movement is onward—unmistakably onward. The continuance of the suspension of specie payments, the decree of the Government making paper a legal tender for the payment of debts, and the constantly increasing volume of irredeemable currency which the new national banks are putting into circulation make it easy to float the most extravagant schemes for "getting rich" quickly; and the whole community is almost off its head in the midst of the excitement which everywhere prevails.

PEACE AND PROGRESS.

What greatly adds to the business impulse and spirit of development which nowadays more than ever characterizes the people is the political quiet which pervades the country. Revolutions and attempts at revolution are matters of the past. All through the extent of the Argentine Republic the guaranties of the constitution now have the sanction of the people and the laws are permitted to be peacefully executed. Labor is more and more respected and honored, and capital finds ready investment with more confidence than ever before. No one any longer thinks of or fears internal commotions or civil disturbances. The Argentine citizen's love of country no longer manifests itself by trying to get forcible possession of the Government, but rather by seeking to increase the wealth and production of the Republic. The new President, in his late message to the Argentine Congress, sees in all this "good ground for congratulation and for new and noble hopes." He says:

"My policy has been peace, toleration, and conciliation. The fullest liberty for the expression of public opinion and the free exercise of personal rights is the most eloquent phase of national life. The National Government at last is respected throughout the interior, the different provinces thereof giving it frequent proofs of support and confidence.

"A comparison with times, unfortunately not very remote, shows palpably the immense progress which has been made materially and in the working of the institutions under which we live. Until quite recently the political chapter in public documents like this

was simply an index to all the horrors of civil war, attempts on the lives and properties of citizens, and a catalogue of outrages on an oppressed people by ignorant leaders, bred in the desert, with an outward semblance of civilization, but none the less arbitrary and to be dreaded. Young men of the present generation can remember how the most trivial local disturbance gave rise to bloody struggles, exile, and a complete abandonment of all labor, the scourge spreading from province to province, the only means of finally conquering the insurgents being force and death. Abroad the very name of the nation was a synonym for anarchy, thus preventing all chance of economic life and credit for the country and destroying all stimulus for labor by the incessant state of uneasiness. How great were the burdens of those troublous times, when compared with the bright and hopeful present, as the measure of our progress."

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

During the past year the relations of the Argentine Republic with the different nations of Europe and America have continued to be of the most friendly character. The boundary question between Chili and the Argentine Government still remains unsettled, but the negotiations for determining the line which divides the two countries are quietly proceeding within the stipulations of the 23d of July, 1881.

The settlement of the limits controversy between the Argentine Republic and Brazil was referred to a joint commission, which, with a technical staff of assistants, has been at work for more than a year in the exploration of the disputed territory in Misiones. The only doubt which arose was in reference to the identification of river San Antonio-guazie, sustained by the Argentine commissioners and resisted by the Brazilian, and it is understood that an understanding has now been reached on the subject. In regard to the boundary question with Bolivia, nothing has been done during the past year, both Governments maintaining the existing *status quo* in the most friendly manner.

THE TERRITORIES.

The national territories, whose provisional organization I have referred to in former reports, continue to give signs of development and vigorous growth. The influx of population into these incipient provinces or States, the opening up of new estancias, the establishment of schools, the organization of courts of justice, all these things point to the fact that it will not be many years before the four territorial governments into which Patagonia is divided, together with those of the Chaco and Misiones, will be knocking for admission into the Argentine Union on terms of equality with the original fourteen provinces.

IMMIGRATION.

According to the official returns the number of immigrants arriving in this country during the year of 1887 was 137,426, against 93,116 in 1886. Already, however, for the eleven months of the present year the number of arrivals reaches to 128,797. The Government has been making more than ordinary efforts to foment emigration from Europe to the Plate River and the late Congress voted the cost of fifty thousand passages, to be advanced to agriculturists and artisans to enable them to come here. Dr. Navarro, the commissary of immigration, is now in Europe to complete arrangements for putting the embarkation of emigrants on a better basis.

There is no doubt the efforts of the Argentine Government thus to induce immigration are having a grand success with the poorer classes of Europe, who are without work and without hope, and the change they make in coming here is for the better. Their condition here, no matter how inadequate the wages, no matter how miserable socially, morally, and politically they may find themselves here, is far in advance of what they have left behind them. There is no doubt that they can all find work; and, by hard struggles, manage after a while to become more comfortable in their surroundings, but under such circumstances and self-denials as would not only discourage but quite overwhelm with despair any one who had been accustomed to the higher plane of civilization in the United States. It is on this account that I once more entreat our American citizens not to try their fortunes down here. They will find everything so different and so primitive in the interior of the Argentine Republic compared with what they have enjoyed at home, that they are sure to be thoroughly disappointed; and if they come without the means of returning, as too many of them do, they will soon find themselves utterly destitute, begging the charities of a people whose language they can not speak. Such distressing cases come under my observation every few days, and tax all my efforts to assist them, even temporarily. With the immigrants from the overcrowded shores of the Mediterranean the situation is altogether different. They not only find their countrymen here in large colonies, but they are so similar in language and habits with the people of the country that they at once are able to make themselves understood and soon imperceptibly assimilate with the native population.

RAILWAYS.

There continues to be a great movement throughout the Argentine Republic in the construction of railways. So great are the number of new concessions granted by the National Congress and by the different provincial legislatures that I find it impossible to name them all. Up to the meeting of the last Congress there were national concessions for seventeen different lines, of which thirteen enjoy the guaranty of the Government. These guarantied lines represent a total length of 7,961 kilometers (4,975 miles), and the aggregate length of the other lines is 1,272 kilometers (795 miles), making a total of 5,770 miles. Among these are the following, viz: The Chaco and Tartagal Railway; the Reconquista and Formosa (Chaco) Railway; the Bahia Blanca and Villa Mercedes Railway; the San Juan and Salta Railway; the Chumbicha, Tinogasta, and Andalgalá Railway; the Goya and Monte Caseros Railway; the Resistencia and Metán Railway; the San Cristobal and Tucuman Railway, etc. A line from San Juan to Cabra Corral in Salta is being surveyed; as also one from Mendoza to San Rafael; also the line from Cobos to Salta, via Lagunilla; as also several others of less prominence.

The following roads are in the course of construction, to wit: The extensions of the Northern Central, the road now being opened beyond Tucuman, as far as Chilcas. The branches from Dean Furnes to Chilicito and from Chumbicha to Catamarca have the road-beds completed and the track-laying has commenced. Beyond Chilcas, towards Salta and Jujuy the work is still progressing, but there are many engineering difficulties to overcome and not much has yet been accomplished. The line from Buenos Ayres to Mercedes, which is a link of the Transandean Railway, is now completed and open to traffic, thus giving a through line from Buenos Ayres as far as Mendoza. Work continues to progress on the link from Mendoza towards Valparaiso, Chili, some of the track having already been laid, and by the end of the year it is expected that the Uspallata Pass of the Andes will be reached. For the construction of the railway from Monte Caseros to Corrientes and Posadas in the Misiones the necessary materials are now being received and the work has commenced. The new line from Rosario via Sunchales to Tucuman is being rapidly pushed forward, and the rails are laid for 50 or 60 miles beyond Sunchales.

The last session of the Argentine Congress, in response to the recommendations of the President, made a very firm stand against the granting of any more charters or concessions with Government guaranties, and the fact that numerous applications were made for new lines without such guaranties shows that the condition of the country is now so promising that capital is ready to embark in such enterprises without Government aid.

MARTIN GARCIA BAR.

One of the causes which renders the interior navigation of the Argentine Republic difficult and expensive is the existence of bars and other obstacles in the channels of the rivers. One of the most important of these difficulties is the bank which sets across the La Plata River, near the island of Martin Garcia, and the series of bars in the Uruguay River. At the former sometimes, in seasons of low water, as many as fifty vessels at a time are estopped from passing further up the rivers, and have to wait at anchor for a tide sufficiently high to float them over. It is now proposed to organize a commission, in connection with the Uruguayan Government, for the construction of certain works which would remove these obstructions to navigation. The Argentine Government will probably take the initiative in the matter.

PORT WORKS.

The Government mole at the city of Conception, on the Uruguay River, has at last been completed, together with a bridge and custom-house, at a total cost of $410,000.

An iron mole is also in course of construction at San Nicolas, on the Paraná River, and works for the improvement of the channel in front of the town have been surveyed.

The works for the improvement of the port of Rosario have recently been stopped, for the reason that recent changes and deviations in the channel of the Paraná have required some modifications in the plans. From what I learned on a recent visit to Rosario, it would appear that a bar is forming directly along the city front, which bids fair, unless wing-dams are properly constructed above the city, to send all the water to the other side of the river, thus rendering the port quite useless. The National Government proposes, if possible, to avert such a misfortune to that growing city.

THE RIACHUELO PORT.

The canalization of the Riachuelo de Barracas, just south of the city of Buenos Ayres, continues to be actively carried on under the most advantageous conditions. In the course of last year the excavations amounted to over 1,000,000 cubic meters. The cost

of the work up to the end of the last year, since the beginning, has been $6,500,000, The port dues, however, already give an interest of 6 to 8 per cent. on the capital expended. notwithstanding its incomplete state. The following table shows the proportion of sea-going vessels which last year took advantage of the facilities offered by the moles of the Riachuelo port, as appears by the last annual report of the maritime prefect:

Arrivals and departures of sea-going vessels.

Port.	Arrivals.				Departures.			
	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
City Roads	2,057	579,181	583	924,354	708	392,285	620	1,294,901
Riachuelo Port	714	518,467	222	292,227	821	467,344	144	461,344

Arrivals and departures of vessels in the river trade.

Port.	Arrivals.				Departures.			
	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
City Roads	2,774	174,113	887	299,660	8,625	472,631	932	308,959
Riachuelo Port	16,329	630,856	16,976	287,511	16,636	618,044	16,890	282,631

It will be seen from these figures that, while a very considerable amount of the foreign shipping now finds its way to the Riachuelo, the coasting or river trade is almost exclusively confined to that port. This is owing to the greater facilities it offers for handling cargoes. It now possesses 4,500 meters of moles, and is capable of receiving ships drawing 22 feet and 6,000 tons burden.

BUENOS AYRES PORT WORKS.

The work on the Buenos Ayres port, which I have heretofore mentioned in my annual reports, has been prosecuted during the past year without intermission, and the first section will probably be ready within the stipulated time. The basin is now quite completed to the proper depth and the embankments are nearly finished. This basin is 1,095 meters long by 100 in width. About 300 meters of wharf are also completed, and large quantities of material are now on the ground for the rest of this work. The outside piers are likewise progressing to completion and the piles are all in position. The earth works of the other docks are also under way. The company having the contract have at present nearly 2,000 men employed on the works. The commerce of the city is looking forward with great interest to the day when the use of lighters and carts in the handling of cargoes will be done away with forever.

THE RIVER OR INTERIOR COMMERCE.

The river commerce of the Argentine Republic, embracing the carrying trade of the Rio de la Plata, the Uruguay, and the Paraná rivers, with their various affluents, shows but little change since the returns of last year. I give a comparison of the two years below:

Class.	Arrivals.				Departures.			
	1886.		1887.		1886.		1887.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Sailing vessels	17,504	650,048	18,701	749,921	19,569	689,699	21,001	838,640
Steamers	7,297	1,986,406	6,124	1,485,091	7,895	1,898,208	5,822	1,621,053
Total	24,801	2,636,454	24,825	2,235,012	27,464	2,587,902	26,823	2,459,693

The average size of the sailing vessels in the river trade last year was 40 tons; the average size of the steamers was 260 tons.

INTER-PROVINCIAL COMMERCE.

The inter-provincial commerce by river during the year 1887 reached to $73,821,583. For the seven years from 1881 to 1887, inclusive, the following are the comparative figures:

Movement of river commerce.

Year.	Products of the country.	Imported merchandise	Total.
1881	$7,856,311	$19,646,157	$27,502,468
1882	8,108,553	21,852,594	29,961,147
1883	11,255,977	25,394,370	36,650,347
1884	14,615,401	29,689,475	44,304,876
1885	17,556,491	31,382,385	48,938,876
1886	13,501,820	37,398,110	50,899,930
1887	29,897,027	43,924,556	73,821,583

Of the movement of the produce of the country by river conveyance from the interior the following articles were the most prominent.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Native rum and alcohol, liters	1,066,435	$126,971	Potatoes....kilograms	27,641,693	$1,105,668
Native sugar..kilograms	6,991,474	908,892	Cheese.....do	1,089,084	217,817
Lime.....hectoliters	4,661,176	1,828,018	Sole leathers..number	14,995	119,960
Coke.....do	3,182,608	3,182,608	Native tobacco...kilos		156,175
Macaroni.....kilograms	813,321	172,665	Wheat.....do	1,561,748	2,305,347
Biscuits, crackers ...do	1,599,982	202,828	Firewood	57,638,683	161,740
Flour.....do	70,588,790	4,941,215	Posts:		
Soap.....do	2,736,993	273,699	Unsplit ... number	1,646,975	494,093
Flax seed.....do	13,153,699	657,685	Split.....do	930,314	465,207
Indian corn.....do	75,796,037	1,515,921	Timber and beams		817,201
			Yerba maté..kilograms	571,755	71,470

I may add in regard to the river traffic that it is now well provided with a number of fine steamers, arranged for passengers as well as freight, and furnished with all the modern improvements of Clyde-built vessels, including the electric light. The company which, having bought out all other interests, now has the exclusive control of the river trade of the Argentine Republic, is owned in Scotland; and its intention is still further to extend its field of operations by building a smaller class of steamers to navigate the smaller affluents of the Páraná River.

PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURE.

I have seen no estimate of the approaching harvest in the Argentine Republic, but there has been put down in seed a larger breadth of land than ever before, and the prospects at present for every variety of crop were never better. If no untoward events shall intervene to defeat the generous promise, the harvests of the present year will be the largest ever produced in the country. In wheat, maize, and linseed there is sure to be a very large surplus for export. The progress which agriculture is making all over the republic is the subject of general comment; and already this country is appearing as a factor in the question of the bread supply of Europe. The following table gives a a comparison of the shipments of crop products of the Argentine Republic since 1882:

Articles.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Wheat	1,705	60,754	108,499	78,493	37,864	237,865
Flour	548	4,844	3,734	7,447	5,262	5,401
Indian corn	107,327	18,634	133,710	197,859	231,660	361,844
Linseed	23,351	23,061	33,991	69,426	37,689	81,208
Baled alfalfa	10,771	11,460	11,846	11,765	12,408	12,375
Barley	1,100	177	362	2,109	2,661	4,194
Peanuts	422	2,617	1,992	2,229	769	3,367

Owing to bad weather just before the maturing of the crops of 1887-'88, and which considerably reduced the yield, the exports of the present year will show a decrease over those of 1887. The returns for the three quarters, up to September 30, give the exports as follows: Flour, 4,559 tons; wheat, 172,353 tons; Indian corn, 147,932 tons; linseed, 39,573 tons; alfalfa, 6,813 tons; peanuts, 1,370 tons, etc.

Of the exports of flour during the year 1887, 3,167 tons went to Brazil, 1,095 tons to Germany, 410 tons to England, and the rest to various ports; of the wheat, 145,977 tons went to England, 43,486 tons to Belgium, 13,582 tons to Italy, 17,197 tons to France, 10,495 tons to Germany, and the balance to various ports; of the Indian corn, 177,769 tons went to England, 98,868 tons to France, 27,646 tons to Belgium, 24,456 tons to Brazil, with various ports for the balance. The linseed nearly all goes to England; the peanuts to France for the manufacture of olive oil, and the baled alfalfa to Brazil.

THE MINING INDUSTRY.

There is nothing new or interesting to be said in regard to the mines and mining of the country. There is as yet almost nothing to show for the amount of money which of late years has been invested in costly mining machinery. The different gold-mining companies, and especially those owned abroad, are periodically publishing exaggerated reports of what they are doing and of the prospects of very speedily finding the precious metal in paying quantities. This is done, I suppose, either to keep up the drooping spirits of anxious stockholders, or in order that those who are carrying heavily may unload on others who may be induced to try their fortunes in an industry which, with all the parade which has been made about the existence of gold in the Argentine Republic, has never yet paid anything on the capital invested. The sure test by which may be learned what the various gold-mining companies are doing is the table of exports, for the reason that their product would be at once sent out of the country for refinement, etc. The following are the shipments for last year:

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Copper:		
In bars.....kilograms...	143,287	$57,315
Mineral.....do.....	4,110	1,644
Silver, mineral.....do.....	106,780	53,090
Lead ore.....do.....	156,986	12,554
Silver, pure.....do.....	1,669	61,753
Total.....	.....	186,356

Thus far, however, for the year 1888, the returns show quite an increase in the shipments of minerals and for the first time gold appears in the list of exports. I give below the mineral exports for the three quarters ending September 30:

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Gold dust.....kilograms...	325,524	$55,101
Bismuth.....do.....	35,072	140,288
Copper in bars.....do.....	115,770	46,308
Tin.....do.....	301,635	150,818
Silver, metal.....do.....	11,070	110,700
Copper, mineral.....do.....	262,622	48,250
Silver, mineral.....do.....	324,000	161,999
Lead, mineral.....do.....	96 316	7,706
Silver, pure.....do.....	12,837	447,969
Total.....	.....	1,196,139

I think the gold referred to in the above table was the product of recent mining operations in Tierra del Fuego. The explorations made near the Bay of San Sebastian by Mr. Popper have developed the existence of valuable gold deposits in that vicinity, and he lately returned to that point with a full complement of miners and mining apparatus, for a more extended survey. Several California miners, who spent some time in examining the country, have informed me that while there are a number of places where gold can be procured in limited quantities, yet they doubt, until there has been a more careful exploration, if any of the present diggings will pay expenses.

I do not surrender the opinion which I have heretofore frequently expressed, that there are immense deposits of gold, as well as of nearly all the other valuable metals, in various parts of the Argentine Republic, but in order to their development it will require a more careful scientific investigation into the geology of the country than has yet been attempted by the Government.

In regard to coal, the discovery of which has already been heralded with unusual parade, nothing whatever has yet been done towards its exploitation. None of it has thus far been utilized. And so also with the immense petroleum reservoirs which have been discovered in the provinces of Mendoza, Salta, and Jujuy. Companies to work these deposits have been formed, and to assist them in producing the home material a very high protective tariff has been placed on the article from the United States; but thus far the Argentine ore has not come upon the market.

THE NATIONAL FORESTS.

The lumber of the United States still in increased quantities continues to supply the demand for building purposes. While there are forests of soft woods in the Argentine Republic, their distance from the sea-board or great rivers makes it impossible to market them as cheaply as they can be put down here from North American ports. The shipments to the River Plate, instead of gradually falling off, seem to increase every year. In 1885 the quantity of white and yellow pine received here from the United States was 9,550,329 square meters; in 1886 it was 10,789,016 square meters; in 1887 it was 14,579,326 square meters.

At present the Argentine forests only furnish the hard woods of commerce, the Grau Chaco and the Misiones, to say nothing of the upper interior provinces, offering inexhaustible supplies of the most exquisitely colored hard woods to be found in the world. Here in the country these woods, and particularly the *quebracho* and the *algoroobo*, instead of finding such uses as their fineness and susceptibility to polish especially render them adapted for, are only employed in supplying the heavy joists and beams in house and hydraulic constructions. It looks like a short-sighted, false economy to make use of these precious woods for such purposes. The demand for Argentine hard woods is gradually increasing among the cabinet workers of Europe, but thus far the amount which finds a market abroad is very small when compared with the quantity that the Argentine Republic is able to furnish. The following are the returns of shipments for the last four years:

1884	$394,343
1885	339,020
1886	326,623
1887	330,214

If the quality and the intrinsic value of these woods were more generally known, I am sure there would be an increased sale of them in Europe. In the Paris exposition there will be on exhibition a very large variety of the hard woods of the Argentine Republic, and it will be well worth the while of parties interested in the matter to examine for themselves the wonderful polish which they take, and the marvelous coloring which they present. A special report on "The Woods of the Argentine Republic," which I made several years ago, and which was published in No. 34 of Consular Reports, furnishes an extended description of the most remarkable of these woods.

THE CATTLE INDUSTRY.

The "saladero," or cattle industry of the Argentine Republic continues to be depressed and unsatisfactory. Owing to the partial failure of markets abroad for the products, a number of the cattle-slaughtering establishments have been closed during the last year. The shipments for 1887 are even less than for the previous year; and this in spite of the fact that the export duty was repealed for the express purpose of assisting the industry. The following table gives a comparison of the last three years:

Articles.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Dry hides	$7,511,919	$6,267,592	$8,408,742
Solid hides	4,488,204	3,649,287	3,639,095
Jerked beef	4,204,077	3,738,820	2,398,424
Bones and bone-ash	782,464	1,715,158	788,777
Hide cuttings	80,465	74,468	70,844
Horns	159,896	149,431	182,026
Tallow	3,489,139	1,715,158	788,777
Extract of meats	56,548	169,991	75,888
Total	20,772,762	17,479,905	16,352,573

Except for the demand for ox and cow hides, which has continued during the year, especially in the United States, the showing would be still more unsatisfactory. The jerked beef has heretofore found a steady market in Brazil and Cuba, but as the demand is gradually decreasing the product also shows greatly reduced proportions. In 1886 the shipments amounted to 37,388 tons, and in 1887 they only reached to 23,984 tons, of which only 5,734 tons went to Brazil and 7,830 to Cuba.

FRESH-MEAT SHIPMENTS.

There has, however, during last year, been an increased movement in fresh-meat shipments, which now, with large freezing establishments at different points on the La Plata and Paraná Rivers, have come to be one of the permanent industries of the country. While the business, however, continues to assume larger proportions, if we may infer from the reports of the companies engaged in the export, the profits are not yet at all satisfactory. The following are the comparative returns of shipments for the last four years of frozen carcasses:

Year.	Quantity.	Official value.
1885	2,862,270	$75,323
1886	7,350,671	360,508
1887	12,038,889	963,112
Nine months of 1888	13,923,098	1,113,847

These shipments consisted entirely of mutton, and the greater part went to Liverpool and London, but they failed to find a market, except at figures which barely paid cost and expenses. I am advised that considerable of the meat was hardly in a marketable condition when it reached its destination. To act as a stimulus to the frozen-meat export the Argentine Congress at its last session passed a law providing for a bounty to those engaged in the business, the effect of which will doubtless be to put the trade on a more satisfactory basis.

SHIPMENTS OF CATTLE TO EUROPE.

This bounty law also applies to the shipments of live-stock on the hoof; but it is very questionable if any benefit will ever accrue from it, owing to the great distance across the tropics which the cattle will have to be carried to reach a market. Were there facilities for the proper stall-feeding of the stock, before starting with it, it might be able to stand the twenty-five or thirty days of sea voyage; but to undertake such a passage with cattle fresh from the grass does not seem to be at all feasible. To test the matter the Government, on its own account, proposes to pay the expenses of a trial shipment; and it is now making arrangements to this end. Of course it will require steam-ships, specially fitted up for the purpose, and with a capacity to carry a very large number each, in order to reduce the costs and expenses of shipment.

THE WOOL PRODUCT.

For various causes, which I have stated in special reports, the sheep industry of the Argentine Republic has not for several years been in so flourishing a condition as it has been wont to enjoy. One of the lamentable drawbacks to the business of growing wool, which is the great and most important business of the country, is the disgraceful condition of the flocks. So little care is taken of them, so little money is expended in protecting them from the weather, that it is now the exception to see a bunch of sheep which is not suffering from foot-rot or scab or both. In some portions of the "camp" it is no unusual thing for whole flocks to be afflicted with diseased feet, and sometimes so badly as to be scarcely able to drag themselves along on their knees. No effort is made to prevent or to cure this, as it does not directly interfere with the growth of the wool; but, as a matter of self-interest, the *estancieros* are generally solicitous to cure the scab, and the market is overrun with specifics for this purpose. But scab is a disease which is so readily propagated from flock to flock, feeding at different times over the same pasturage, that one careless sheep farmer has it in his power to spread the disease through a whole neighborhood. Until a law is passed which requires that scabby sheep shall be isolated, and killed if permitted to run at large, there is not much hope for improvement in the condition of the Argentine flocks. The wool shipments for several years have shown

but little change in their figures. As a matter of reference, as well as comparison, I give below the exports since 1880:

Year.	Wool.		Sheep-skins.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
1880	97,145	$27,467,671	29,077	$5,455,327
1881	103,876	31,446,495	32,339	4,639,437
1882	111,009	29,978,960	22,353	4,231,718
1883	118,408	29,600,918	26,564	5,035,886
1884	114,344	32,005,819	24,938	5,484,952
1885	128,393	35,950,111	31,336	6,267,377
1886	132,130	31,711,604	35,312	6,350,781
1887	109,164	32,749,315	30,447	6,698,406

It will be observed that with all the assurances which have been given out to the world in regard to the increase in the number of sheep in the Argentine Republic during the last few years, the wool clip is now about the same as it was eight years ago. And if it be true, as it is now officially computed, that there are one hundred millions of sheep in the country, it will be further seen, from the amount of the shipments, that the average yield is only a little more than 2 pounds to the sheep. And this is wool in the dirt, two-thirds of it being dirt and one-third of it being wool. In other words, taking the shipments of 1887 as the average annual product of the country, there are about 75,000,000 pounds of washed wool.

SHIPMENTS OF THE YEAR 1887

The following table shows the proportion of the clip of 1887, including sheep-skins, which was shipped to each country:

Country.	Wool unwashed.		Sheep-skins unwashed.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kilograms.		*Kilograms.*	
Germany	22,668,099	$6,806,430	1,642,419	$361,332
Belgium	23,192,667	6,957,800	2,877,044	632,950
Brazil	172,282	51,685	911	200
Chili	288	86	30	7
Spain	11,463	3,439	10,036	2,208
United States	4,000,633	1,200,190	24,924	5,483
France	51,276,586	15,382,976	19,221,175	4,228,659
Great Britain	.....	.....	2,709,268	596,039
Italy	1,971,117	591,333	2,578,041	567,169
Uruguay	369,826	80,948	510,735	112,272
Destination not named	3,884,672	1,165,402	873,134	192,069
Total	109,464,383	32,749,315	30,447,716	6,698,406

The shipments to the United States were exclusively of the long carpet wools from Cordoba, it being the only class that it is possible to send to our market, under our tariff laws, at a profit. Our tariff, so far as the clothing and finer qualities are concerned, is prohibitive. While those from Australia can come in, those from the Argentine Republic, owing to the greater amount of grease and dirt which they contain, are quite excluded; our tariff laws making no allowance or reduction whatever for such excess. I referred at length to this discrimination against the Argentine Republic, in favor of Great Britain, in my annual report of 1886. It appears that the amount of dirt and grease in the wools of the Argentine Republic reaches to more than 70 per cent., while the wools of Australia and New Zealand have only about 50 per cent. In other words, while the average yield of Argentine wools scoured is only 30 per cent., that of the other countries named is 50 per cent. "If," as I have heretofore remarked, "the mills of the United States did not use foreign clothing wools at all, this would make no difference. The discrimination would be of no practical significance. But they do use foreign wools, and just such classes of clothing wools as the Argentine Republic can furnish; and, owing to the more intimate trade relations which we are striving to cultivate with the latter country, we

should avoid even the appearance of favoring other nations to the prejudice of the Argentine Republic." The matter seems to be one which deserves the attention of our Government.

ARGENTINE TRANSIT TRADE.

The transit trade of the Argentine Republic for the year 1887 will be seen from the following table:

Country.	Ingress.	Egress.	Total transit.
Bolivia	6,449,725	172,521	6,622,246
Brazil	5,541	848,919	854,460
Chili		4,325	4,325
Paraguay	31,925	489,299	521,224
Uruguay	873,054	221,265	1,094,323
Total	7,360,245	1,736,333	9,096,578

The ingress from Bolivia consisted exclusively of silver metal and other minerals en route for England. In all other cases the ingress and egress were general merchandise.

THE CARRYING TRADE OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The carrying trade of the Argentine Republic with foreign nations for 1887 has been compiled by me from the returns published by the National Statistical Office, with the following result:

Class of vessels.	Arrivals.		Departures.		Total.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Sailing	5,694	1,010,731	3,940	795,623	9,634	1,806,354
Steamers	6,607	3,460,870	5,584	2,928,346	12,191	6,389,216
Total in 1887	12,301	4,471,601	9,524	3,723,969	21,725	8,195,570
Total in 1886	11,015	3,515,290	8,243	3,153,389	19,258	6,668,679
Increase	1,286	956,311	1,281	570,580	2,467	1,426,891

PROGRESSIVE INCREASE OF FOREIGN NAVIGATION.

But the progressive increase which has taken place in the foreign navigation of the Argentine Republic will be better understood by a glance at the totals of arrivals and departures of vessels during the last ten years. For this purpose I have compiled from official sources the following tables:

Arrivals of vessels for eight years.

Year.	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Total.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
1878	1,262	280,223	1,200	616,409	2,462	896,632
1879	1,531	311,008	1,854	744,054	3,385	1,055,062
1880	2,311	308,461	2,524	878,841	4,835	1,187,302
1881	3,412	413,618	2,542	905,802	5,954	1,318,700
1882	3,031	423,127	3,040	1,104,927	6,071	1,528,054
1883	3,445	517,070	3,626	1,437,018	7,071	1,954,088
1884	5,231	733,659	5,747	2,278,704	10,976	3,012,363
1885	4,908	771,583	6,671	2,829,726	11,579	3,601,309
1886	4,727	764,238	6,288	2,751,052	11,015	3,515,290
1887	5,694	1,010,731	6,607	3,460,870	12,301	4,471,601

Departures of vessels for eight years.

Year.	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Totals.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
1878	821	256,469	390	410,120	1,211	666,589
1879	826	273,686	1,689	703,748	2,515	977,434
1880	1,147	231,990	2,233	823,290	3,380	1,056,280
1881	2,500	323,120	2,300	843,116	4,800	1,166,236
1882	2,023	367,925	2,742	1,080,214	4,765	1,448,139
1883	2,263	424,124	3,172	1,318,201	5,435	1,742,325
1884	2,732	589,269	5,455	2,263,023	8,187	2,852,292
1885	2,441	600,858	6,549	2,748,803	8,990	3,349,661
1886	2,697	590,941	5,546	3,562,448	8,243	3,153,389
1887	3,940	795,623	5,584	2,928,346	9,524	3,723,969

The rapid increase of steam navigation over sailing vessels, which the above tables exhibit, in the foreign carrying trade of the Argentine Republic can not but attract attention. In 1878 the steam tonnage stood for 68 per cent. of the whole amount, while that of sailing vessels stood for 32 per cent. Now, the steam tonnage stands for about 80 per cent. of the whole amount, and that of sailing vessels for 20 per cent.

The following table shows the arrivals and departures of sailing vessels and steamers for each port in the Republic as compiled from the returns published by the national statistical office:

Arrivals and departures of sailing vessels and steamers for each port.

Ports.	Arrivals.				Departures.			
	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Bahia Blanca	12	5,532	.....	.....	18	7,527	.....	.....
Buenos Ayres	3,358	704,036	1,542	1,278,668	1,325	398,744	1,769	1,226,671
Compana	65	16,770	.....	.....	50	14,566	.....	.....
Concepcion	43	1,338	398	136,469	24	968	272	99,099
Colon	109	3,941	503	186,794	79	5,968	506	185,737
Concordia	245	12,596	653	203,981	216	15,367	671	229,498
Gualequay	20	1,079	.....	.....	22	6,073	.....	.....
Gualeguayohú	96	4,390	333	128,679	109	4,726	328	121,800
La Paz	6	612	277	95,926	10	2,670	218	95,845
La Plata	1,047	136,214	219	7,553	1,358	140,944	219	7,553
Monte Coseres	39	683	93	9,429	37	649	91	9,588
Paraná	25	2,937	237	83,488	19	1,738	152	146,871
Rosario	278	94,664	510	559,158	248	99,302	420	280,324
San Nicolas	14	3,576	126	176,333	20	8,062	120	169,527
Santa Fé	49	10,717	20	25,800	70	21,436	6	6,484
Zarate	13	5,893	1	1,293	17	7,620	19	32,519
Bella Vista	.....	.....	237	79,793	.....	.....	232	78,176
Corrientes	.....	.....	247	83,698	.....	.....	9	3,624
Goya	.....	.....	206	67,820	.....	.....	194	65,328
Other ports	275	5,553	105	335,008	318	59,263	856	179,310
Total	5,694	1,010,731	6,607	3,460,870	3,940	795,623	5,594	2,928,346

From the same source I have compiled the following table, which gives the arrivals from and departures to each nation trading with the Argentine Republic:

Arrivals and departures from each country.

To and from—	Arrivals.				Departures.			
	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Germany	41	17,861	151	211,211	3	1,295	140	209,081
Asia	3	2,620	.....	.....	26	13,359	.....	.....
West Indies	4	934	.....	.....	321	162,117	12	16,666
Belgium	31	13,827	130	148,620	12	5,024	97	137,735
Brazil	92	18,956	184	30,990	182	58,508	188	36,225
Canada	44	28,043	.....	.....	3	1,685	.....	.....
Chili	2	529	3	3,758	56	57,936	5	9,256
Spain	48	22,517	43	53,170	10	4,199	12	13,844
United States	316	198,671	7	6,762	169	112,868	12	12,501
France	96	39,370	172	264,968	25	12,541	221	420,106
Norway	7	3,689	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paraguay	247	14,219	1,269	391,217	213	15,712	1,332	413,145
Great Britain	662	333,719	363	725,388	374	163,467	322	443,964
Sweden	1	59	.....	.....	1	473	.....	.....
Uruguay	4,036	294,910	4,186	1,461,948	2,499	185,654	3,170	1,081,473
Italy	20	8,461	99	163,893	2	1,124	73	131,822
Portugal	2	1,565	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	691
South Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	379	.....	.....
Mexico	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	503	.....	.....
Peru	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3,490	1	1,845
Venezuela	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	318	.....	.....
Other countries	42	6,181	.....	.....	24	11,236	.....	.....
Total	5,694	1,010,731	6,607	3,460,870	3,940	795,623	5,584	2,928,346

The following table compiled also from the same source gives the arrivals and departures of both sailing vessels and steamers, according to nationality:

Arrivals and departures according to nationality.

Flag.	Arrivals.				Departures.			
	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
German	86	33,452	161	220,449	102	46,746	164	232,072
Belgian	.....	.....	28	38,303	.....	.....	27	37,634
Brazilian	43	1,696	124	24,692	43	2,043	111	18,898
Spanish	55	12,084	30	35,060	36	9,555	23	29,730
French	13	6,169	424	436,048	14	6,381	551	487,389
English	422	222,713	2,546	1,666,687	355	193,953	1,890	1,203,006
Italian	284	123,791	95	150,795	227	110,673	81	134,329
Argentine	2,699	214,540	2,805	825,861	1,919	142,557	2,470	737,930
United States	74	42,509	.....	.....	60	40,174	.....	.....
Norwegian	390	198,635	6	1,725	331	143,419	3	2,480
Paraguayan	161	6,104	84	12,898	116	4,419	72	9,348
Uruguayan	1,256	58,272	297	40,469	610	30,185	188	34,458
Not classified	211	90,766	7	8,883	127	65,548	4	4,403
Total	5,694	1,010,731	6,607	3,466,870	3,940	795,623	5,584	2,928,346

INTERNATIONAL RIVER NAVIGATION.

As I have explained in a former report, it must not be supposed that the large amount of tonnage represented in the foregoing tables was entirely ocean commerce. From the last preceding table, giving the arrivals and departures according to flag, it will be seen that a very large proportion of what is classified as Argentine foreign shipping comes under the Argentine, Uruguayan, Paraguayan, and Brazilian flags. None of the tonnage thus represented is engaged in ocean navigation, but is employed in what is called the coasting trade along the La Plata, Paraná, Uruguay, and Paraguay Rivers, between the various ports of the Argentine Republic and those of the opposite shores, belonging to Uruguay, Paraguay, and the interior provinces of Brazil. To get at the exact figures

of the actual ocean navigation of the Argentine Republic it is necessary to deduct all this international river commerce from the total figures and only put down the balance as ocean commerce, as follows:

Ocean navigation.

Arrivals.	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
International river trade	4,159	288,602	3,210	903,918
In ocean trade	1,535	722,129	3,397	2,556,952
Total	5,694	1,010,731	6,607	3,460,870

The following table separates the departures respectively:

Departures.	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
International river trade	2,688	179,234	2,841	800,534
In ocean trade	1,252	626,389	2,743	2,127,812
Total	3,940	795,623	5,584	2,928,346

By thus separating the international river navigation from that of the interocean it will be seen that the figures of the latter are considerably less than would be inferred from a casual glance at the official returns. The average size of the sailing vessels engaged in the international river trade was about 65 tons, while the average size of those engaged in the ocean trade was 500 tons. The average size of the steamers engaged in the international river trade was 275 tons, while the average size of those engaged in the ocean trade was 750 tons.

NO AMERICAN STEAMERS HERE.

It will once more be observed that during the year 1887, as has been the case in all the previous years, the flag of the United States does not figure in the tables of arrivals and departures of steamers. No merchant steamer bearing the ensign of our country ever appears in Argentine waters. The official returns inform us that during the year twelve steamers sailed from this country for the United States, and that seven steamers from the United States arrived here. The latter were not regularly engaged in the trade, but were "ocean tramps" chartered to bring cargoes of kerosene to the river Plate; while the departures were cargo steamers belonging to the Lamport & Holt Line, which for several years have once a month made regular voyages to New York. None of these, however, ever return direct, but cross over to Liverpool, whence they make their return to Buenos Ayres. Thus they are of no possible assistance to American shippers seeking a market for their merchandise in the river Plate.

SAILING VESSELS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The number of sailing vessel which arrived here from the United States during 1887 was 316, with a total tonnage of 198,671 tons. Of these only 74, with a tonnage 42,509 tons, carried the United States flag, while 242 vessels, with a tonnage of 156,162 tons, belonged to other nationalities. In other words, three-fourths of the sailing vessels which brought cargoes from the United States during 1887 were under foreign flags. The reason for this, as I have time and again explained, is not because we have no vessels suitable for the Argentine trade. On the contrary, our merchant ships, in build, staunchness, and speed, are far superior to those which have obtained the control of the carrying trade between the Argentine Republic and the United States. But our merchants and ship-brokers will not charter them at fair rates, when they can obtain cheaper and for lump sums the miserable old hulks of Norway and Italy. Of course, a very large percentage of the cargoes, when delivered here, are found to have been damaged in the transit; but of what importance is this to the charterers, so long as the United States underwriters persist in giving these unseaworthy vessels a class, and then cheerfully pay all the damages

for cargoes delivered in an unmerchantable condition. I repeat what I have heretofore said, that "if our underwriters were a little less anxious for all the business that offered, and would make use of a little more judgment in these cases, by establishing rates, which discriminated against unseaworthy bottoms, a stop would be put to this phase of our carrying trade," and first-class American ships would once more have a chance.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The imports of the year 1887 exceed those of 1886 by $21,943,380. The exports of 1887 exceed those of 1886 by $14,386,979. The imports of 1887 are greater than the exports by $32,930,305. The following is a comparison of the foreign commerce of the last two years:

Commerce.	1886.	1887.	Increase.
Imports	$95,408,745	$117,352,125	$21,943,380
Exports	69,834,841	84,421,820	14,586,979
Total	165,243,586	201,773,945	36,530,359

From the returns published by the national statistical office I am enabled to compile the following table showing the imports and exports of each custom-house in the country.

Imports and exports of each custom-house.

Custom-house.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
Ajo	$2,806	$87,854	$90,660
Alvera	8,279	6,957	14,954
Baradero	31,009	108,785	139,794
Bahia Blanca	179,175	1,119,757	1,298,952
Bella Vista	115,216	38,235	153,451
Buenos Ayres	93,319,121	53,124,504	146,443,625
Compana	611,026	1,200,339	1,811,365
Colon	76,100	521,953	598,053
Concepcion	383,973	196,127	580,100
Concordia	768,999	2,103,725	2,872,724
Corrientes	238,853	16,257	255,100
Chuput	108,159	.....	108,159
Diamante	21,749	423,822	445,571
Empedrado	12,625	97,200	109,825
Esquina	49,549	28,895	78,444
Formosa	13,320	.....	13,320
Goya	92,860	93,163	186,025
Galeguay	131,207	582,432	713,629
Galeguay chú	244,463	979,620	1,224,083
Helvecia	.....	64,566	64,566
Jujuy	319,612	78,246	397,858
La Pas	67,274	144,410	211,684
La Plata	1,127,912	71,794	1,199,706
Mendoza	42,803	468,168	510,071
Monte Caseros	63,540	110,414	173,954
Paraná	650,047	47,147	697,194
Paso de los Libres	28,362	2,370	50,732
Patagones	.....	5,044	5,044
Rosario	16,172,687	13,582,939	29,755,626
Salta	183,823	109,019	292,842
Santa Fé	1,549,510	2,420,658	3,970,168
San Géronimo	.....	12,672	12,672
San Juan	5,890	571,850	577,740
San Lorenzo	.....	1,297,819	1,297,819
San Nicolas	398,953	2,934,175	3,333,128
San Pedro	2,598	806,948	808,546
Santo Tomé	9,672	13,285	22,957
Trinchera	8,438	307,905	316,343
Victoria	34,785	.....	34,785
Zaraté	277,792	643,064	920,856
Total	117,352,125	84,421,820	201,773,945

From this table it will be seen that the great bulk of the foreign commerce of the Argentine Republic continues to flow in even increased proportions through the port of Buenos Ayres, the port of Rosario following next with an amount greater than that of all the remaining ports put together.

MOVEMENTS OF ARGENTINE TRADE ACCORDING TO NATIONALITY.

The foreign commerce of the Argentine Republic for 1887 was distributed among the different countries of the world as follows:

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
Southern Africa		$11,851	$11,851
Germany	$12,108,456	9,835,754	21,944,210
West Indies	5,942	783,296	789,238
Belgium	10,947,965	12,111,531	23,059,486
Bolivia	67,996	191,290	252,086
Brazil	2,517,943	1,841,112	4,359,055
Canada	71,142		71,142
Chili	16,195	1,150,576	1,266,771
Spain	5,005,699	1,321,203	6,326,902
United States	11,004,553	5,938,808	16,943,361
France	22,743,550	24,871,354	47,614,904
Italy	7,037,741	3,107,113	10,144,854
Holland	432,128	13,250	445,378
Paraguay	1,307,923	423,795	1,731,718
Portugal	61,783	14,517	76,300
Great Britain	34,779,219	17,085,001	51,864,220
Sweden	30,499		30,499
Uruguay	6,507,934	2,360,005	8,867,939
All other countries	2,712,667	3,361,364	6,074,031
Total	117,352,125	84,421,820	201,773,945

COMPARISONS BETWEEN 1886 AND 1887.

Comparing the trade returns of the Argentine Republic of 1887 with those of 1886 we find that the imports have increased from the following countries, to wit:

IMPORTS.

Country.	Increase.	Country.	Increase.
Germany	$2,063,581	Italy	$2,390,504
Belgium	3,226,038	Portugal	7,885
Brazil	208,979	Great Britain	1,346,559
Spain	1,288,104	Sweden	30,499
United States	3,331,269	Uruguay	569,884
France	5,741,512		

And from the following countries the imports have diminished:

Country.	Decrease.	Country.	Decrease.
West Indies	$14,161	Holland	$348,119
Bolivia	261,209	Paraguay	105,817
Canada	723,648	Other countries not named	426,628
Chili	52,503		

EXPORTS.

The exports of the Argentine Republic for 1887, compared with those of 1886, have increased to the following countries:

Country.	Increase.	Country.	Increase.
South Africa	$5,080	France	$2,529,171
Germany	3,884,846	Italy	680,675
Belgium	1,186,794	Holland	13,250
Bolivia	10,298	Paraguay	4,541
Spain	154,756	Great Britain	7,913,152
United States	2,358,402	Other countries not named	160,149

And during the same period they have decreased from the following countries:

Countries.	Decrease.	Countries.	Decrease.
West Indies	$349,444	Portugal	$303,171
Brazil	102,101	Sweden	31,926
Chili	1,168,274	Uruguay	407,611

TOTAL TRADE.

The total trade, including imports and exports for 1887, compared with that of 1886, has increased from the following countries:

Country.	Increase.	Country.	Increase.
South Africa	$5,080	United States	$5,689,671
Germany	6,948,427	France	8,270,783
Belgium	4,812,932	Italy	3,021,179
Brazil	106,888	Great Britain	9,339,710
Spain	1,442,860	Uruguay	160,693

And the following countries show a decrease in the total amount of their trade with the Argentine Republic for 1887, compared with the previous year:

Country.	Decrease.	Country.	Decrease.
West Indies	$365,616	Paraguay	$101,276
Bolivia	260,911	Portugal	295,292
Canada	723,648	Sweden	1,427
Chili	1,220,777	Other countries not named	8,286,479
Holland	334,869		

From the figures presented in the above tables of imports and exports, it appears that in the amount of imports Great Britain by a great odds still continues at the head of the category, while France comes second, followed at a respectful distance by Germany, the United States, and Belgium, in their order.

In exports, France continues to occupy the first place, followed in their order by Great Britain, Germany, and the United States.

In total trade, Great Britain remains in the lead, with France a good second, followed by Belgium third, Germany fourth, and the United States fifth. The actual percentage is as follows: Great Britain, 25.70; France, 23.60; Belgium, 11.42; Germany, 10.87; United States, 8.39; Italy, 5.02; Uruguay, 4.39; various, 10.61; total, 100.

DETAILS OF THE FOREIGN COMMERCE.

From the returns made to the Argentine national statistical office I have compiled the following table, which gives the amount and value of each article of import and export of the Argentine Republic for the year 1887:

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Official value.
Animals:		
Asses ..... number	20	$650
Horses ..... do	1,506	102,744
Hogs ..... do	312	2,470
Sheep ..... do	46,316	129,020
Mules ..... do	1,220	18,300
Horned cattle ..... do	942	156,393
Total		409,577

IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Official value.
Groceries and comestibles:		
Olive oil ..... kilograms...	5,646,026	$1,976,109
Olives ..... do....	479,919	76,445
Starch ..... do	890,700	148,072
Rice ..... do	16,099,471	1,448,941
Saffron ..... do	4,329	60,610
Sugar, refined ..... do.....	22,912,687	4,353,407
Other classes ..... do.....	18,066	2,349
Fish, dried ..... do.....	915,450	154,709
Cocoa ..... do.....	160,406	41,804
Coffee ..... do	3,026,214	875,668
Cinnamon ..... do	20,681	10,754
Preparations of meat ..... do.....	151,309	80,481
Barley ..... do.....	435,806	21,205
Chocolate ..... do.....	120,668	120,668
Coca ..... do.....	76,226	37,613
Confectionery and dulces ..... do.....	239,045	137,216
Spices and condiments ..... do.....	1,386,899	396,355
Farina ..... do.....	3,548,432	177,422
Preserved vegetables ..... do.....	257,466	27,996
Maccaroni ..... do.....	118,204	22,596
Fruits, fresh		68,898
Fruits, dried and preserved ..... kilograms...	1,771,338	328,880
Flour, wheat ..... do.....	5,230	418
Flour of other grains ..... do.....	106,608	21,991
Hams ..... do.....	216,941	117,147
Vegetables, dried and canned ..... do.....	1,484,609	202,594
Corn ..... do.....	2,590	38
Butter ..... do.....	18,298	9,516
Lard ..... do.....	188,164	58,578
Honey ..... do.....	5,341	802
Biscuit and crackers ..... do.....	55,235	16,648
Figs ..... do.....	300,363	46,210
Raisins ..... do.....	547,224	117,577
Fish, preserved ..... do.....	1,509,581	590,145
Cheese ..... do.....	1,697,961	1,073,629
Salt, table ..... do.....	954,717	57,283
Sausages ..... do.....	36,698	24,106
Tea ..... do.....	624,789	624,789
Bacon ..... do.....	5,141	2,417
Wheat ..... do....	42,433	1,697
Yerba, Paraguayan ..... do.....	6,519,731	912,762
Yerba, Brazilian ..... do.....	13,565,427	1,492,198
Total	.....	15,924,843
Liquors:		
Mineral waters, bottled ..... dozens...	58,202	98,950
Do	39,072	234,432
Do ..... liters...	238,920	136,078
Bitters ..... do.....	27,565	11,577
Bitters, bottled ..... dozens...	68,832	412,992
Cafia ..... liters...	483,307	72,500
Beer ..... do.....	52,812	8,978
Beer, bottled ..... dozens...	280,997	654,723
Chartreuse, bottled ..... do.....	4,464	66,960
Cider, bottled ..... do.. ...	714	1,499
Cider ..... liters...	1,417	510
Brandy ..... do.....	232,129	83,566
Brandy, bottled ..... dozens...	150,475	902,850
Gin, bottled ..... do.....	7,054	21,162
Gin ..... liters...	2,419,571	405,447
Rum ..... do.....	46,495	18,597
Rum, bottled ..... dozens...	9,415	75,320
Whisky, bottled ..... do....	5,251	22,054
Whisky ..... liters...	12,494	4,996
Alcohol and other liquors ..... do....	345,483	115,850
Alcohol and other liquors, bottled ..... do.....	30,306	138,720
Sirups	.....	6,336
Wines:		
Champagne ..... dozens...	20,122	166,406
Sherry ..... do.....	3,988	31,940
Port ..... do.....	24,359	194,872
Bordeaux ..... do.. ...	35,478	212,868
Vermouth ..... do.....	54,455	326,730
Vermouth ..... liters...	31,477	9,444
Other classes ..... bottles...	21,169	99,916
Sherry, in casks ..... liters...	110,199	57,303
Port, in casks ..... do.....	250,733	130,381
Bordeaux, in casks ..... do.....	37,829,522	3,782,952
Other classes, fine, in casks ..... do.....	51,371	18,608
Other classes, common, in casks ..... do.....	69,516,179	6,951,618

IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Official value.
Liquors—Continued.		
Vinegar ..... liters...	137,324	$9,618
Vinegar, bottled ..... dozens...	1,150	1,725
Total	.....	15,488,437
Tobacco:		
Cigars, Havana ..... kilograms...	21,728	166,015
Cigars, other classes ..... do.....	257,200	344,901
Cigarettes ..... do.....	7,246	11,316
Tobacco, Havana ..... do.....	65,417	34,099
Tobacco in the leaf ..... do.....	4,608,730	960,553
Tobacco, Havana, cut ..... do.....	67,730	54,184
Tobacco, other kinds, cut ..... do.....	220,381	96,167
Snuff ..... do.....	10,123	12,148
Total	.....	1,679,383
Woven goods, etc.:		
Oil-cloths ..... meters...	94,452	29,044
Matting ..... kilograms...	4,110	2,465
Shag ..... do.....	587,860	474,984
Sack-cloth ..... do.....	9,960,949	1,992,190
Pack-thread ..... do.....	2,067,230	1,550,400
Felt ..... do.....	12,953	21,929
Sail cloth ..... do.....	257,606	251,381
Cassimeres of wool ..... do.....	946,548	1,893,096
Cassimeres of other classes ..... do.....	842,225	758,002
Ribbons, silk ..... do.....	9,285	232,125
Ribbons, other classes ..... do.....	48,959	104,545
Cording, silk ..... do.....	903	6,797
Cording, other classes ..... do.....	3,801	8,225
Hair-cloth ..... do.....	3,641	2,934
Laces, edgings, and tulles ..... do.....	116,181	622,369
Tow cloth ..... do.....	126,082	22,692
Plush, woolen ..... do.....	25,781	51,562
Plush, other classes ..... do.....	279,679	201,680
Flannel, woolen ..... do.....	228,549	411,389
Flannel, other classes ..... do.....	24,880	32,343
Thread:		
In carrots ..... do.....	208,348	79,172
Sewing ..... do.....	1,831,337	444,174
Silk ..... do.....	6,795	107,020
Yarns ..... do.....	103,812	139,[illegible]
Impermeable cloth ..... do.....	24,250	12,125
Cordage ..... do.....	1,226,610	250,231
Duck ..... do.....	678,113	403,516
Wicking ..... do.....	56,855	43,816
Billiard cloth ..... do.....	3,286	12,402
Clothes lines and small rope ..... do.....	593,119	135,021
Hemp thread ..... do.....	176,041	12,323
Soles for alpargate shoes ..... do.....	854,769	256,430
Prunella ..... do.....	7,517	15,159
Lace, gold and silver ..... do.....	.....	25,824
Lace, silk ..... do.....	17,777	68,884
Cotton goods ..... do.....	7,181,859	8,078,595
Hempen goods ..... do.....	97,939	44,603
Linen goods ..... do.....	366,141	547,781
Woolen goods ..... do.....	439,276	1,079,284
Mixed goods ..... do.....	649,589	1,589,667
Silk goods ..... do.....	55,181	796,568
Jute goods ..... do.....	189,328	93,897
Jute goods ..... meters...	811	521
Velvet goods, silk ..... kilograms...	1,437	22,900
Rubber goods ..... do.....	98,147	36,947
Chintz and calico goods ..... do.....	2,456,860	2,192,063
Total	.....	22,230,090
Clothing, etc:		
Shirts for men ..... dozens...	80,790	276,760
Shirts for women ..... do.....	2,915	32,648
Undershirts, silk ..... kilograms...	1,055	16,860
Undershirts, other kinds ..... dozens...	370	1,024
Drawers, silk ..... kilograms...	110	1,760
Drawers, other kinds ..... do	985	2,867
Do ..... dozens...	6,043	36,535
Cravats ..... do.....	48,390	135,613
Gowns and skirts ..... do.....	3,709	23,682
Collars and cuffs ..... do.....	39,078	68,051
Corsets ..... do.....	17,372	134,835
Hats and bonnets for women ..... do.....	16,741	55,681

IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Official value.
Clothing, etc.—Continued.		
Gloves, silk and cotton ..... dozens...	5,656	$10,746
Do ..... kilograms...	2,961	29,814
Stockings:		
Silk ..... do.....	2,189	35,024
Other kinds ..... do.....	764,754	1,236,662
Pocket handkerchiefs:		
Silk ..... do.....	22,336	253,298
Other kinds ..... do.....	262,095	466,145
Towels ..... dozens...	143,104	191,163
Ready-made clothing	.....	1,064,072
Umbrellas and parasols ..... number...	83,792	89,810
Silk and felt hats ..... dozens...	126,794	789,249
Various articles:		
Cotton	.....	902,998
Hemp	.....	29,753
Linen	.....	136,368
Woolen	.....	408,642
Mixed	.....	408,642
Silk	.....	167,759
Other material	.....	27,289
Total	.....	7,433,951
Drugs and chemicals:		
Sulphuric acid ..... kilograms...	954,392	47,720
Muriatic acid ..... do	38,147	11,442
Nitric acid ..... do.....	11,151	3,094
Other acids	.....	28,409
Oil:		
Linseed ..... do.....	627,245	125,449
Palm ..... do.....	138,698	31,900
Other kinds	.....	94,115
White-lead ..... kilograms...	11,150	2,013
Alcohol ..... liters...	140,135	22,090
Tar ..... kilograms...	313,476	20,376
Alum ..... do.....	62,232	3,171
Liquid ammonia ..... do.....	50,235	17,583
Indigo ..... do.....	4,210	10,947
Sulphur ..... do.....	305,935	19,332
Turpentine ..... do.....	772,584	123,611
Varnish ..... do.....	151,418	88,710
Bicarbonate of potash ..... do.....	1,121	647
Bicarbonate of soda ..... do.....	58,259	4,220
Benzine ..... liters...	40,009	4,253
Blacking ..... kilograms...	154,664	43,763
Borax ..... do.....	62,640	9,396
Chloride of lime ..... do.....	123,956	6,198
Carbonate of magnesia ..... do.....	1,858	743
Carbonate of potassa ..... do.....	18,847	3,770
Carbonate of soda ..... do.....	115,270	5,764
Glue ..... do.....	159,766	33,118
Colors, in powder ..... do.....	1,060,526	103,314
Colors, prepared ..... do.....	3,341,312	313,103
Fire-crackers ..... do.....	190,504	69,820
Dextrine ..... do.....	10,251	2,050
Stearine ..... do.....	84,535	10,360
Essences of all kinds	.....	44,105
Specifics for curing sheep scab	.....	190,261
Phosphorus ..... do.....	2,115	2,538
Glucose ..... do.....	71,986	7,193
Gelatine ..... do.....	11,556	6,885
Gum ..... do.....	165,134	78,808
Glycerine ..... do.....	8,323	3,101
Soap, common ..... do.....	43,935	12,836
Soap, perfumed ..... do.....	129,138	66,737
Malt ..... do.....	1,703,421	204,410
Medicinal preparations	.....	668,971
Perfumery	.....	428,503
Rosin ..... kilograms...	2,527,975	75,839
Potassa ..... do.....	15,078	3,015
Powder and other explosives ..... do.....	114,598	59,565
Various pharmaceutical products and substances	.....	188,241
Various chemical products and substances	.....	515,255
Common salt ..... hectoliters...	348,981	216,368
Calcined soda ..... kilograms...	2,284,310	90,573
Caustic soda ..... do.....	267,842	18,749
Sulphate of iron ..... do.....	70,007	1,400
Sulphate of magnesia ..... do.....	4,145	290
Sulphate of quinine ..... do.....	40	2,200
Sulphate of lime ..... do.....	260,951	5,219
Printing ink ..... do.....	88,416	19,451

IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Official value.
Drugs and chemicals—Continued.		
Writing ink ..... kilograms...	81,301	$12,195
Tremintine ..... do.....	1,928	135
Vaseline, common ..... do.....	12,147	6,073
Total	.....	4,188,998
Lumber and wooden ware:		
Lumber:		
Pine ..... square meters...	14,579,326	6,155,658
Walnut ..... do.....	112,393	112,393
Oak ..... do.....	56,220	44,976
Cedar ..... do.....	166,794	75,988
Mahogany ..... do.....	2,636	4,566
Rosewood ..... do.....	1,237	4,528
Quebracho ..... do.....	64,897	12,979
Other kinds ..... do.....	1,020,758	216,042
Trunks and boxes ..... number...	330,431	60,687
Carts and carriages ..... number...	277	104,896
Staves and casks	.....	76,883
Musical instruments	.....	136,622
Launches and boats	.....	5,450
Furniture	.....	952,268
Pianos ..... number...	1,885	400,089
Walking-sticks ..... dozens...	3,422	12,691
Other articles of wood	.....	365,160
Total	.....	8,741,676
Paper and its applications:		
Paper:		
Writing ..... kilograms...	597,841	183,831
Drawing ..... do.....	8,545	4,443
Printing ..... do.....	2,758,797	717,287
Wall ..... do.....	349,432	135,198
Wrapping ..... do.....	2,400,739	561,858
Cover ..... do.....	93,470	46,735
Cigarette ..... do.....	324,001	275,400
Drying ..... do.....	23,550	9,420
Sand ..... do.....	4,197	18,412
Silk ..... do.....	24,905	9,861
Albums ..... dozens...	2,478	14,849
Playing cards ..... gross...	2,726	40,890
Pasteboard ..... kilograms...	338,615	48,310
Papier maché	.....	224,336
Other manufactures of paper	.....	195,814
Books, blank ..... kilograms...	286,912	165,442
Books, printed ..... do.....	376,872	376,872
Music ..... do.....	10,435	8,348
Engravings, prints, etc ..... do.....	67,754	52,389
Photographs, lithographs, etc	.....	37,181
Total	.....	3,111,876
Leather and its products:		
Boots and shoes of leather ..... dozens...	52,806	398,265
Boots and shoes of cloth uppers ..... do.....	15,069	39,790
Portmonnaies, cigar-cases, etc ..... do.....	10,983	33,156
Portmanteaus and traveling-bags ..... number...	1,299	5,493
Saddles ..... do.....	1,607	19,122
Leather gloves ..... dozens...	4,012	32,782
Harness	.....	131,526
Other articles of leather	.....	83,110
Goat-skins ..... kilograms...	913	545
Tanned skins with hair	.....	7,785
Sole leather ..... kilograms...	12,506	20,605
Other leather	.....	991,004
Total	.....	1,753,183
Iron and its manufactures:		
Steel, unmanufactured ..... kilograms...	483,088	64,022
Anchors of all sizes ..... do.....	83,910	8,391
Needles of all kinds ..... thousands...	36,097	19,052
Wire:		
For fencing ..... kilograms...	35,145,425	1,863,420
For other purposes ..... do.....	3,571,880	288,101
Arms and munitions	.....	343,306
Kitchen utensils	.....	966,158
Nails of all kinds ..... kilograms...	2,462,203	188,265
Chains of all kinds ..... do.....	559,040	66,583
Iron safes ..... do.....	280,518	61,624

IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Official value.
Iron and its manufactures—Continued.		
Iron tubing ..... kilograms...	2,193,799	$243,789
Cook and other stoves ..... do.....	211,900	25,126
Cutlery	.....	405,752
Elastic springs ..... kilograms...	467,686	115,465
Iron hooping ..... do.....	1,871,341	79,735
Iron ornaments	.....	1,581,509
Iron, unmanufactured ..... kilograms...	35,988,269	1,480,599
Iron tools and implements	.....	589,164
Iron furniture	.....	16,640
Steel pens ..... gross.....	80,676	16,244
Joists and columns ..... kilograms...	19,802,917	792,117
Plows ..... number...	17,585	173,206
Shellers ..... do.....	1,395	34,797
Scythes ..... kilograms...	460	239
Rakes ..... do.....	33,467	10,916
Plowshares ..... do.....	84,850	20,902
Sowers ..... number...	35	1,334
Separators ..... do.....	1,434	285,243
Thrashers ..... do.....	377	366,343
Shovels, spades, and hoes ..... kilograms...	390,007	96,996
Other implements not otherwise specified	.....	37,392
Pumps ..... number...	3,212	29,697
Sewing machines ..... do.....	24,440	371,632
Lithographic presses ..... do.....	178	51,858
Other presses ..... kilograms...	47,005	7,043
Other machinery and motors	.....	1,846,909
Other manufactures of iron not specified	.....	1,659,797
Total	.....	14,359,366
Materials for constructions:		
Materials for—		
Railways	.....	3,534,555
Gas	.....	211,418
Mines	.....	46,142
Sugar mills	.....	2,280
Tramways	.....	399,237
Telegraphs	.....	13,580
Telephones	.....	67,863
Works at Lalalata	.....	481,093
Water works	.....	283,735
Total	.....	5,039,903
Metals and their manufactures:		
Jewelry	.....	797,289
Bronze in powder ..... kilograms...	2,119	5,296
Artistic bronzes	.....	1,632
Copper and bronze, unmanufactured ..... kilograms...	71,949	33,780
Copper and bronze, manufactured	.....	257,380
Tin composition, unmanufactured ..... kilograms...	43,613	17,445
Tin composition, manufactured	.....	933
Instruments, philosophical, etc	.....	80,428
Instruments, musical	.....	3,835
Tin in sheets ..... kilograms...	1,729,842	155,688
Tin, manufactured	.....	16,434
Metallic belting	.....	692,833
Silver metal ..... kilograms...	2,130	1,065
Laminated gold	.....	26,704
Lead, unmanufactured ..... kilograms...	951,301	78,204
Lead, manufactured	.....	98,842
Gold watches ..... number...	8,859	234,707
Silver watches ..... do.....	40,553	109,554
Clocks ..... number...	43,330	68,763
Steelyards, scales, etc ..... do.....	5,704	36,540
Printing types ..... kilograms...	62,368	32,512
Zinc, unmanufactured ..... do.....	1,695,256	156,491
Zinc, manufactured	.....	34,266
Other metals and their manufactures	.....	637
Total	.....	3,015,263
Stone, glass, and ceramic products:		
Tiles, common ..... thousands...	17,277	310,022
Tiles for paving ..... do.....	3,769	80,230
Glass bottles ..... dozens...	556,143	166,840
Lime ..... hectlieters ...	10,852	7,922
Crystals for watches, etc	.....	1,107
Glassware	.....	525,245
Lamps, glass, porcelain, etc	.....	409,128
Crockery ware	.....	413,523

IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Official value.
Stone, glass, and ceramic products—Continued.		
Marble, jasper, alabaster, etc.:		
Unworked		$182,498
Worked		19,617
Mosaic, square meters	41,615	83,117
Objects of art, statuary, etc		34,126
Precious stones, unset		169,847
Lithographic stones	33,040	3,304
Grindstones, kilograms	398,297	15,142
Building stones, square meters	346,109	692,214
Slate for roofing, do	23,616	9,356
Porcelain ware		276,856
Tiles for roofing, thousands	5,303	265,150
Hydraulic cement, kilograms	28,977,759	579,555
Glass and crystal plate, square meters	526,905	243,071
Mirror glass, do	25,830	154,107
Total		4,727,861
Combustibles:		
Stearine candles, kilograms	708,401	212,520
Other candles, do	2,402	2,170
Stone coal, do	407,986,619	4,079,866
Coke, do	1,104,318	18,778
Wax matches, do	16,579	14,092
Wood matches, do	182,851	42,513
Kerosene, liters	17,869,719	1,340,299
Total		5,710,163
Various manufactured articles, etc.:		
Articles of fancy		1,066,952
Buttons, gross	416,778	138,881
Corks, kilograms	248,481	86,972
Sponges, do	5,704	25,455
Cases of metal, wood, leather, etc, dozen	1,117	5,807
Gutta-percha articles		18,602
Toys		203,907
Pencils of all kinds, gross	10,678	12,410
Hops, kilograms	34,988	17,493
Religious ornaments, etc		11,824
Paintings, etc		20,766
Straw, rushes, etc., and their manufactures		150,180
Live plants		33,731
Leeches		720
Seeds, kilograms	44,050	16,620
Utensils for apothecaries, etc		106,420
Utensils for offices, etc		111,939
Various articles, not elsewhere mentioned		1,496,996
Total		3,537,565
Grand total of imports		117,352,125

EXPORTS.

Products of the cattle industry:		
Animals on the hoof:		
Asses, number	6,200	12,400
Horses, do	3,419	38,220
Hogs, do	6	40
Sheep, do	29,413	42,884
Mules, do	6,445	103,178
Horned cattle, do	70,707	1,415,625
Ox-horns, kilograms	1,626,934	182,026
Hair, do	1,977,281	988,643
Skins:		
Goat, do	776,900	460 140
Kid, do	388,650	699 569
Sheep, unwashed, do	30,447,716	6,698 408
Hides:		
Ox and cow, dry, number	2,508,500	8,408,742
Ox and cow, salted, do	699,837	3,639,095
Horse, dry, do	115,618	231,236
Horse, salted, do	209,252	523,128
Hide cuttings	1,180,729	70,844
Wool, unwashed, kilograms	109,164,383	32,749,315
Total		56,263,493

EXPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Official value.
Products of agriculture:		
Bran ..... kilograms	4,194,777	$62,924
Canary seed ..... do	600,065	36,005
Barley ..... do	825,816	16,516
Fresh fruit ..... do	.....	5,237
Flax-seed ..... do	81,208,176	4,060,409
Maize or Indian corn ..... do	361,844,305	7,236,886
Peanuts ..... do	3,367,380	134,695
Potatoes ..... do	191,240	7,650
Baled hay ..... do	12,375,411	148,506
Beans ..... do	33,930	1,697
Turnip seeds ..... do	940,821	37,633
Other seeds ..... do	133,785	5,351
Wheat ..... do	237,865,925	9,514,635
Total	.....	21,268,141
Industrial products.		
Animal oils ..... kilograms	131,069	18,350
Sugar ..... do	6,608	860
Meat and jerked beef ..... do	23,984,243	2,398,424
Meat, concentrated ..... do	963,112	12,038,889
Frozen mutton carcasses ..... do	8,257	33,029
Extract of meat ..... do	87,944	75,888
Macaroni ..... do	68	14
Guano ..... do	331,175	9,935
Meat powder ..... do	61,000	15,250
Flour ..... do	5,401,096	378,076
Tongues, salted or preserved ..... do	139,233	20,990
Pepsin ..... do	25,100	25,100
Cheese ..... do	4,445	889
Grease and tallow ..... do	7,169,649	788,777
Various congealed meats ..... do	128,664	8,837
Total	.....	4,712,759
Products of the forests:		
Vegetable carbon ..... hectoliters	30,720	30,720
Sleepers ..... number	6,094	18,282
Nanderbery posts ..... do	109,677	14,258
Various woods	.....	149,675
Split pickets ..... do	225,456	67,636
Pickets ..... do	91,077	44,548
Quebracho lumber ..... square meters	12,470	5,095
Total	.....	330,214
Products of the mines:		
Copper in bars ..... kilograms	143,287	57,315
Copper mineral ..... do	4,110	1,644
Silver mineral ..... do	106,780	53,090
Lead mineral ..... do	156,936	12,554
Virgin silver ..... do	1,699	61,753
Total	.....	186,356
Products of the chase:		
Skins:		
Carpincho ..... number	6,998	2,799
Nutria ..... kilograms	943,047	471,523
Various	.....	96,313
Ostrich feathers ..... kilograms	28,006	39,028
Total	.....	609,843
Various articles and products:		
Bones and bone ash ..... kilograms	23,546,972	296,685
Wax ..... do	4,539	1,490
Old iron ..... do	1,382,000	27,640
Honey ..... do	32,920	3,951
Dried blood ..... do	34,632	1,416
Other articles of Argentine production	.....	516,586
Various re-exported articles	.....	103,196
Total	.....	1,051,014
Grand total of exports	.....	84,421,820

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD.

In the foregoing details of the foreign commerce no account is taken of the imports and exports of coined money. The imports of gold in 1887 were $9,748,596, while the exports were $9,877,185. So that, if we include these items, as does the minister of finance in his report, the total imports in 1887 will amount to $127,100,721, while the total exports will reach to $94,299,005; total commerce, $221,399,726. Comparing the imports and exports of coined money for the last two years, the minister gives the following result:

Movements of coined money.	1886.	1887.	Total.
Imports	$20,635,662	$9,748,596	$30,384,258
Exports	8,368,018	9,877,185	18,245,203
Excess	12,267,644	128,589	12,139,055

Thus, the minister figures that there are now $12,139,055 more coined money in the country than there was in 1886. These importations of gold, it will be borne in mind, are the results of the late loans made by the Government in England, for the purposes of internal improvements, banks, etc.

But, according to the general laws of trade, it can not be very long before what remains here of these imports of gold will find its way back to meet the balances which go on increasing against the country.

EXCESS OF IMPORTS.

Leaving out of the account, however, this influx of gold into the country, the importations of merchandise for 1887 are much greater than those of any year since the organization of the Government. In every department of trade there has been an increase. The following table, which I have compiled from the custom-house returns, gives a comparison of the imports of 1887 with those of the previous year:

Comparison between 1886 *and* 1887.

Classes of imports.	1886.	1887.	Increase.
Animals on the hoof	$157,072	$409,577	$252,505
Alimentary substances	12,865,787	15,924,843	3,059,056
Liquors	10,691,123	15,488,437	4,797,314
Tobaccos	1,581,380	1,679,388	98,008
Woven goods	21,994,613	22,230,090	235,477
Ready-made clothing and confections	3,678,566	7,433,951	3,755,385
Wood and its applications	6,878,167	8,741,676	1,863,509
Paper	2,409,618	3,111,876	621,258
Leather, etc	1,328,520	1,753,183	424,663
Iron and ironware	12,920,715	14,359,366	1,438,651
Building materials	5,102,777	5,039,903	62,874
Materials for other purposes	2,683,267	3,015,263	331,996
Glass and crockery ware	4,053,465	4,727,861	674,396
Combustibles, coal and light	5,471,661	5,710,163	238,502
Various articles	2,666,236	3,508,472	842,236
Chemicals, drugs, etc	3,697,015	4,188,998	491,983
Ships' stores, etc	29,709	29,083	626

As I have said on a former occasion, it is very evident that "the imports are out of all proportion to a healthy condition of trade." The country is persistently buying more than it sells, and consuming more than it produces. The difference must be met by sending abroad the gold that is in the Republic, draining it, as it were, of the very means which the Government seeks by loans to provide for its industrial development. When the power of the Government to borrow is exhausted, the condition of the country will be unfortunate unless meanwhile something is done to stimulate production and thus increase the exports.

ANALYSIS OF THE EXPORT TRADE.

That much is being done in this direction, however, is evident from the last trade returns. As has been seen from the tables already given, the exports of 1887 are $14,586,979 greater than those of 1886, an increase of more than 20 per cent. on the previous year. The principal increase was in the following products:

Articles.	Increase in quantity.	Increase in value.
Ox and cow hides, dry.....number...	709,898	$2,202,458
Linseed.....kilograms...	43,493,775	2,233,988
Wheat.....do.....	200,001,512	8,004,259
Frozen sheep.....do.....	4,416,254	581,646

In the following articles, however, there was a decrease:

Articles.	Decrease in quantity.	Decrease in value.
Ox and cow hides, salted.....number...	115,975	$505,564
Jerked beef.....kilograms...	17,626,827	1,762,682
Grease and tallow.....do.....	5,573,003	931,006

In wool the quantity exported during 1887 was 22,986,113 kilograms less than in 1886; but in 1887 its official value was greater, and hence it shows an increase of $2,233,988 in value.

The relative value of the different classes of exports of 1887, compared with those of 1886 was as follows:

Articles.	1886.	1887.	Difference.
Products of the cattle industry	$52,903,347	$55,282,102	2,678,755 more.
Products of agriculture	8,341,336	21,257,320	12,915,984 do.
Industrial products	6,600,257	4,239,934	2,360,323 less.
Timber exported	326,623	277,944	48,679 do.
Minerals	155,029	186,150	31,121 more.
Products of wild animals	351,021	606,738	253,537 do.
Various exports	1,514,538	1,802,082	432,456 do.

The wonderful increase in the exports of agricultural products, as exhibited in the above table, is all the more gratifying, as only a few years ago it was generally proclaimed that it was impossible for the Argentine Republic ever to be an agricultural or grain-producing country. As will be seen, the principal factors which now enter into the export trade are the pastoral industry and agriculture, the latter of which is receiving a very remarkable development and is promising most satisfactory results for the future. Of course, for years to come, the exports of wool and sheep-skins, and the products of the cattle-killing establishments must continue to be the great items of export, but the production of cereals is getting to be a most important industry; the crops now not only supplying the demands of the home market, which heretofore were supplied from abroad, but the surplus now, every year, adds largely to the aggregate of exports. With the annual increase of an agricultural immigration from Europe it will not be very long before the products of the farm will contest for the first place with those of the pastoral industry. Until there is a very decided increase in the exports, or a decrease in the imports, the commerce of the country, however, can not be said to be in a prosperous or safe condition.

ARGENTINE COMMERCE WITH EACH COUNTRY.

The tendency of the Argentine people to run into extravagances is seen by a glance at the commerce of the Argentine Republic with the countries with which it principally trades. Each year the bills for imports show an increase in lines of goods which do not enter into or contribute to the development of the resources of the country, but simply gratify the luxurious tastes of the people.

RETURNS OF TRADE WITH THE DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

As a matter which must needs be of considerable interest to our own merchants and manufacturers, seeking new markets for their surplus, I proceed to examine the trade returns of the more important countries with which the Argentine Republic has commercial relations, or at least those which more directly come into competition with the United States.

ARGENTINE TRADE WITH GERMANY.

The recent development of the trade with Germany is attracting general attention. Its extent will appear from the following table:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1880	$2,365,152	$2,541,828	$4,906,980
1881	3,927,570	4,004,887	7,932,457
1882	4,764,622	4,803,951	9,568,584
1883	7,028,051	4,823,827	11,851,878
1884	8,768,930	6,813,713	15,682,643
1885	7,262,999	8,512,443	15,775,442
1886	8,044,875	6,950,908	14,595,783
1887	12,108,456	9,835,754	21,944,210

This increase is in great part, if not entirely, owing to the trade methods which Germany some time since adopted with reference to the Argentine Republic, being indeed exactly those which years ago I suggested for the adoption of our country, to wit: (1) Quick and regular steam communication between the two countries; (2) the establishment of branch houses here interested in the sale of German manufactures, and (3) the opening of a German-Argentine bank in this city to facilitate exchanges, etc.

The lines of goods imported from Germany during 1887 were as follows:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Comestibles and groceries	$1,157,204	Manufactures of iron	$1,252,630
Liquors	686,585	Jewelry, etc	359,593
Tobacco	157,834	Crockery and glass ware	628,230
Woven goods	4,530,674	Other imports	1,379,883
Drugs and chemicals	604,262		
Wooden ware, furniture, etc	637,247	Total imports	12,108,456
Paper	724,314		

Included in these imports are 16,725 sewing machines and 1,074 pianos.

The exports to Germany, which show an increase of nearly $3,000,000, consisted of the following articles:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Goat and sheep skins	$597,389	Linseed	$98,676
Ox hides (dry and salted)	824,448	Wheat (10,496,772 kilograms)	419,830
Horse hides (dry and salted)	597,384	Indian corn	132,796
Wool, unwashed	6,806,430	Flour	76,719
Nutria skins	153,936	All other articles	87,282
Jerked beef	40,864		
		Total	$9,835,754

ARGENTINE TRADE WITH BELGIUM.

While the trade returns with Belgium show a gradual decrease in the volume of exports to that country, there has been a progressive increase in the amount of imports from there. These in 1880 amounted to only $2,483,105; in 1887 they amounted to $10,947,955. On the other hand the exports, which in 1880 reached to $14,356,458,

amounted to only $12,111,531 in 1887. The total volume of trade, however, which amounted to $16,839,565 in 1880, has now reached to $23,059,486. The following are the imports of 1887:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Groceries and comestibles	$1,698,669	Boots and shoes	$373,084
Liquors	474,356	Stone, glassware, etc	952,402
Woven goods, etc	1,952,007	All other articles	830,194
Paper	503,084		
Iron and iron goods	3,974,786	Total	10,947,955
Chemicals	188,373		

Among the imports were 13,198 tons of iron beams and joists amounting to $527,928, articles which are here rapidly superseding the use of timber in house building. In the item of woven goods is included ready-made clothing, which amounted to $482,971.

The table of exports to Belgium shows no new features. It comprises the following articles.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Hair	$246,839	Indian corn (27,646,636 kilograms)	$552,932
Goat skins	632,950	Wheat (43,486,655 kilograms)	1,739,466
Dry ox hides	428,745	Flour	19,606
Salted hides	1,084,008	All other exports	171,312
Unwashed wool	6,957,800		
Extract of meat and pepsin	98,551	Total exports	12,111,531
Linseed	185,342		

The shipments of wool, which in former years went almost entirely to Belgium, are each year growing less, France having in great part obtained the control of the clip. The exports of agricultural products, however, to Belgium shows a steady annual increase.

ARGENTINE TRADE WITH FRANCE.

The trade of the Argentine Republic with France shows a most wonderful progression, the amounts having almost doubled in the last ten years, while the imports have nearly trebled. I give the figures below:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1880	$8,292,872	$16,103,202	$24,396,104
1881	10,279,793	16,654,403	26,934,196
1882	12,186,824	16,398,992	28,585,816
1883	15,418,997	21,041,495	36,460,492
1884	16,785,590	22,518,371	39,303,961
1885	14,545,193	24,164,829	30,710,024
1886	17,002,088	22,342,183	39,344,221
1887	22,743,550	24,871,354	47,614,904

The imports of 1887 consisted of the following lines of goods:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Groceries and comestibles	$3,154,771	Paper, etc	$470,781
Wines and other liquors	6,825,544	Ironware	1,058,012
Woven goods	3,172,902	Jewelry	1,463,085
Ready-made clothing	2,079,555	Other imports	3,993,298
Chemicals, etc	971,705		
Furniture	542,597	Total	22,743,550

The exports to France of late years have in great part consisted of wool and sheepskins. The quantity of wool shipped in 1887 was 51,276,586 kilograms, while that of sheep skins was 19,221,175 kilograms. The quantity of maize exported was 98,868 tons, while that of wheat was 17,197 tons. The value of the principal exports was as follows:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Goat and kid skins	$499,217	Maize, or Indian corn	$1,977,303
Sheep skins	4,228,659	Wheat	667,884
Dry hides	1,046,876	All other exports	631,540
Linseed	416,840		
Wool, unwashed	15,382,976	Total exports	24,871,354

ARGENTINE TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

If the trade with France shows a remarkable progression that with England presents a still more surprising increase. In the last eight years it has more than triplicated, since from $17,272,192 in 1880 it has reached to $51,864,220 in 1887. In 1880 the imports from Great Britain amounted to only $12,103,460; in 1887 they were $34,779,211; in 1880 the exports to Great Britain were $5,168,732; in 1887 they were $17,085,001. The imports from Great Britain were as follows:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Live-stock	$200,160	Boots and shoes	$304,548
Groceries and comestibles	1,297,330	Iron and iron utensils	10,088,238
Liquors	476,556	Jewelry, etc	515,717
Woven goods	12,505,481	Glass and crockery ware	860,515
Ready-made clothing	2,150,035	Stove coal	3,854,422
Chemicals and drugs	1,227,134	All other imports	762,620
Furniture	227,587		
Paper	328,890	Total imports	34,779,219

The exports to Great Britain comprised the following articles:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Sheep skins	$596,039	Frozen mutton	$838,702
Salted ox hides	1,081,090	Flour	28,769
Wool (unwashed)	509,024	Grease and tallow	278,196
Linseed (62,974,984 kilograms)	3,148,749	Precious woods	82,928
Indian corn (177,769,044 kilograms)	3,555,382	Copper and silver ore	97,572
Wheat (145,947,643 kilograms)	5,837,906	All other exports	390,867
Bones and bone ash	243,219		
Salt beef	401,558	Total exports	17,085,001

It will be seen from this table that the surplus agricultural products of the country are beginning to find a market in England in such quantities as to cause no inconsiderable increase in the amount of exports to that country.

ARGENTINE TRADE WITH OTHER COUNTRIES.

It is hardly necessary at the present time to give the details of the commerce of the Argentine Republic with other countries, as the figures are comparatively unimportant; and not only is there for the last year no very marked change in the amounts, but they do not enter into any such competition with the United States as to require any particular notice.

ARGENTINE TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

In regard to the trade with the United States, as has already been seen, the returns show a very important increase not only in the bulk of the trade, but especially in the imports to the Argentine Republic. In the last eight years these have nearly quadrupled. The following are the returns since 1880:

United States trade for eight years.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1880	$3,224,743	$5,126,440	$8,351,183
1881	4,268,110	4,035,714	8,323,824
1882	5,094,764	2,956,582	8,051,346
1883	4,983,054	3,510,574	8,443,628
1884	7,454,832	4,064,848	11,519,680
1885	7,006,719	5,563,841	12,570,560
1886	7,673,284	3,580,406	11,253,690
1887	11,004,553	5,988,808	16,943,361

It will be observed that this increase is almost exclusively in the imports, the exports to the United States being very little larger than they were eight years ago. The Argentine minister of finance, in commenting on the exports figures in his report, says: "This is all owing to the fiscal system which, in practice, absolutely excludes Argentine wools from that great market."

DETAILS OF THE TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The following are the returns of the Argentine national statistical office of the import and export trade of the United States with the Argentine Republic:

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Articles.	Quantity.	Official value.
Live-stock:		
Horses ..... number...	4	$2,010
Hogs ..... do.....	6	60
Sheep ..... do.....	51	5,100
Groceries and comestibles:		
Olive-oil ..... kilograms...	24,548	8,592
Starch ..... do.....	349,083	42,879
Refined sugar ..... do.....	131,383	24,960
Cinnamon ..... do.....	7,121	4,404
Canned meats ..... do.....	6,767	3,253
Candies and dulces ..... do.....	920	498
Spices and condiments ..... do.....	7,687	3,123
Farina ..... do.....	3,000	150
Preserved fruits ..... do.....	2,363	882
Canned vegetables ..... do.....	11,724	2,168
Corn-starch ..... do.....	9,520	2,300
Hams ..... do.....	1,336	721
Dried beans and peas ..... do.....	13,940	4,349
Butter ..... do.....	825	430
Lard ..... do.....	150,210	46,565
Sirup ..... do	242	36
Biscuits, crackers, etc ..... do.....	332	236
Dried fish ..... do.....	155,882	56,591
Cheese ..... do.....	1,604	1,043
Tea ..... do.....	1,298	1,298
Liquors, etc.:		
Beer ..... liters...	80	14
Beer, bottled ..... dozens...	4,071	9,485
Gin ..... liters...	1,764	300
Whisky, bottled ..... dozens...	196	833
Port wine, bottled ..... do.....	28	224
Vermouth, bottled ..... do.....	98	558
Other wines, bottled ..... do.....	49	294
Tobacco:		
Cigars, Havana ..... kilograms...	657	5,256
Cigars, other kinds ..... do.....	80	172

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Articles.		Quantity.	Official value.
Tobacco—Continued.			
Tobacco, Havana leaf	kilograms	13,318	$6,922
Tobacco, other kinds, leaf	do	280,698	87,855
Tobacco, cut	do	622	498
Woven goods, etc.:			
Sacking	kilograms	48,854	9,171
Brament	do	10,764	3,073
Blankets	do	222	100
Pack thread	do	74,572	28,337
Cotton thread	do	48	29
Silk thread	do	70	1,244
Yarns	do	1,990	1,329
Oil-cloth	do	1,610	805
Cordage	do	89,729	25,137
Sail cloth	do	204,721	153,882
Wicking	do	19,911	16,260
House and clothes lines	do	10,210	6,329
Cotton goods	do	214,115	156,007
Hemp goods	do	228	296
Mixed goods	do	3,190	1,784
Jute and straw goods	do	2,698	1,246
Chints and calico goods	do	254,855	210,688
Ready-made clothing:			
Shirts, all kinds	dozens	144	101
Collars and cuffs, all kinds	do	130	253
Corsets, all kinds	do	50	500
Coats and pants			733
Hats	dozens	18	27
Other cotton goods			10,811
Other wool goods			530
All other articles			2,949
Chemicals, drugs, etc.:			
Acids			140
Oils			18,745
Alcohol	liters	144	29
Indigo	kilograms	1,700	18
Turpentine	do	690,915	110,546
Varnish	do	39,307	3,844
Blacking	do	109,513	29,569
Carbonate of soda	do	760	38
Paints, in powder	do	25,500	2,993
Paints, prepared	do	10,431	1,283
Fire-crackers	do	169,623	59,368
Essences			3,276
Specifics for sheep-scab			20,702
Glycerine	kilograms	15	15
Toilet soaps	do	457	207
Patent medicines			99,677
Perfumery			3,581
Rosin	kilograms	1,743,056	52,296
Potassa	do	3,840	768
Pharmaceutical products			6,294
Chemical products			32,851
Calcined soda	kilograms	14,396	576
Sulphate of lime	do	47,167	943
Printing ink	do	12,674	2,788
Writing ink	do	2,382	357
Turpentine	do	1,928	135
Vaseline	do	11,926	5,961
Lumber, furniture, etc.:			
Pine lumber	square meters	13,893,656	5,876,026
Walnut lumber	do	77,290	77,290
Oak lumber	do	53,293	42,634
Mahogany lumber	do	1,784	3,033
Other lumber	do	535,362	118,964
Trunks, boxes, etc	number	12,561	2,354
Carriages	do	31	5,597
Shooks	do	13,374	25,874
Musical intruments			972
Furniture of all kinds			248,396
Pianos	number	31	9,590
Other articles of wood			39,521
Paper, etc.:			
Writing paper	kilograms	2,800	1,680
Printing paper	do	2,012	523
Wall paper	do	16,470	4,794
Wrapping paper	do	9,492	1,322
Cigarette paper	do	970	824
Blotting paper	do	2,836	1,134
Sand paper	reams	3,580	11,678
Playing cards	gross	6	90
Papier-maché			840

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Official value.
Paper, etc.—Continued.		
Other paper work		$1,413
Blank books ..... kilograms	251	124
Printed books ..... do	16,489	16,489
Other printed matter ..... do	1,753	1,403
Photographs, etc		211
Leather, etc.:		
Saddles ..... number	2	30
Harness		3,783
Other leather articles		1,140
Tanned skins		3,264
Iron and iron manufactures:		
Arms and munitions		8,666
Wire for fencing ..... kilograms	4,275	314
Needles ..... thousands	10	120
Wire ..... kilograms	30,310	1,162
Kitchen utensils		65,310
Nails ..... kilograms	57,686	9,262
Iron safes ..... do	1,040	239
Stoves ..... do	78,670	9,440
Iron piping ..... do	4,564	304
Cutlery		2,324
Iron hoops	62,961	2,557
Ornaments		50,789
Iron, manufactured	17,870	714
Tools		116,286
Iron beams	25,175	1,007
Agricultural implements, etc.:		
Plows ..... number	13,591	116,866
Shellers ..... do	1,316	13,949
Rakes ..... kilograms	3,104	1,054
Plowshares ..... do	40,618	13,538
Separators ..... number	1,170	234,984
Thrashers ..... do	144	68,971
Spades and shovels ..... kilograms	284,607	74,110
Other implements		57,419
Pumps of all kinds	2,413	13,961
Sewing-machines ..... number	4,932	92,460
Printing presses ..... do	16	740
Other machinery		296,128
Other iron manufactures		90,134
Materials for railways		$105,904
Materials for tramways		143,036
Various metals and their manufactures:		
Jewelry		5,232
Copper and bronze ornaments		962
Mathematical instruments		2,666
Tin, manufactured		1,995
Metallic belting		56,668
Watches:		
Gold		200
Other kinds		82,772
Scales, etc ..... number	1,618	22,735
Printing types ..... kilograms	672	371
Glassware, etc.:		
Glassware		6,648
Lamps		70,508
Crockery ware		5,037
Marble work		159
Mosaic		461
Fancy articles		148
Grindstones		1,923
Slate roofing ..... square meters	11,270	4,508
Porcelain ware		101
Hydraulic cement ..... kilograms	1,697,805	33,956
Looking-glasses		402
Combustibles:		
Coal ..... kilograms	4,474,555	44,746
Coke ..... do	103,732	1,763
Kerosene ..... do	14,793,868	1,109,540
Other articles and manufactures:		
Office and writing utensils		4,826
Chemical utensils		6,459
Various fancy articles, etc		53,866
Total imports		11,004,553

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Articles.	Quantity.	Official value.
Hair ..... kilograms...	541,392	$270,696
Goat-skins ..... do.....	570,540	342,324
Sheep-skins, unwashed ..... do.....	24,924	5,483
Ox and cow hides, dry ..... number..	1,110,105	8,696,235
Horse-hides, dry ..... do.....	50	100
Hide cuttings ..... kilograms...	189,799	11,388
Wool, unwashed ..... do.....	4,000,633	1,200,190
Canary-seed ..... do.....	102,632	6,158
Carpincho skins ..... do.....	3,551	1,420
Nutria skins ..... do.....	444,532	222,266
Other skins	.....	39,671
Ostrich feathers ..... do.....	22,910	32,074
Bones and bone ash ..... do.....	5,671,866	86,412
Old iron	1,075,000	21,500
Other articles	.....	2,891
Total exports	.....	5,938,808

ANALYSIS OF OUR IMPORT TRADE.

Considering how unfortunately our import trade is handicapped in lacking all the facilities for a close and intimate intercommunication—without steamship lines, without banking advantages, without distinctive American business houses here—the returns for the last year are very satisfactory. The wonder is that the figures are so large. While it can not be said that the trade presents any new features, yet it shows a very considerable increase in its proportions; and, while the great bulk of our shipments to the River Plate still consists of crude articles and raw materials of prime necessity which can not be obtained in other markets, the returns show the beginnings of a trade in other lines of goods which promise better things for the future. The following table presents a comparison of the shipments here of leading articles for the last four years:

Articles.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Turpentine	$34,430	$25,152	$48,933	$110,546
Starch	49,448	45,438	41,071	42,859
Agricultural implements	136,530	611,002	455,450	580,891
Lamps and gas fixtures	66,159	86,596	69,404	70,508
Lumber	2,817,146	3,453,719	3,352,620	6,117,847
Furniture	92,517	129,792	280,246	248,396
Cotton goods	178,178	200,697	238,716	366,696
Hardware, etc	240,694	226,073	542,824	562,447
Lard	40,326	33,731	55,958	150,210
Kerosene	866,741	841,891	707,220	1,109,540
Railway machinery, etc	834,168	392,119	165,020	248,940
Drugs, chemicals, etc	62,355	82,224	342,658	369,118
Hempen and woolen goods	189,136	165,534	417,207	171,455
Tobacco, etc	208,420	98,542	77,856	100,703

It will be observed that the great increase in our imports has been in lumber and kerosene, two articles for which the Argentine Republic is entirely dependent upon the United States; but the steady growth of our trade in agricultural implements and machinery, cotton goods, hardware, and tools, and in railway and tramway cars and machinery is deserving of notice. The increase in these lines is entirely owing to the fact that we furnish far better or more serviceable articles than can be obtained in the markets of Europe; and, after trial, ours are forcing themselves upon the attention of this country in spite of the fact that, owing to superior finish and style, it may cost a little more to put them down here. Besides the increase in nearly all the above lines of goods, the returns show in many others the very healthy beginnings of a considerable trade, such as American beer, salt and canned fish, shooks or barrel staves, pianos, cotton duck, cooking-stoves, etc. But there are some articles which are a specialty with us that are entirely supplied from European markets. Among these may be mentioned cheese; out of more than 1,500 tons, valued at $1,073,629, the United States last year furnished only 16 tons, valued at $1,043. And the same with hams; out of 216 tons imported into the Argentine Republic last year only 13 tons came from the United States direct, nearly all the rest reaching here by way of England. We have quite lost our trade here in re-

fined sugars, the bulk of the imports now coming from France, Belgium, and Germany, which countries furnish a cheaper article made from beet-root. I have heretofore referred to the fact that if the cheap machinery-made furniture which comes from the United States shows no increase in amount, it is perhaps owing to the fact that several establishments have recently been started here equipped with all the necessary appliances for turning out the same class of work; and the same is the case with reference to starch.

AMERICAN SAMPLE-HOUSES.

The American sample-houses which have been lately established here are, I believe, doing very well, and exhibit no little energy and enterprise in pushing our manufactures. Indeed it is in part owing to their efforts to procure orders that our imports during the last year have footed up so well; but it is a fact that there is, I believe, at the present time but a single distinctive American importing house in the city of Buenos Ayres. There are a number of large and wealthy firms that are doing an immense business with the United States, and probably offer our goods on the best terms possible; but there are either English or German houses, whose most intimate connections are with Europe and which do business with the United States simply because it pays them well to do so.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The exports of the Argentine Republic to the United States for the last year show an increase of $2,358,402 over the figures of 1886, the returns for 1887 being a little larger than those of 1885. The following is a comparative table of exports of principal articles for the last five years:

Exports to the United States.

Articles.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Ox and cow hides	$1,688,799	$2,462,244	$2,384,087	$1,764,810	$3,696,235
Wool	955,862	602,637	1,187,115	911,082	1,200,190
Linseed	30,515	96,051	251,247	46,958	.....
Sheep-skins	1,156	272,957	32,625	234,128	5,483
Goat-skins	277,209	161,143	955,428	184,964	342,324

The linseed crop of the Argentine Republic, last year, amounting to 81,208 tons, nearly all went to Great Britain, not a pound of it finding a market in the United States. There was an unusual demand for Argentine hides in the United States, the shipments more than doubling the figures of the previous year. The wools which went to the United States, as heretofore, were the carpet wools of Cordoba, their point of shipment being Rosario, on the Paraná River. Since the removal by the Argentine Government of the export duty on wool there has been no difficulty in bringing these carpet wools within the lowest figures fixed by the American tariff. So long, however, as our tariff remains as it is, it will be impossible for the fine clothing wools of the Argentine Republic, handicapped as they are by about 70 per cent. of dirt and grease, to find a paying market in the United States. Of the 30,447 tons of sheep-skins shipped from the Argentine Republic in 1887, only 25 tons were sent to the United States; but of the 765 tons of goat-skins exported, 670 tons found a market in the United States.

THE INCREASE IN OUR TRADE.

The progressive increase which we have seen in the trade between the United States and the Argentine Republic is not the result of any of the modern methods usually adopted for the promotion of international commerce. On the contrary, whatever development there is has taken place in spite of the fact that we are entirely lacking in all the facilities now employed by the commercial nations of the world for the establishment and maintenance of trade. After many years of persistent discussion of the matter, we are still as far as ever from even the prospect of steam navigation with the Argentine Republic. Not a single regular merchant steamer arrived here from the United States during the past year, and our trade continues to be dependent upon the slow and uncertain medium of sailing vessels. We are still, also, without any proper banking facilities with the Argentine Republic. All our exchange and commercial business continues to be transacted through English banking-houses, thus increasing the charges

and complicating the settlement of balances. And worse than all, as I have already stated, we are quite without distinctive American importing houses in this city, and our entire trade being thus made to depend, not upon our ability to supply any given line of goods, but upon the question whether it will not pay the importing merchants better to buy an inferior article in Europe rather than a superior one in the United States.

STEAM-SHIP COMMUNICATION.

In my last annual report I spoke of the prospects of the establishment of a steam-ship line between New York and the River Plate, under a concession guarantied by the Argentine Congress to Mr. R. P. Houston, of England. Thus far nothing has been done under the concession, for the reason, as I am informed, that English capitalists are not willing to embark in an enterprise which, however satisfactory in itself, is encumbered with conditions which are considered unnecessarily onerous. From present appearances the problem of regular steam-ship communication between the United States and the Argentine Republic yet remains to be solved. Meanwhile there is not a maritime nation of Europe—hardly a country of South America even—that is not in the enjoyment of regular steamer navigation with the River Plate. The United States alone continues to be isolated and "behind the times," and this, notwithstanding our anxiety to be on closer commercial terms with the republics of South America, and in spite of consular reports and South American commissions, which have so explicitly explained the methods by which our trade hereaway can be firmly and satisfactorily established.

THE APPEARANCES AND PROSPECTS OF TRADE.

And what shall I say in regard to the prospects of trade, that constantly recurring subject about which I am so persistently asked to give my opinion by merchants at home? From my standpoint, which, after all, may not be the correct one, I can only reiterate what I have heretofore had occasion to remark, that the trade of the Argentine Republic in my opinion is not in what may be called a healthy or normal condition. It continues to suffer from the same unfortunate incidents which have accompanied it for the last five years. There is a continuance of the suspension of specie payments by the banks, and, while all imports must be paid for in gold, the business of the country is transacted on a depreciated currency basis. The premium on gold which, a year ago was 30 to 35 per cent., is now 40 to 45 per cent., and though the Government banks are just now making use of their gold reserve on the Bolsa to reduce the premium, yet with a newly authorized issue of sixty millions of inconvertible paper money, under the general banking law, it is not probable, however spasmodically a few millions of dollars may be thrown upon the market to lower the gold rate, that the premium for years to come is going to be any less than it is now. Even under this state of affairs there would not be any particular cause for alarm if the exports of the Argentine Republic were commensurate with the imports; but the balance of trade against the country is getting to be even more marked than ever before, thus greatly increasing the demand for gold, or what is the same thing, foreign exchange to pay the differences.

Heretofore these have been bridged over by the gold received from the frequent foreign loans which the national Government and some of the provinces have been making in Europe in behalf of all sorts of enterprises, from the building of railways to the starting of new banks under the national banking law. But there must be an end of borrowing some time; and the money centers of Europe are getting tired of these constant calls upon their purse strings, each one of which has a tendency to ultimately weaken the public credit of the country. Only the other day a cablegram announced that they were crying a halt to the placing of one more additional loan, on top of those already made, for the completion of the public sewerage works of this city. When the day of making no more new loans has arrived, and the proceeds of the last ones are exhausted, it is not difficult to foresee the result, unless meanwhile there shall be an end to the persistent overtrading which of late years has characterized the foreign commerce of the Argentine Republic. Some are already predicting that a commercial crisis will with difficulty be averted. Whether the approaching clouds of danger will end in a storm of this character or not, I would hardly venture to say; but it is certain that the commercial outlook is just now not at all reassuring; and the apprehensions of financial disaster and business collapse are looming up before the vision of some of the shrewdest business men of the country. I am gratified to report, however, that the national Government has at last quite effectually shut down on the old custom of granting concessions with guaranties to private parties, and has not only gone out of the business of building its own railways and other public works, but has even sold out some of those, for the building of which the proceeds of many public loans were required. This course has somewhat

reassured, or at least quieted, the public mind, and placed the country in a better position abroad; but the overtrading still continues with a recklessness which forebodes only evil. That this may be fully seen, I give the following balance-sheet between imports and exports from 1883 to the end of 1887:

THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports.
1883	$80,435,828	$60,207,976	$20,227,852
1884	90,056,144	68,029,836	32,026,308
1885	92,221,969	83,879,100	8,342,869
1886	95,408,745	69,834,841	25,573,904
1887	117,352,125	84,421,821	32,931,305
Total balance against the country in five years			119,102,288

There is certainly nothing very promising in this exhibit of figures, showing, as it does, how the gold which during the last five years has been received on account of loans abroad has in great part at once gone back to Europe in the shape of exchange to pay balances.

TRADE RETURNS FOR 1888.

The situation in this respect was so unsatisfactory that there was a hope that during the present year the custom-house returns would make a better showing for the country, by a reduction in imports and an increase in exports; but while I write I am just in receipt of an abstract of the custom-house statistics of the country for the nine months ending September 30, 1888, and I give the figures, as follows:

Country.	Imports.	Exports.	Country.	Imports.	Exports.
South Africa		$5,882	Italy	$5,219,836	$1,846,349
Germany	$11,717,315	9,930,754	Holland	256,576	
West Indies	2,169	726,028	Paraguay	1,220,345	288,066
Belgium	8,535,051	12,810,116	Portugal	53,027	97,099
Bolivia	157,445	214,314	Great Britain	38,496,911	12,368,020
Brazil	1,744,439	2,334,241	Uruguay	7,011,666	4,431,029
Chili	25,059	1,201,351	Other countries	3,129,091	1,954,621
Spain	2,833,309	2,166,054			
United States	7,022,025	5,069,907	Total	109,014,287	75,409,441
France	21,590,023	19,964,609			

Here, then, already, for the nine months of the present year we have an excess of imports over exports of $33,604,846—an excess greater than the total excess of any previous year. Where and how all this is to end is left to conjecture. If these imports were for raw materials or for articles to be employed in reproductive industries the case would be different; but an examination of the tables of imports will show that in very great part they are entirely unproductive, such as liquors, fine clothing, and objects of luxury.

ARGENTINE TARIFF FOR 1889.

The Argentine Congress, recently adjourned, has made some changes in the customs law of the country for 1889. I give a translation of the new law below:

"*Import duties.*

"ARTICLE I. All foreign merchandise imported for consumption shall pay a duty of 25 per cent. on its valuation in deposit, except as follows:

"(1) Cigars of all kinds, which shall pay a duty of 60 per cent.;

"(2) Tobacco of all kinds, which shall pay a duty of 55 per cent.;

"(3) Fire-arms and munitions, powder, and perfumery, which shall pay a duty of 50 per cent.;

"(4) Ready-made clothing and confections, hats and caps, boots and shoes, dress ornaments, harness, carriages, furniture, matches other than wax, fire-crackers, Yerba maté, objects of art, preserved fruits, preserved vegetables, preserved meats and cheese, which shall pay a duty of 45 per cent.;

"(5) Paving stones, cordage, trotting horses, comestibles in general, except rice, farina, table salt, and whatever pays a specific duty, which shall pay a duty of 30 per cent.;

"(6) Galvanized iron of all kinds; white pine and spruce lumber, all kinds of writing and printing paper, which shall pay a duty of 10 per cent.;

"(7) Canvas and sack-cloth, gold and silver worked, sewing and embroidery silk, all instruments and utensils with handles, or ornamented with silver or gold, when these increase their value one-third part, presses and all materials for printing except types, lithographic presses, all agricultural and industrial machinery, common salt, steam-engines and detached pieces for repairing the same, thread and wire on spools for binding sheaves, sulphuric acid and sulphate of lime, tin and solder, which shall pay a duty of 5 per cent.;

"(8) Precious stones unset, which shall pay a duty of 2 per cent.;

"(9) The following specific duties, to wit:

Wheat, for 100 kilograms	$1.65
Starch, for each kilogram	.07
Coffee, for each kilogram	.08
Macaroni, for each kilogram	.07
Crackers and biscuit, for each kilogram	.09
Corn-meal and wheat flour, for each kilogram	.04
Tea of all kinds, for each kilogram	.30
Sugar, not refined, for each kilogram	.07
Common wine, in casks, for each liter	.25
Each bottle of wine of not more than one liter	.25
Each liter or bottle of beer or cider	.15
Alcohol in casks, not exceeding 30 degrees, per liter	.15
Brandy, gin, anise, kirsch, or other liquors, in casks, of 25 degrees	.20
Alcohol, bottled, of 25 degrees, per liter	.20
Brandy, gin, anise, kirsch, or other liquors, bottled, per liter	.25
Liqueurs and bitters, bottled, per liter	.25
Kerosene, per liter	.05
Sperm, stearine, or paraffine candles, per kilogram	.15
Stearine, per kilogram	.12
Playing cards, per gross	10.00
Wax matches, per kilogram	.50
Straw paper for bags or for furring, paper bags, and colored paper, per kilogram	.12

"Articles of weight which have two or more coverings shall pay the specific duty on the immediate coverings.

"ART. II. The following articles shall be imported free of duty, to wit: Original works of art, sculpture, or painting, books in general, vessels and machinery for vessels moved by steam or other agent, stove coal, white sand, plows, wire for fencing or telegraphs, wire for vineyards up to No. 3, breeding animals and cattle on the hoof, fish and dried fruit, furniture and tools of immigrants, gold and silver, coined, in grain, bars, or dust; plants, iron and steel materials for roadway of trams and railways, locomotives, car-wheels, iron pipes for gas or water which have at least a diameter of 75 millimeters, quicksilver, cask frames of more than 2 kilograms, special mining powder and drilling machines, and dynamite, church ornaments, etc., sulphur unmanufactured, books and stationery for provincial governments or educational boards, seeds for agriculture, casks of wood and iron for tunning, materials and cases for packing meats for export, machinery for congealing meats for export.

"ART. III. Every kind of product, produce, or manufacture of the country shall be free of export duty."

By a supplemental law there is a duty of 1 per cent. additional to the rates above specified on all articles of importation, and in the settlement of duties in the currency of the country a premium of 15 per cent. is added as the differences between gold and paper.

CUSTOMS OR VALUATION TARIFF.

The customs tariff for 1889, containing the official values fixed by the Government for all classes of imports that pay an ad valorem duty, is now passing through the press. So soon as it is issued I shall in a separate report forward a translation of all such portions of it as may be interesting to importers and merchants of the United States.

PAPERS RECEIVED AT THE CONSULATE.

I take this opportunity to mention that during the past year this consulate has been supplied gratuitously with a number of valuable papers of the United States, among which were the South American Export Journal, American Exporter, Scientific American, American Machinist, Paper World, El Comercio, El Progreso, Anthony's Photographic Bulletin, and the daily New York Herald. They have been placed at the disposal of merchants, shippers, and ship-masters here, and have been a source of great benefit to those directly interested in trade and commerce.

CONSULAR CORRESPONDENCE.

It seems necessary that some reference should be made to the constantly increasing number of letters of which this consulate is the recipient. Every mail that reaches here from the United States, whether direct or via England, brings its large quota. Not infrequently the number received by a single mail quite reaches to a hundred, and is scarcely ever less than twenty or thirty. A large proportion of these are on the same subject, asking for reports about the trade, commerce, industries, etc., of this country. The parties interested should understand that I am expressly forbidden by the Department to give the information requested. The Consular Regulations prescribe that "the consular publications should be the means of communicating consular reports to the public;" and consular officers "are prohibited from furnishing reports or articles upon trade or commerce in their districts to any publication or to private persons; that such reports must be communicated only to the Department." Under these circumstances, of course I can not respond to their requests; but, in a very large majority of cases, the subjects of their letters have already, time and again, been fully discussed by me in carefully prepared reports to the Department of State; and they would save themselves from disappointment by applying directly to that source of information for printed copies of such reports.

Another large portion of these letters ask as to the prospects for business openings, or chances for work, or opportunities for employment. While the consulate is not an agency for this sort of information, and is not in a condition to be thoroughly posted on these subjects, yet I reply to as many of such letters as I possibly can; but the number is so great and so accumulating, that, if my whole time were devoted to this class of correspondence, I would not be able to get through it. I may, however, say to this category of letter writers, that except in some few special cases the first prerequisite for obtaining business employments here is a knowledge of the Spanish language. It is the medium for all transactions and interchanges of thought, and it is absolutely money thrown away to venture here without such knowledge. And I may add that if any Americans, under this restriction, persist in coming down here in the hope of bettering their condition, they should bring money enough with them to get back home again. For in nine cases out of ten, as I know by actual experience, it will only require a short sojourn here, where labor is cheap and paid for in depreciated currency, to thoroughly impress them with the blessings they have left behind them.

THE AMERICAN "COLONY."

There seems to be an impression in the United States that there is a large American colony in this country composed of families permanently residing here, or located here indefinitely, for the purposes of trade and commerce. This is altogether a mistake. There are a few permanent American merchants here in Buenos Ayres, and a few more in Rosario, but of those who are engaged in the exporting or importing business with the United States the greater part may be said to be here only temporarily. There are not, perhaps, in the whole country a hundred Americans, all told, and these are so scattered that they can hardly be called a colony.

DEATH OF SAMUEL B. HALE, ESQ.

It is with great personal sorrow that I am called upon to record the death of the pioneer of American trade with the Argentine Republic. I refer to Samuel B. Hale, esq., the founder of the well-known house of Samuel B. Hale & Co., whose name for the last fourteen years has so often appeared in my consular reports, and whose high character and commercial standing have for the last half century been recognized throughout the mercantile world. Mr. Hale quietly breathed his last, at his beautiful residence in this city, on the 20th of September last, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. For several years, owing to increased infirmities, he had retired from active life, leaving the business of the great house which he had founded to be conducted by his son-in-law, John F. Pearson, esq., and the younger members of the firm; but, full of all human sympathies and kindness as he was, he never lost his interest in human affairs; and almost up to the last, surrounded by a large circle of warm personal friends of all nationalities, he continued to take pleasure in recounting the experiences of his busy life in the Argentine Republic, or in discussing the affairs of his native country, for which he constantly expressed his tender affection and in whose wonderful progress he always took the deepest interest. In his death one of the last remaining landmarks of the early days of Argentine trade and commerce has disappeared. No one shall ever know—he kept no account himself—of the numberless private charities which he constantly dispensed or of the hundreds of distressed Americans in this far-off country whom he relieved and sent back to their

friends. I am not able to state the value of the estate which Mr. Hale has left, but it is known to be very large, comprising not only large amounts which are employed in the business of the house, but a number of very extensive and valuable cattle and sheep estancias in the provinces of Buenos Ayres and Santa Fé, and the Republic of Paraguay. The house of Samuel B. Hale & Co., which is now principally engaged in business of a financial character, will continue on, as heretofore, without any change in the name or style by which it has been so long and favorably known.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF THE REPUBLIC.

The ordinary revenues of the Argentine Republic for the year 1887 amounted to $51,582,460, an increase of $9,332,307 over the receipts of 1886, and an increase of $5,560,459 over the estimates. The following table gives a comparison of the sources of ordinary revenue for the last two years:

Sources of revenue.	1886.	1887.	Sources of revenue.	1886.	1887.
Imports	$26,805,459	$34,100,008	Timber-cutting permits.	$18,482	$18,181
1 per cent. additional	888,382	1,113,383	Water rates	371,844	463,923
Exports	1,988,082	1,907,413	Judicial deposits	74,271	77,800
Warehousing	549,801	679,107	National railways	2,952,834	2,616,595
Stamped paper	2,003,265	2,820,912	National bank shares	1,209,002	1,883,804
Stamps	173,943	211,463	Imposts on bank issues.	623,537	742,073
Business licenses	832,891	858,705	Mole and post dues	310,239	458,913
National taxes	1,598,663	2,037,813	Mint	65,565	
Post-office	751,446	856,141	Sundries	639,488	149,912
Telegraphs	248,330	407,306			
Light-houses	111,439	136,623	Total	42,250,152	51,582,460
Sanitary visits	38,144	47,386			

The revenue of 1887 is the largest ever realized in the history of the nation, showing an increase of 22 per cent. over that of the previous year. But to the above figures are to be added the following items of revenue:

Fifteen per cent. added to custom-house duties for payment in paper	$5,565,848
Sales of national lands	828,867
Money returned into the treasury	148,962
Total	6,543,677
Ordinary revenue as above	51,582,460
Total revenue	58,126,137

IMPORT DUTIES.

The duties on imports, which are the great source of revenue, continue to expand with the increase of trade, the Argentine tariff, which is in great part ad valorem, being annually so adjusted as to give the amount of revenue required. These duties for the year 1887 show an increase of 27 per cent. on the figures of the year 1886, and the amount is more than double what it was five years ago. Within the last two years there has been an increased duty placed on wines, alcohol, and sugars, which to some extent may account for the increase, but on other articles there has been no great change in the rate, and the increased receipts from this source of revenue are mostly in consequence of the increase in the amount of importations. The following table gives a comparison of the duties collected on imports for the years 1886 and 1887 respectively:

Imports.	1886.		1887.	
	Value of imports.	Amount of duty.	Value of imports.	Amount of duty.
Merchandise subject to specific duty	$19,097,617	$8,589,695	$22,942,369	$11,818,679
Merchandise at 2 per cent. duty	306,479	13,971	169,347	4,952
Merchandise at 5 per cent. duty	4,629,445	332,565	5,145,904	360,775
Merchandise at 10 per cent. duty	7,004,553	596,964	7,294,564	680,981
Merchandise at 25 per cent. duty	47,813,539	12,653,895	56,560,725	16,521,521
Merchandise at 45 per cent. duty	6,488,065	2,457,689	9,895,986	3,177,996
Merchandise at 50 per cent. duty	965,477	478,157	1,435,664	704,591
Merchandise at 55 per cent. duty	1,245,297	635,459	1,145,003	637,361
Total	87,590,482	25,758,395	104,589,562	33,906,674

In these computations the 1 per cent. additional duty is not taken into the account. As illustrative of the rapidly increasing product of the duties from imports, I give the following figures for the last ten years:

Increase in duties from imports.

Year.	Duties on imports.	Year.	Duties on imports.
1878	$12,033,041	1883	$19,789,558
1879	12,844,738	1884	23,639,237
1880	12,055,796	1885	*23,205,975
1881	14,782,655	1886	27,693,876
1882	16,737,793	1887	35,213,390

EXPORT DUTIES.

The export duties, which were 3 per cent. on hides and 4 per cent. on wools, etc., were abolished by law of Congress in October, 1887, to take effect from the 1st of January, 1888. This removal of export duties marks a new era in the economical history of the Argentine Republic, and will, it is believed, very materially assist in the development of the industries of the country. This duty was first imposed in 1864 as a supreme necessity to meet the expenses of the war in which the nation found itself involved, and it has since been retained to satisfy the requirements of the treasury in spite of the prescriptions of the constitution. The country is indebted to the persistent efforts of the National Industrial Club for its repeal, assisted by the enlightened approval of President Suarez Celman.

NATIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The budget or appropriations for the support of the Government for the year 1887, according to the report of the minister of finance, was, for ordinary expenses, $47,066,887; for extraordinary expenses, $21,955,778; total, $69,002,665, as follows:

Branch of the service.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary	Total.
Department of the interior	$11,045,164	$16,093,255	$27,138,419
Department of foreign relations	971,556	398,239	1,369,795
Department of finance	17,162,929	3,345,232	20,508,161
Department of justice, education, and worship	7,059,262	268,619	7,328,181
Department of war	8,321,879	948,327	9,270,206
Department of marine	2,505,797	882,106	3,387,903
Total	47,066,887	21,935,778	69,002,665

But of the ordinary appropriations there were, on the 31st of December, 1887, still unexpended a balance of $3,803,256; and of the extraordinary appropriations a balance of $10,057,422, or a total of $13,860,678, the actual expenditures being $55,141,988.

Of the appropriations for the department of the interior, $4,482,997 were for the expenses of the Executive, of Congress, and of the territories; $7,452,033 for the construction of railways and other public works; $1,709,017 for post-office and telegraphic service; $105,212 for the department of agriculture; surveys of the public lands $166,383, etc.

Of the appropriations for the department of foreign relations, $748,852 were for the expenses of foreign legations and office expenses; $568,220 for immigration, etc.

Of the appropriations for the department of finance, $444,993 were for office expenses, etc.; $1,905,138 for expenses in the collection of the revenues; $19,880.88 for the service of the national debt; $1,271,677 for the municipality of the capital, etc.

Of the appropriations for the department of justice, worship, and public education, $1,371,099 were for the administration of justice in the various courts; $292,102 for the archbishop, bishops, and churches; $4,606,183 for schools and school-houses; $58,661 for the expenses of the department, etc.

Of the appropriations for the department of war, $73,237 were for the expenses of the department; $553,305 for cuartels, barracks, and hospitals; $2,657,888 for rations, equipage, clothing, horses, etc.; $152,374 for the military academy and the school for non-commissioned officers; $977,394 for pensions, etc.

Of the appropriations for the navy department, $965,579 were for the expenses of the fleet; $1,058,715 for commissary and naval stores; $377,214 for naval school, school-ships, etc.; $181,691 for arsenals and fortifications on Martin Garcia Island; $70,121 for maritime prefecture and the subprefectures.

A BALANCE IN THE TREASURY.

Deducting the total amount of the expenditures from the total receipts, the national account stands as follows:

Receipts of revenue	$58,126,136
Total expenditures	55,141,988
Balance of revenue	2,984,148

The President, in his message, congratulates the nation on the fact that the revenues so handsomely exceed the disbursements; while the minister of finance, in referring to the condition of the treasury, says: "The testimony of these figures is very eloquent in favor of the vitality of the country and the prosperity of its industries and commerce, which in so short a time have not only recovered from the consequences of the crisis, but have acquired a movement which is far ahead of that of any former period, and which continues with an increasing impulse."

THE DEBT OF THE NATION.

The consolidated debt of the Argentine Republic on the 31st of December, 1887, according to the report of the bureau of statistics, was as follows:

Internal debt	$51,243,800
Foreign debt	90,474,048
Floating debt	12,316,344
Total	154,034,192

But since the beginning of the present year the national congress made provision for what is called an internal issue of bonds to the amount of $40,000,000 as the basis for the establishment of a system of national guarantied banks; so that the national debt may now be stated as follows:

Total up to December 31, 1887	$154,034,192
New issue for national banks	40,000,000
Fractional currency in circulation	6,000,000
Total Argentine public debt	200,034,192

When we consider that the total amount of the public debt of the Argentine Republic was only $82,017,291 in 1881, it must be conceded that, in a state of profound peace, the government has made a very persistent use of its credit in increasing the figures to $200,000,000 in the course of seven years. The facility with which the nation is thus increasing its public liabilities is attracting some attention abroad. The London Statist, commenting on this subject, says:

"We do not insinuate that as yet the Argentine Republic has incurred too much debt. No country in the world has made of late years more rapid progress. The people are enterprising and energetic; their system of government is liberal; their territory is vast and capable of maintaining an immense population, and immigrants are flocking in in large numbers. There is, then, a magnificent future before the republic, if it does not compromise that future by improvident borrowing; but if it goes on at the present rate of incurring debt, there is great danger that it will compromise its future very seriously indeed. It would, then, be a good thing for the republic if English investors showed themselves less ready to take up everything Argentine than they do at present, and it would certainly be a good thing for the investors themselves, as their securities would be safer."

It is evident, however, that the Argentine Government appreciates the necessity of keeping its credit up to the high standard which it has attained, and as I have already stated, it has decided that it will involve itself in foreign indebtedness for no more works of internal improvement which private capital is willing to undertake on its own account. Indeed, the Government, under the auspices of President Celman, is rapidly getting out of the business, and besides the public sewerage works of the city of Buenos Ayres, has also just sold out two of its most important railways to private parties, and it has several others that it is ready to dispose of. Last year the public debt required

no less than $19,880,000, or over one-third of the public revenue, in gold, to meet the service of the interest. While the Government would have no trouble in taking care of even a larger amount of indebtedness, the questionable policy of its doing so is generally discussed in financial circles. At the same time President Celman, in his recent message to Congress, very clearly shows that "if the Government has an external debt of $90,000,000, it has now a sufficient amount of money to pay it off if necessary." Indeed, Argentine securities were never quoted so high as at the present time. The 5 per cent. bonds issued in 1887 at 85½ cents stand to-day at 97 cents; and all its 6 per cent. bonds are quoted at $1.04½.

THE VOLUME OF PAPER CURRENCY.

A matter, however, about which there is now a large amount of current criticism is the continuously increasing amount of paper money with which the country is supplied, and the high premium which gold coin commands on the exchange. The suspension of specie payments by the banks, which was sanctioned by Congress three years ago, has not only been permitted to continue, but no provision is now even thought of which looks towards resumption. Indeed, instead of contracting the volume of depreciated paper currency, with which all the exchanges in the country are conducted, the policy of the Government has been to still further increase it. During last year the amount in circulation was increased from $73,000,000 to $92,000,000. Since then, under the system of national banks, already referred to by me, an additional issue of $40,000,000 is provided for, the notes being secured by a deposit of Government bonds. These notes are just now getting into circulation; so that the volume of paper currency is now about $130,000,000; and yet with this increase the banks are compelled to curtail their discounts, so great is the demand for money for speculative purposes.

THE PROGRESS OF THE COUNTRY.

No better evidence, however, than this is needed to show the wonderful push and progress which have taken possession of the people all over the country. The spirit of improvement is abroad in every direction. President Celman, in his late message, well says:

"The principal feature of the situation of the country is the great national development of trade, industry, capital, and credit. To the increased value of land and city property, to the development of trade, to the increased production of the country, to the opening of new banks, must be added the increase of the revenue beyond all expectation; the facility with which the exchequer meets its obligations, and the very favorable state of the public credit at home and abroad. The vigorous impulse, with which this new country displays its strength in the increase of its trade, in the multiplication of its industries, in the influx of immigration, and in the fruits of hard work, is the most palpable proof of its sure and prosperous advance; and a pledge that this vast progress will contribute to cement both peace and liberty in the republic."

President Celman does not state the case too strongly. Nothing can now stop the progress of the country in the onward march of a great development. Political errors have been pointed out as the sure harbingers of impending ruin; financial blunders have been paraded as the precursers of general bankruptcy. But in spite of all this, in spite of critics and prophets of evil, the Argentine Republic continues to move forward with giant strides in the race of empire. Mistakes have been made in the administration of affairs, and perhaps other mistakes will yet be made. But the Government, with the lights which it has at hand to guide it, and with an earnest endeavor to do the best it can, is grandly struggling to raise the country to a higher level of national existence. The tide of immigration, which, in an annually increasing current, is setting towards the River Plate, shows the hope and confidence which the world has in its promise and destiny.

Capital, which is always sensitive and suspicious, now at last under the strong guaranties of peace and progress, finds here better opportunities for good investments than are offered anywhere else in the world; and it is coming by each steamer in amounts which seem almost incredible, thus opening up the waste places of the country, establishing new industries, and swelling the volume of general business. Already the same movement westward, which was the forerunner of the wonderful impulse which has made the United States what it is, is visible here in the Argentine Republic. A strong current of labor, of industry, of trade, of speculation, is moving from the water-ways into the interior. All the different provinces begin to feel the pulsations of quickened life; all of them are beginning to take part in the new departure. The lazy gaucho of other years is everywhere giving place to the earnest, hard-working wage-earner of Eu-

ropean nationality; the slow, ponderous old bullock-cart is being superseded by the locomotive with its long passenger and cargo trains, not in one direction only, not in one portion of the Republic only, but all over the interior. The railway track has already been extended to the farthest frontiers, north, south, and west; and all the intervening distances are now being united by these bands of iron. In the wake of these pioneers of highest civilization will follow a development which will be as marvelous as that which has characterized our own great Republic. Well may the other nations of Christendom watch, with sympathy and admiration, the promise of the Argentine Republic.

E. L. BAKER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Buenos Ayres, December 13, 1888.

BRAZIL.

BAHIA.

IMPORTS.

Quantities of the several articles imported at Bahia in 1888.

Articles.	Germany.	Austria.	Belgium.	Argentine Republic.	Coast of Africa.	Uruguay.
	Kilograms	*Kilograms*	*Kilograms*	*Kilograms*	*Kilograms*	*Kilograms*
Live animals				53,333	375	134
Hair, skins, and feathers	13,420	127	1,035			
Skins and hides	4,234		2,693			
Meats, fish, oily substances	97,107	3,843	10,415	13,218		3,165,168
Ivory, mother-of-pearl	98,300				283	
Fruits	356				3,353	61
Beans, peas, and cereals	95,407	589,101				85,986
Plants, leaves, flowers	34,718	1,893			628	41,954
Extracts, vegetables, drinks	151,829	1,242	7,704	15	96,943	80
Perfumery	60,665	3,335	220		11	
Chemicals and drugs	50,352		581		1,506	
Woods	53,170	1,698	204			
Canes, bamboos, rushes	11,615					
Straw, mats, bark, fiber	37,112		27		267	
Cotton goods	1,123,925		21,834		25,180	
Woolen goods	424,701		9,951		191	
Linens and thread	242,812		9,804		11	
Silks	47,260		2,345			
Wall and wrapping paper	161,610	8,147	9,417			
Stone and earthen ware	89,807			280	57	
Glassware	139,636	3,896	24,187		63	
Gold and silver plated ware	35,911		1,640			
Copper and copper plate	41,625	38	3,655			
Lead, tin, zinc, and manufactures of.	18,117		682			
Steel, iron, and manufactures of	128,413	2,346	14,542			
Various metals and manufactures of.	1,849					
Military accouterments and weapons.	84,533		38,283			
Cutlery	16,533		1,495			
Watches, jewelry, and material for	7,278					
Wagon and harness material						
Mathematical instruments	2,681		960			
Spectacles, opera-glasses, etc	3,492					
Musical instruments	18,797		1,750			
Machines of various kinds	34,687		1,203			
Various articles	363,402	121	2,572		3,988	

Quantities of the several articles imported at Bahia in 1888—Continued.

Articles.	United States.	France.	England.	Spain.	Holland.	Italy.	Portugal.
	Kilograms	*Kilograms*	*Kilograms*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*
Live animals	984	681	.....	.....	.....	.....	101
Hair, skin, and feathers	295	23,609	7,881	.....	.....	.....	.....
Skins, and hides	174	287,714	225,655	.....	.....	.....	115,730
Meats, fish, oily substances	1,143,740	715,684	122,550	.....	3,961	19,228	47,316
Ivory, mother-of-pearl	7	51,492	2,295	.....	.....	5,650	10,021
Fruits	.....	7,932	2,813	.....	.....	.....	27,895
Beans, peas, and cereals	360,325	15,127	73,536	2,816	.....	54,607	71,076
Plants, leaves, flowers	6,436	18,917	85,934	.....	.....	1,573	120,212
Extracts, vegetables, drinks	29,305	65,402	94,971	.....	.....	6,565	1,217,362
Perfumery	758,383	90,233	92,520	.....	.....	951	29,228
Chemicals and drugs	7,788	48,690	255,781	5,373	.....	4,415	25,037
Woods	1,574	16,422	4,762	.....	.....	254	7,785
Canes, bamboos, rushes	.....	1,774	17	.....	.....	.....	1,730
Straw, mats, bark, fiber	134	46,170	31,843	.....	.....	.....	6,862
Cotton goods	501,482	533,869	7,884,679	.....	.....	157	405
Woolen goods	63	224,559	264,896	.....	.....	200	6,684
Linens and thread	432	70,716	337,944	.....	.....	1,502	12,884
Silks	3,007	133,640	11,184	.....	.....	.....	1,758
Wall and wrapping paper	59,638	63,686	31,587	.....	.....	16,084	5,287
Stone and earthen ware	17,835	1,135	625,208	.....	.....	7,124	4,032
Glassware	2,762	52,213	139,584	.....	.....	.....	740
Gold and silver plated ware	.....	129,064	24,737	.....	.....	960	6,059
Copper and copper plate	8,632	37,323	75,146	.....	67	.....	860
Lead, tin, zinc, and manufactures of	1,301	3,388	24,693	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steel, iron, and manufactures of	16,719	29,685	373,876	.....	.....	1,565	36,389
Various metals and manufactures of	.....	565	5,466	.....	.....	1,028	.....
Military accouterments and weapons	722	1,925	77,165	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cutlery	2,913	6,571	66,371	.....	.....	.....	104
Watches, jewelry, and material for	16,440	26,703	2,043	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wagon and harness material	9,546	1,160	112	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mathematical instruments	681	16,377	976	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spectacles, opera-glasses, etc	231	7,669	7,075	.....	.....	.....	.....
Musical instruments	.....	20,374	759	.....	.....	47	.....
Machines of various kinds	6,445	9,596	242,211	.....	.....	106	5,850
Various articles	15,105	92,643	23,742	.....	.....	84	698

Value of the several articles imported at Bahia and the duties paid thereon in 1888.

Articles.	Value.	Duty.	Articles.	Value.	Duty.
	*Milreis.**	*Milreis.*		*Milreis.*	*Milreis.*
Live animals	2,374	179	Glassware	364,077	179,333
Hair, skins, and feathers	57,945	23,837	Gold and silver plated ware	198,370	9,886
Skins and hides	682,650	328,950	Copper, and manufactures of	167,344	71,556
Meats, fish, etc	5,402,940	1,386,066	Lead, tin, zinc and manufactures of	48,178	19,299
Ivory, mother-of-pearl	89,576	40,314	Steel and iron	622,823	217,691
Fruits	42,409	20,356	Other metals	8,908	1,337
Beans, peas, cereals	1,307,979	229,126	Arms and munitions	202,627	97,174
Plants and flowers	312,262	128,462	Cutlery	93,986	45,518
Extracts, vegetables, drinks	1,681,433	924,981	Watches and jewelry	52,466	10,151
Perfumery	955,051	416,671	Wagons, harness, etc	10,818	2,530
Chemicals and drugs	399,520	91,058	Mathematical instruments	21,663	6,674
Woods	85,865	46,561	Opera-glasses, spectacles, etc	18,465	2,792
Canes, bamboos, rushes	15,135	7,265	Surgical instruments	39,978	19,190
Straw mats, bark, fiber	122,412	58,747	Machines and machinery	300,096	72,921
Cotton goods	10,091,528	4,830,038	All other articles	502,351	238,372
Woolen goods	931,234	441,239			
Linen and thread	676,104	326,208			
Silks	199,192	116,141			
Wall and wrapping paper	301,779	127,666			
Stone and earthen ware	745,275	43,718			

* 1 milreis equals 54.6 cents.

EXPORTS.

Articles exported from Bahia, from January 1 to December 31, 1888, as given by a custom house official.

Countries.	Aguardente.	Oils.	Cocoa.	Coffee.	Coquilho nuts.	Hides.	Diamonds.	Farina.
	Liters.	*Liters.*	*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*	*Grams.*	*Kilos.*
Germany	4,282	11,445	133,504	1,391,370	279	269,910	.....	.....
Austria	.....	.....	.....	63,590	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgium	.....	.....	9,022	1,223,739	.....	10,575	.....	.....
Argentine Republic	987	.....	612	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coast of Africa	3,889	.....	.....	585	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uruguay	.....	.....	2,716	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States	9	.....	1,300,960	360,156	.....	21,065	.....	.....
France	86	.....	252,851	794,656	32,221	64,362	56,240	10
England	.....	460	58,385	78,986	.....	.....	47,456	9
Italy	27	.....	20,780	73	501	32,788	.....	.....
Portugal	761	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,964	.....	27

Countries.	Tobacco.	Rubber.	Jacarandá.	Molasses.	Piassava.	Bread fruit.	Sugar.	Various products.
	Kilos.	*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*	*Liters.*	*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*
Germany	3,481,850	39,771	2,553	664	289,549	759	.....	64,354
Austria	7,368	.....	.....	.....	728	.....	.....	.....
Belgium	16,396	.....	.....	.....	91,886	.....	.....	290
Argentine Republic	28,021	.....	.....	562	5,781	.....	.....	1,290
Coast of Africa	79,892	.....	.....	413	.....	.....	.....	786
Uruguay	91,168	.....	.....	412	5,707	.....	.....	424
United States	653	18,056	17,980	.....	.....	4,704	33,564,457	41,260
France	344,976	619	34,185	.....	80,124	5,231	.....	30,375
England	1,005,704	12,761	5,543	.....	535,420	923	.....	60,631
Spain	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,019	.....	.....	.....
Italy	3,586	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,064
Portugal	10,001	742	1,246	.....	36,248	.....	.....	6,580

Value of exports to the several countries.

Whither exported.	Value.	Duties.	Whither exported.	Value.	Duties.
	Milreis.	*Milreis.*		*Milreis.*	*Milreis.*
Germany	5,690,284	482,650	United States	572,046	50,236
Austria	71,601	5,174	France	1,695,970	130,065
Belgium	1,357,589	97,169	England	1,806,273	154,990
Argentine Republic	37,202	3,275	Italy	60,859	6,437
Coast of Africa	85,513	7,738	Portugal	72,259	5,337
Uruguay	100,427	9,005	Spain	73,055	6,575

DAVID N. BURKE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Bahia, September 28, 1889.

DUTCH GUIANA.

Statement showing the commerce and navigation of Dutch Guiana for the year 1888.

A.—IMPORTS.

Articles.	United States.	Holland.	England.	British Guiana.	Barbadoes.	France.	Other countries.	Total values.
Butter	$5,693	$58,015	.....	$11,230	$4,979	.....	$229	$80,146
Coals	8	498	$33,648	852	.....	.....	.....	35,006
Fish, salt, etc., of all kinds	48,119	79	2	11,879	3,294	.....	6	63,379
Flour and meal	79,893	204	.....	66,932	24,790	.....	501	172,320
Liquors:								
Malt	2,740	56,204	1,718	2,476	94	.....	692	63,924
Spirits	484	34,361	116	3,350	307	$3,578	356	42,552
Meats, salt, etc., of all kinds	126,848	9,094	92	37,816	11,346	.....	8	185,204
Oil:								
Kerosene	27,523	23	106	3,061	48	.....	109	30,870
Other	216	19,695	527	2,671	26	556	140	23,831
Peas	2,719	12,364	150	17,008	1,644	.....	29	33,914
Potatoes	958	20,114	19	1,468	1,481	.....	246	24,281
Provisions	4,733	51,926	36	6,316	1,391	.....	13,272	76,774
Rice	.....	139,625	.....	21,993	4,001	.....	403	166,022
Sugar, refined	443	17,283	.....	414	22	.....	26	18,188
Tobacco	14,882	2,722	.....	171	294	.....	115	18,184
Wine	.....	23,078	940	4,090	.....	3,274	1,943	33,325
Sundries (dry goods, etc.)	69,818	458,747	25,788	88,978	11,135	969	15,361	670,816
Total	385,077	903,132	63,142	280,700	64,852	8,397	33,436	1,738,736

B.—EXPORTS.

Products.	United States.	Holland.	England.	Demerara, British Guiana.	Barbadoes.	France.	Cayenne.	Other countries.	Total values.
Cocoa	$349,892	$54,080	$9,601	$14,559	$722	$2,739	.....	$58	$431,651
Gold	15,102	478,196	50,138	2,109	.....	18,315	.....	458	564,318
Molasses	8,043	137	999	4,285	.....	.....	.....	1,072	14,536
Rum	.....	20	8,667	1,989	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,676
Sugar	59,400	38,020	161,598	19,727	.....	.....	.....	.....	278,745
Timber	70	14,620	300	200	2,700	200	.....	100	18,190
Various	854	5,089	507	1,584	281	.....	$57	63	8,435
Totals	$433,361	590,162	231,810	44,453	3,703	21,254	57	1,751	1,326,551

C.—NAVIGATION.

From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
United States	.....	.....	11	4,329	.....	.....	12	4,624
Holland	26	34,000	22	2,430	25	32,750	23	2,783
Great Britain	.....	.....	125	7,331	.....	.....	123	6,943
Germany	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	275
France	23	23,000	.....	.....	23	23,000	.....	.....
Norway	.....	.....	3	837	.....	.....	5	1,279
Portugal	.....	.....	2	287	.....	.....	2	287
Venezuela	.....	.....	2	223	.....	.....	2	223
Denmark	.....	.....	2	470	.....	.....	2	470
Totals	49	57,000	167	15,907	48	55,750	170	16,884

D.—SHIPPING DURING THE YEAR 1888.

From or to—	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Totals.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Totals.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
North America	.....	.....	13	4,679	13	4,679	.....	.....	8	3,064	8	3,064
North America (New York via Curaçao, etc.)	12	15,750	.....	.....	12	15,750	13	17,000	.....	.....	13	17,000
Holland	14	18,250	8	1,773	22	20,023	12	15,750	5	1,171	17	16,921
Great Britain	.....	.....	16	3,651	16	3,651	.....	.....	8	1,788	8	1,788
Demerara	.....	.....	94	3,397	94	3,397	.....	.....	92	3,487	92	3,487
Barbadoes	.....	.....	23	1,734	23	1,734	27	.....	84	4,686	84	4,686
Martinique via Demerara	12	12,000	.....	.....	12	12,000	11	11,000	.....	.....	11	11,000
Cayenne	11	11,000	2	209	13	11,209	12	12,000	2	226	14	12,226
Madeira	.....	.....	1	147	1	147	.....	.....	1	147	1	147
Venezuela	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	84	1	84
Other countries or places	.....	.....	10	317	10	317	.....	.....	19	2,231	19	2,231
Totals	49	57,000	167	15,907	216	72,907	48	55,750	170	16,884	218	72,634

THOMAS BROWN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Paramaribo, May 29, 1889.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

STATEMENT PREPARED BY CONSUL LASAR.

Imports during the year 1888.

Description.	Value entered.	Description.	Value entered.
From United Kingdom:		Montevideo—Continued.	
Wearing apparel	$22,250	Cigars	$35
Clothing material	14,790		
Groceries and oilmens' stores	57,990	Total	5,410
Glass, etc	2,440		
Furniture, bedding, etc	6,820	From Europe, other than the United Kingdom:	
Machinery and hardware	38,305	Apparel	635
Timber and building material	21,405	Groceries and oilmen's stores	280
Ship-chandler's stores	9,080	Earthen-ware, glass, etc	155
Sheep dip (disinfectant)	12,665	Machinery, hardware	555
Coal	11,170	Furniture and bedding	160
Specie	13,575	Cigars	750
Articles not enumerated	1,790	Malt liquor	185
Wine	2,800	Wine	50
Spirits	8,400		
Malt liquor	16,700	Total	2,770
Tobacco	3,855		
Cigars	290	From Chili:	
		Groceries and oilmen's stores	1,125
Total	244,325	Flour, corn, hay, etc	12,210
		Fruit and vegetables	690
From Montevideo:		Wearing apparel	120
Groceries and oilmen's stores	1,045	Timber and building material	3,285
Flour, corn, hay, etc	2,595	Articles not enumerated	85
Fruit and vegetables	1,545	Wine	20
Wearing apparel	25		
Animals	180	Total	17,535
Timber and building material	20		
Spirits	15		

RECAPITULATION.

Countries.	Value.
United Kingdom	$244,325
Montevideo	5,410
Europe, other than the United Kingdom	2,770
Chili	17,535
Total imports for the year of 1888	270,040

Exports during the year 1888.

Description.	Value, including costs and charges.	Description.	Value, including costs and charges.
To United Kingdom:		To South America:	
Wool	$382,685	Specie	$375
Tallow	13,995	Live stock	5,590
Hides	4,530	Sheep dip (disinfectant)	1,025
Sheep-skins	29,660	Groceries and oilmen's stores	80
Hair	145	Timber and building material	125
Seal-skins	1,940	Malt liquor	25
Specie	3,000	Empty bags	360
Total	436,135	Total	7,580

RECAPITULATION.

Countries.	Value.
United Kingdom	$436,135
South America	7,580
Total exports	443,715

Navigation at the port of Stanley, Falkland Islands, for the year ending December 31, 1888.

Flag.	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
British	1	783	7	3,428	8	4,211	1	783	7	4,808	8	5,591
Norwegian	.....	.....	1	298	1	298	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Danish	.....	.....	1	326	1	326	.....	.....	1	326	1	326
American	.....	.....	2	481	2	481	.....	.....	2	481	2	481
German	14	18,024	4	2,387	18	20,411	14	18,024	4	2,387	18	20,411
Chilian	.....	.....	3	843	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1,212	6	1,212
Total	15	18,807	18	5,763	30	25,727	15	18,807	20	9,214	35	28,021

HENRY S. LASAR,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Port Stanley, F. I., May 21, 1889.

PERU.

THE CHIRA VALLEY.

PAITA.

REPORT BY CONSULAR AGENT COLUMBUS.

NATIVE PERUVIAN COTTON.

After five years of drought this province and State are naturally depressed in the way of commerce and all kinds of industry. The valley of "Chira" forms a favorable exception. The production of the valley consists principally of native Peruvian cotton.

GOSSYPIUM HERBACEUM PERUVIANUM,

an article used very extensively in Europe for the manufacture of woolen goods, with which it mixes readily, on account of its rough, strong, and long fiber, is produced abundantly throughout the State, after the rainy seasons, which are periodical and occur generally every seven years, and is cultivated always along the banks of rivers on low lands irrigated by the overflow of streams. The plant is arborescent and perennial, and after fully developing continues producing cotton for five or six years in succession, provided there be some moisture in the ground, needing, however, very little of it on account of its deep rooting, thus reaching moisture at great depths. The system of cultivation of this plant is quite primitive, the seeds being planted by making holes in the ground with spades, without tilling or manuring the soil.

The plant becomes developed and begins to bear cotton in dry and sandy soil about six months after planting, and about nine months in rich and wet land, continuing to yield at short intervals for five or six years more in succession.

It is wonderful to behold the same plant in blossom, with pods, buds, and cotton, all at the same time, and giving a continual yield for the time above stated.

In certain seasons of the year, about every seven years, the rains are incessant here for about two months, both in the interior and on the coast, and water descends in such abundance as almost to inundate all the country.

Large torrents stream down the mountain side, the valley of the Chira is deluged, and flat lands within it are turned into morasses, and morasses into lakes; in a word, the low land becomes submerged and the accumulated mass of waters rush with great force down the central valley which forms their only outlet. The valley, however, is wide, and the descent very gradual. The extent of the valley through which the water flows is from 3 to 4 miles wide, and though it is nearly 200 miles in extent, the valley for the whole distance is almost level. There is only sufficient descent, especially for the last 60 miles, to determine a very gentle current to the sea.

Under these circumstances the great quantity of water proceeding from the mountains expands over the whole valley, and forms for a time an immense lake, extending in length across the whole breadth of the low land.

The rains generally cease in March, but it requires from thirty-five to fifty days for the water to disappear and leave the land dry. As soon as that is effected there springs up from the whole surface of the ground which has been thus submerged most luxuriant vegetation. After clearing the land the cotton is planted, and then there is no further labor required to preserve the plant, except an occasional cleaning out of weeds, and pruning about every six months or year.

This soil is wonderfully rich, and has been under cultivation by the aborigines from time immemorial, and its fertility is kept up unimpaired by the slime (*Limus terræ*) which is abundantly deposited during inundation.

Cotton is collected, when the pods open, by women and children, who are paid in proportion to the quantity collected, the prevailing rates being 40 cents for every quintal (100 pounds). Cotton is taken from the fields to the ginning houses, where it is cleaned and made into bales of about 175 pounds each. We have five of such establishments in this province, one in Querecotillo, on the east side of the river, about 50 miles in the interior, owned by an Englishman; two in Sullana, a city of about 4,000 inhabitants, on this side or west side of river, about 45 miles from the coast, owned by natives, and two in La Huaca, a village of about 1,000 inhabitants, on this side of the river, 21 miles from Paita, on the railroad to Puera; both are owned by foreigners, an Englishman and

an Italian. The quantity exported annually averages from 65,000 to 70,000 bales, the gross value of which at current prices here is about $2,000,000 in current money (Bolivian silver dollars, equal to 68 cents each). Seeds are now also exported for oil-making. Europe is the market for both products.

GOAT-SKINS AND HIDES.

Cotton constitutes the first article of export from Paita, and next in importance come goat-skins and hides, amounting in all to about $200,000 Peruvian silver soles, equal to 68 cents each. Goat-skins are sent to the United States and hides to Europe. Want of direct communication by steamer to the United States and consequent high freight makes Europe a preferable market for hides on account of their great bulk and small value.

I send herewith statistics of exports to and imports from the United States, procured from the archives of the customs house here with a great deal of labor and difficulty.

R. M. COLUMBUS,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Paita, Peru, December 31, 1888.

Imports into Paita, Peru, from the United States.

Month.	Articles.	Quantity.	Weight.	Value.
1887.			*Kilos.*	
July	Burners, oil-well supplies, and scale.....boxes	13	3,864	$162.00
	Chairs, stocks.....do	5	257	32.20
	Cotton, duck, and canvas.....bales	13	628	895.80
	Lard.....cases	45	3,854	545.00
	Machinery, pieces, watch, and canvas.....do	12	2,819	434.97
	Lard, biscuits, Florida water, and knives.....do	51	958	621.00
	Paint.....do	3	110	28.00
	Sulphur.....do	16	2,745	120.00
	Total			2,838.97
Aug.	Axes.....cases	5	4,706	52.00
	Cotton, duck, chintz, and drills.....do	21	190	2,308.09
	Lard.....do	20	1,256	178.00
	Machinery and agricultural implements.....do	5	511	96.39
	Medicines.....do	12	682	453.00
	Merchandise of different kinds.....do	20	2,292	1,070.00
	Paper, books, envelopes, and pepper.....do	23	2,369	810.00
	Piano and desk utensil.....do	3	570	590.00
	Total			5,056.48
Sept.	Carpenter tools.....cases	1	61	42.00
	Cartridges, type-writer, rivets, and other things..do	23	2,028	687.50
	Cotton, woolen, and cotton goods.....do	47	3,203	956.67
	Iron pipes.....pieces	62	5,388	2,018.20
	Lard, canvas, cotton prints, and sulphur.....cases	178	966	105.00
	Merchandise for family use.....do	1	13,752	2,350.00
	Medicines, biscuits, and pepper.....do	6	32	50.00
	Rubber belting and oil-well supplies.....do	3	504	230.00
	Oil, kerosene, cotton goods, and axes.....do	51	250	100.00
	Total			6,539.37
Oct.	Cotton-gin machinery.....cases	1	84	84.00
	Cotton, yarns, machinery, and files.....do	3	99	84.47
	Horse brushes and cotton duck.....do	7	989	445.00
	Florida water.....do	17	673	200.00
	Iron pipes.....do	314	26,967	1,985.00
	Lard.....do	95	10,086	1,351.00
	Medicines.....do	5	559	93.00
	Prints.....do	8	1,591	950.00
	Photographic supplies and a camera.....do	7	542	335.00
	Rope.....do	11	932	241.53
	Total			5,719.00

Imports into Paita, Peru, from the United States—Continued.

Month.	Articles.	Quantity.	Weight.	Value.
			Kilos.	
1887.				
Nov.	Axes.....cases...	10	220	85.50
	Canvas.....bales...	3	472	300.00
	Various merchandise.....do.....	43	3,948	991.00
	Florida water.....do.....	7	395	116.00
	Lard and medicines.....do.....	44	10,129	1,557.75
	Photographic supplies and copying press.....cases....	4	91	86.00
	Prints and others, cotton goods.....do.....	8	1,928	875.20
	Revolvers and chairs.....do.....	3	148	279.00
	Sewing-machines, oil-well supplies, and iron bars, ...cases...	9	568	194.13
	Total.....	.....	.....	4,484.58
Dec.	Cotton prints and other cotton articles.....cases...	12	1,887	1,008.98
	Gray duck and oak chairs.....do.....	17	1,941	533.00
	Iron pipes.....do.....	16	2,727	350.00
	Lard.....do.....	50	5,168	656.13
	Oil-well machinery.....do.....	2	375	35.00
	Repairing for cotton-gin.....do.....	1	59	28.00
	Sewing-machine supplies.....do.....	12	1,456	270.00
	Total.....	.....	.....	2,881.11
1888.				
Jan.	Anchovy.....cases...	6	169	32.62
	Butter.....do	2	192	67.60
	Chairs.....do.....	12	76	14.00
	Chintz or prints.....do.....	81	5,130	2,217.72
	Florida water.....do.....	10	294	96.00
	Gray duck.....do.....	6	1,711	737.00
	Hams.....barrels...	4	335	93.22
	Hardware.....do.....	2	314	55.00
	Kerosene oil.....boxes...	25	965	100.00
	Lard.....cases...	115	11,482	1,547.01
	Liquid paint.....do.....	4	257	34.00
	Minium (red lead).....keg...	1	47	6.50
	Medicines.....cases...	38	3,184	590.98
	Needles and machine oil.....do.....	1	16	7.00
	Oxide of zinc.....keg...	1	99	8.00
	Padlocks.....box...	1	33	14.93
	Printed cotton duck.....bales...	4	645	409.00
	Screws.....cases...	2	204	300.00
	Slates.....do.....	1	63	4.25
	Starch .....do.....	2	166	14.60
	Sewing-machine.....do.....	1	73	28.94
	Scales.....do.....	1	85	35.10
	Tea.....do.....	4	254	230.00
	Woolen, cotton, and twilled.....do.....	6	1,092	548.71
	Total.....	.....	.....	8,192.13
Feb.	Canvas.....bale...	1	162	72.44
	Cotton goods .....cases...	30	2,216	1,019.81
	Chintz or prints.....do.....	4	524	242.00
	Lard.....do.....	20	1,730	234.00
	Total.....	.....	.....	1,568.25
Mar.	Axes.....cases...	24	912	270.00
	Candle machine.....do.....	7	340	100.00
	Cotton goods.....do.....	7	1,203	570.00
	Harmony prints.....do.....	4	530	370.00
	Medicines and iron articles.....do.....	55	3,095	320.01
	Paper.....do.....	5	263	83.16
	Paint .....do.....	12	77	85.00
	Starch .....do.....	2	197	18.20
	Total.....	.....	.....	1,816.37
Apr.	Cotton goods and iron articles .....cases...	26	1,598	711.00
	Cotton goods, chairs, and axes.....do.....	23	1,395	541.85
	Lard and iron knives.....do.....	21	1,732	329.00
	Medicines, cotton goods, iron articles and chairs.do.....	25	2,139	858.07
	Paint-oil .....do.....	6	553	64.36
	Total.....	.....	.....	2,503.28
May.	Canvas, cotton, and woolen goods.....cases...	38	5,285	3,065.64
	Chintz, oil, rubber and iron articles.....do.....	47	2,686	708.67
	Horse hair, diamonds, watches, oil, and iron articles, cases	20	1,031	520.00
	Medicines, cotton goods, and iron articles.....cases...	60	4,547	1,985.10
	Papers, cotton goods, fruits, and revolvers.....do.....	2	175	92.24
	Total.....	.....	.....	6,371.65

Imports into Paita, Peru, from the United States—Continued.

Month.	Articles.	Quantity.	Weight.	Value.
			kilos.	
1888.				
June.	Axes.....cases...	24	828	$328.30
	Brushes, hams, pepper, and cinnamon.....bales...	10	997	352.76
	Canvas, cotton goods, twilled, and iron articles..do.....	11	1,178	483.35
	Lamps and chimneys.....do.....	2	105	50.00
	Lard.....cases...	20	1,700	242.50
	Total.....			1,456.91
	Total for the year.....			49,428.10

Exports to United States.

1887.				
July.....	Goat-skins.....bales...	77	8,377	$9,864.00
	Straw hats (100 dozens).....boxes...	2	.....	2,200.00
	Ox-hides.....	7	84	140.00
	Total.....			12,204.00
Aug.....	Goat-skins.....bales...	89	11,946	13,550.00
	Ox-hides.....	249	2,830	841.00
	Total.....			14,391.00
Sept.....	Goat-skins.....bales...	59	5,910	6,413.00
	Straw hats (60 dozens).....box...	1	.....	1,400.00
	Total.....			7,813.00
Oct.....	Cotton.....bales...	60	4,980	1,860.00
	Goat-skins.....do.....	94	11,026	12,014.00
	Ox-hides.....	800	9,420	2,900.00
	Total.....			16,714.00
Nov.....	Goat-skins.....bales...	104	13,631	15,540.00
	Ox-hides.....	457	5,000	1,520.00
	Total.....			17,060.00
Dec.....	Cotton.....bales...	110	9,130	2,750.00
	Goat-skins.....do.....	8	810	900.00
	Ox-hides.....	520	6,240	1,900.00
	Sweets (chancaca).....case...	1	78	40.00
	Total.....			5,590.00
1888.				
Jan.....	Goat-skins.....bales...	159	17,822	16,635.00
	Ox-hides.....	260	2,887	840.00
	Total.....			17,475.00
Feb.....	Cotton.....bales...	106	8,480	2,650.00
	Goat-skins.....do.....	47	6,245	6,680.00
	Total.....			9,330.00
Mar.....	Goat-skins.....bales...	66	6,821	7,400.00
	Total.....			7,400.00
Apr.....	Goat-skins and plants.....bales...	156	15,800	20,844.00
	Total.....			20,844.00
May.....	Goat-skins and 1,020 ox-hides.....bales...	52	19,452	12,600.00
	Straw hats, 72 dozens.....case...	1	.....	1,400.00
	Total.....			14,000.00
June.....	Goat-skins and 964 ox-hides.....bales...	108	15,234	19,180.00
	Straw hats, 128 dozens.....boxes...	2	.....	3,000.00
	Total.....			22,180.00
	Total for the year.....			165,041.00

THE WEST INDIES.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

THE BAHAMAS.

Imports at Bahama Islands for the year ending December 31, 1888.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Ale and porter:				
In bottles.....dozen quarts...	1,893	$3,265.52	$433.11	Great Britain; United States.
In wood .....gallons...	9,202	3,858.60	1,055.75	Do.
Beans and pease.....barrels...	705	1,128.72	43.80	United States.
Biscuit and bread:				
Common.....do.....	805	1,727.65	379.58	Do.
Fancy.....pounds..	46,923	3,848.25	457.45	Do.
Brandy.....gallons...	497	1,239.85	846.75	Great Britain; United States.
Butter.....pounds...	108,921	23,646.10	4,360.20	United States.
Candles:				
Sperm.....do.....	15,462	3,332.85	413.65	Great Britain; United States.
Tallow .....do.....	2,518	214.12	38.90	United States.
Cattle.....number...	140	4,257.90	340.65	Spanish West Indies.
Cheese.....pounds...	28,465	3,610.40	680.65	United States.
Copper and yellow metal...do.....	5,271	783.10	97.35	Great Britain; United States.
Currants, figs, and raisins...do.....	7,849	930.60	150.85	Do.
Cigars.....number...	35,600	876.00	209.25	United States; West Indies.
Coffee.....pounds...	143,859	17,490.10	2,053.05	Do.
Corn.....bushels...	6,300	4,087.85	384.45	United States.
Corn-meal and hominy..barrels...	10,308	38,298.10	5,011.00	Do.
Fish:				
Dried.....pounds...	44,394	1,849.35	238.40	Do.
Salted.....barrels...	32	447.70	34.05	Do.
Flour, wheat.....do.....	80,434	118,878.10	30,647.00	Do.
Hay.....pounds...	145,584	1,396.00	360.10	Do.
Hulks and materials .....value...	.....	2,700.00	457.00	Wrecked vessels.
Ice.....tons...	2,098	1,985.00	Free.	United States.
Lard.....pounds...	139,683	12,253.60	2,588.70	United States.
Lumber.....feet...	1,075,597	14,775.00	2,481.65	United States; Derelict.
Machinery.....value...	.....	3,110.00	Free.	United States.
Manures.....barrels...	1,156	6,656.05	Free.	Do.
Mahogany.....value...	.....	1,989.80	Free.	Derelict.
Meat:				
Fresh.....pounds...	27,050	5,376.10	894.10	United States.
Salted.....do.....	545,384	43,676.00	6,850.90	Do.
Molasses.....gallons...	4,237	1,596.00	165.40	United States; West Indies.
Nails, of iron.....pounds...	103,551	3,250.90	748.80	Do.
Oats and bran.....bushels...	6,315	3,007.60	375.10	United States.
Oil:				
Kerosene.....gallons..	58,316	7,693.10	3,990.00	Do.
Others .....do.....	5,900	3,236.00	819.70	United States; Great Britain.
Plants.....	.....	544.00	Free.	United States.
Potatoes and other vegetables, barrels	1,463	3,878.00	855.10	Do.
Printed books.....value...	.....	2,579.00	Free.	Great Britain; United States.
Rice.....pounds...	1,412,900	27,830.05	6,812.00	Do.
Rum.....gallons...	17,914	11,805.50	13,758.00	Great Britain; United States; West Indies.
Shingles:				
Cypress.....number...	710,000	3,770.00	433.10	United States.
Not cypress.....do.....	260,000	1,067.00	126.00	Do.
Soap, common.....pounds...	113,195	4,311.05	1,363.10	United States; Great Britain.
Staves.....value...	.....	3,112.00	Free.	Vessels in distress.
Spars.....number...	309	540.00	Free.	United States.

Imports at Bahama Islands for the year ending December 31, 1888—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Sugar:				
Refined.....pounds...	289,000	$16,157.00	$5,007.00	United States; Great Britain.
Unrefined.....do.....	2,601,736	116,280.10	6,938.05	United States; Great Britain; West Indies; wrecks; vessels in distress.
Sundries.....value...	.....	19,158.61	8,830.11	Various countries.
Tea.....pounds...	5,237	1,961.10	1,250.05	United States; Great Britain.
Tobacco:				
Manufactured.....do.....	90,535	17,053.05	5,673.10	United States.
Unmanufactured.....do.....	26,457	3,527.00	Free.	Do.
Turtles.....number...	103	812.00	Free.	Do.
Wines.....gallons...	2,644	4,053.10	1,966.00	United States; Great Britain.
Woolen goods, cottons, linens, silks, hardware, earthenware, etc., paying an ad valorem duty of 20 per centum.	.....	341,452.10	62,242.05	Great Britain; United States; West Indies; Honduras; Republic of Colombia, and Germany.
Total.....	.....	930,406.67	181,861.10	

Exports from the Bahama Islands for the year ending December 31, 1888.

Description.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Bark, cascarilla.....pounds...	100,086	$2,559.50	United States; Great Britain.
Coffee.....do.....	86,478	10,345.50	United States; France.
Cotton.....do.....	43,552	3,493.60	United States; Great Britain.
Curiosities, marine.....value...	.....	1,590.00	United States.
Fruit, fresh;			
Bananas.....value...	.....	2,130.90	Do.
Cocoanuts.....number...	36,194	714.00	Do.
Oranges.....do.....	2,060,000	9,545.00	Do.
Pineapples.....dozen...	546,343	204,811.10	United States; Great Britain.
Tomatoes.....crates...	3,580	836.05	United States.
Various.....value...	.....	2,000.00	United States; Great Britain.
Fruits, preserved;			
Pineapples.....cases...	21,410	22,800.05	United States.
Sundries.....value...	.....	1,490.00	United States; Great Britain.
Metal, old.....pounds...	165,922	5,433.10	United States.
Miscellaneous.....value...	.....	24,489.95	United States; Great Britain; France; West Indies.
Salt.....bushels...	221,711	16,150.00	United States; Canada; West Indies.
Sponges.....pounds...	788,835	239,012.10	United States; Great Britain; Holland.
Turtle shell.....do.....	4,728	12,043.05	United States; Great Britain.
Woods dye and cabinet.....value...	.....	30,961.15	United States.
Total.....	.....	591,425.05	

Imports and exports between the Bahama Islands and the United States for the year 1888.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
Ale and porter:				
In bottles.....dozen quarts...	1,057	$1,854.18		
In wood.....gallons...	536	243.32		
Apples.....barrels...	125	301.72		
Beans and pease.....bushels...	705	1,128.72		
Biscuit and bread:				
Common.....barrels...	905	1,727.65		
Fancy.....pounds...	46,923	3,348.25		
Brandy.....gallons...	120	233.00		
Butter.....pounds...	108,921	23,646.10		
Candles.....do.....	6,100	535.30		
Cheese.....do.....	27,929	3,513.10		
Coal.....tons...	33	180.00		
Coffee.....pounds...	34,542	4,823.05	67,960	$7,851.40
Copper and yellow metal.....do.....	4,909	696.10		
Corn.....bushels...	6,300	4,087.85		
Corn-meal and hominy.....barrels...	10,308	38,298.10		
Currants, figs, and raisins.....pounds...	7,036	900.00		
Fish:				
Dried.....do.....	44,394	1,849.35		
Salted.....barrels...	32	447.70		
Flour, wheat.....do.....	30,624	118,878.10		
Gin, whisky, etc.....gallons...	3,029	2,925.00		
Hay.....pounds...	145,584	1,396.00		
Ice.....tons...	2,098	1,985.00		
Lard.....pounds...	139,683	12,253.60		
Lumber.....feet...	987,597	14,351.05		
Machinery.....		3,110.00		
Manures.....barrels...	1,159	6,656.05		
Meat:				
Fresh.....pounds...	27,050	5,376.10		
Salted.....do.....	545,384	48,676.00	2,000	$26.50
Nails, of iron.....do.....	94,029	2,860.12		
Oakum.....bales...	119	360.12		
Oats and bran.....bushels...	6,315	3,007.60		
Oil:				
Kerosene.....gallons...	58,316	7,693.10		
Others.....do.....	2,980	2,014.00		
Pitch, tar, and rosin.....barrels—	184	408.80		
Plants.....value...		544.00		
Potatoes and other vegetables.....barrels...	1,500	3,878.50		
Rice.....pounds...	174,435	3,853.05		
Rum.....gallons...	2,347	1,450.00		
Shingles.....number...	970,000	4,837.00		
Soap, common.....pounds...	109,082	3,834.10		
Spars.....number...	309	540.00		
Steam-boilers.....value.....		223.80		
Sugar:				
Refined.....pounds...	287,568	16,084.00		
Unrefined.....do.....	255,447	12,983.05		
Sundries.....value...		3,537.42		5,894.20
Tea.....pounds...	2,833	1,041.00		
Tobacco:				
Manufactured.....do.....	90,539	17,053.05		
Unmanufactured.....do.....	25,977	3,527.00		
Turpentine, spirits.....gallons...	611	277.40		
Turtles.....number...	103	812.00	862	1,912.10
Wines.....gallons...	666	1,386.10		
Woolen goods, cottons, linens, silks, hardware, earthen-ware, etc., paying an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent.....value...		191,696.30		
Bark, medicinal.....pounds...			56,612	1,280.10
Cotton.....do.....			38,796	3,115.05
Curiosities and shells.....value...				2,522.00
Fiber, sisal.....pounds...			13,288	277.40
Fruit, fresh:				
Bananas.....value...				2,130.90
Cocoanuts.....number...			36,194	714.00
Oranges.....do.....			2,060,000	9,545.05
Pineapples.....dozen...			325,643	191,400.05
Tomatoes.....crates...			3,580	836.05
Various.....value...				1,010.15
Fruit, preserved:				
Pineapples.....cases...			21,410	22,800.05
Various.....value...				1,205.00
Metal, old.....pounds...			137,862	6,207.10
Salt.....bushels...			138,176	3,710.05
Sponges.....pounds...			634,950	185,583.00
Turtle shell.....do.....			3,463	9,032.00
Woods, dye and cabinet.....value...				30,981.00
Total.....		582,322.00		493,282.10

Navigation at the ports of the Bahama Islands for the year ending December 31, 1888.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
		No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
American	United States	21	35,318	92	9,413	20	33,093	70	7,326
	British West Indies			4	806			1	316
	Danish West Indies			1	392				
	Dutch West Indies			1	420				
	Spanish West Indies	20	33,060	1	357	20	33,093	3	849
	Hayti			1	149				
British	United States	2	1,071	147	13,918	1	72	162	8,604
	United Kingdom	2	1,677			1	834	5	881
	Canada							6	719
	British Guiana			1	498				
	British Honduras	1	834	2	110	1	834	1	55
	British West Indies			40	3,258			48	2,050
	Spain							1	670
	Madeira			2	325				
	West Africa			1	149				
	French West Indies			2	540				
	Spanish West Indies			14	674	1	834	14	460
	French Guinea			1	243				
	Brazil			1	189				
	Hayti			18	378	1	1,000	8	287
	St. Domingo			4	557			8	287
Haytian	United States							1	196
	British West Indies			2	46				
	Hayti			20	543			16	304
	St. Domingo			5	100			5	100
Dominican	British West Indies							1	50
	Danish West Indies			1	18				
Total		46	71,960	361	33,083	45	69,760	350	23,154

THOS. J. MCLAIN, Jr.,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Nassau, April 24, 1889.

BARBADOES.

REPORT BY CONSUL DIMMICK.

The low prices which were ruling this market in 1887 have continued unimproved during the whole of 1888, and have had, as was natural to expect, a further baneful influence, not only upon the agricultural and financial situation of the island, but upon its trade and commerce generally, although the crop has been maintained at the same standard of extended production as last year. The depression remaining unabated has resulted in the ruin of several planters whose estates have had to be put in chancery notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts to tide over the crisis once more.

The United States have, however, continued to keep the control of the sugar market in this island, and a steady business can be henceforth anticipated in muscovado sugar between the United States and Barbadoes, as well as an ever-increasing current in the minor industries seeking a market, which have lately sprung up from the unremunerative prices offered for the staple produce of the land, and it will be noticed that the trade with the United States has, notwithstanding this regrettable state of affairs, gone on increasing on the former year's business, although not in the same proportion as that of 1887, as compared with 1886.

The following table gives the exports of sugar and molasses in detail for the years 1887 and 1888:

	Sugar.		Molasses.	
	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.
United States	50,278½	52,728½	2,026	6,810
United Kingdom	12,511½	15,159½	50	399
British North American provinces	5,244½	4,748½	35,051	53,520
All other places	863½	374	112	43
Total	68,898	73,009½	44,239	60,832

Manufactures.—There has been an increase in the rum distilleries, which number 23 working ones in 1888 against 21 in 1887, and which manufactured 405,950 gallons, valued $284,165.60.

The two manure works manufacted about 3,200 tons, valued $182,400.

The sulphur-match factory manufactured about 18,000 gross, valued about $10,000.

The divers lime-kilns did about the same business as last year.

There are oil wells in Scotland district which yielded 228 barrels crude oil in 1888, valued $3,283.20.

Commerce.

Description.	Ships of war.	Yachts.	Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sail-vessels.	Tonnage.	Total.	
							Vessels.	Tonnage.
Arrived:								
1887	35	4	375	500,420	1,733	465,831	2,147	972,251
1888	38	5	382	514,639	1,826	500,908	2,251	1,015,547
Entered:								
1887			286	360,499	1,014	154,792	1,300	515,291
1888			305	401,968	1,066	160,748	1,371	562,716
Cleared:								
1887			285	363,646	1,004	146,381	1,289	510,027
1888			307	402,282	1,073	161,337	1,380	563,619
AMERICAN VESSELS.								
Entered:								
1887			4	8,237	96	30,466	100	38,703
1888			5	9,546	118	39,664	123	49,210
Cleared:								
1887			4	8,237	96	30,802	100	39,039
1888			5	9,546	115	39,159	120	48,706

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1887	$4,719,301.52	$5,104,308.50
1888	5,090,757.72	5,156,000.74
Increase, 1888	361,456.20	53,792.24

Trade with the United States.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1887	$1,553,313.36	$2,562,947.56
1888	1,910,412.54	2,660,337.68
Increase, 1888	357,099.18	97,390.12

Revenue of government.

Year.	Customs receipts.	From other sources.	Total.
1887	$446,101.98	$338,647.53	$784,749.51
1888	481,378.46	299,644.74	781,023.20
Increase, 1888	35,276.48		
Decrease, 1888		39,002.79	3,726.31

Expenditure of government.—Total amount expended, 1887, $742,132.05; 1888, $718,606.92. Decrease, 1888, $23,525.13.

Education.—Amount expended by the government for education during the year 1888, $68,187.96.

Marriages, 928; baptisms, 7,725; deaths, 3,814.

Committed to prison.—Men, 1,341; women, 1,299; juveniles, 60; total, 2,700.

Emigration.—Emigration has been almost nominal this year, being limited to Santa Cruz and Guadeloupe, from four to five hundred emigrants only being sent to the above-named islands.

Financial.—American gold is legal tender, but at a discount of 1⅝ per cent. American silver is not legal tender, but is generally taken at a discount of 20 per cent. American greenbacks are not taken, except at the same discount of 20 per cent. by a few of the principal stores in exchange for goods, on account of the risk of sustaining losses in making remittance of them to the United States or of meeting with spurious notes. This mistrust of paper money is not singular or limited to the American greenback, even the Bank of England notes being refused unless indorsed by some firm or person of good financial standing in the community.

Sanitary.—The health of the island for the year has been good.

Average prices of principal articles of use or consumption in 1888.

Beef	per pound	$0.20	
Beer	per dozen	2.40	
Brandy	per gallon	4.00	
Butter:			
Fresh	per pound	.24	
Salt	do	.40	
Codfish, salt	do	.05	
Coffee	do	.24	
Cheese	do	.36	
Goats		4.00	
Horned cattle		48.00 to 72.00	
Horses		192.00	
Milk	per gallon	$0.32	
Mutton	per pound	.20	
Pork	do	.12	
Rice	do	.06	
Salt	do	.01	
Sheep		7.28	
Sugar, refined	per pound	.00	
Swine	per 100 pounds	7.02	
Tea, black	per pound	.74	
Tobacco	do	.80	
Wheat flour, per barrel 196 pounds		6.50	
Wine	per dozen	8.00	

Meteorological record for 1888.—Observations taken at longitude 59° 37′ 30″ west, latitude 13° 5′ 30″ north, 430 feet above sea-level. Barometrical pressure, 9 a. m., 30°. Mean temperature of air, 6 a. m., 78°.3; 6 p. m., 80°. Rain-fall, 80.06 inches. Thunder-storms from January to December, 4. Clear skies, 302 days; wind northeast, 280 days; wind southeast, 85 days; wind southwest, 1 day.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES.

Total value of imports and exports of the Island of Barbadoes, West Indies, from and to each country, for the year 1888.

Countries.	Total imports therefrom.	Total exports.		Total exports thereto.
		Produce and manufactures of the island.	British, foreign, and other colonial produce and manufacture.	
United Kingdom	$2,058,328.46	$856,281.56	$17,989.14	$874,270.70
BRITISH COLONIES.				
British North American colonies	380,219.34	761,632.80	153.60	761,786.40
British West Indies	190,161.94	16,638.52	539,068.54	555,707.06
British Guiana	128,872.20	14,161.50	117,289.02	131,450.52
Bermuda		18,615.00	89.52	18,704.52
Calcutta	171,010.18			
Ascension	20.88			
Total	870,284.54	811,077.82	656,570.68	1,467,648.50

Total value of imports and exports of the Island of Barbadoes etc.—Continued.

Countries.	Total imports therefrom.	Exports thereto.		Total exports thereto.
		Produce and manufactures of the island.	British, foreign, and other colonial produce and manufacture.	
OTHER COUNTRIES.				
United States	$1,910,412.54	$2,635,257.68	$25,080.00	$2,660,337.68
France	17,135.34			
Foreign West Indies	98,341.62	84.72	107,372.62	107,457.34
Montevideo	15,025.86			
Brazil	57.80		6,566.40	6,566.40
Venezuela	6,105.60			
Peru	63,384.00			
Dutch Guiana	7,636.26	1,204.82	40,505.80	41,709.12
Buenos Ayres	9,334.70			
New Granada			12.00	12.00
Whaling	24,711.00			
Total	2,152,144.72	2,636,546.72	179,536.82	2,816,083.54
RECAPITULATION.				
United Kingdom	2,058,328.46	856,281.56	17,989.14	874,270.70
British colonies	870,284.54	811,077.82	656,570.68	1,467,648.50
Foreign countries	2,152,144.72	2,636,546.72	179,536.82	2,816,083.54
Grand total	5,080,757.72	4,303,906.10	854,096.64	5,158,002.74

IMPORTS BY ARTICLES.

Imports at Barbadoes, West Indies, for the year ending December 31, 1888.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Bread.....pounds...	3,579,695	$77,321.40	$4,295.90	United States and British West Indies.
Butter.....do.....	583,825	105,088.50	6,230.26	United States, Great Britain, and France.
Cattle, every description.....	.....	167,731.20	7,296.00	United States, Montevideo, British West Indies.
Coal, every description..tons...	16,443½	117,795.60	9,866.14	Great Britain and British West Indies.
Corn and grain, unground, ...pounds...	7,320,618	105,416.88	8,785.00	United States and British West Indies.
Corn meal.....barrels...	32,618	117,426.14	9,864,10	Do.
Fish, every description, quintals and barrels.	91,197	260,366.34	4,919.64	British North American Provinces and United States.
Flour .....barrels...	70,839	425,035.22	39,731.22	United States and British West Indies.
Guanos and manures.....tons...	9,980	385,534.40	Free.	Great Britain, Iquique, and British West Indies.
Linens, cottons, etc.....	.....	814,553.88	58,004.74	Great Britain.
Liquors, every description.....	.....	127,625.48	67,717.26	Great Britain, United States, West India Islands.
Meat, salt and cured..pounds...	3,078,957	184,737.42	26,690.26	United States.
Miscellaneous.....	.....	1,295,008.46	131,689.54	Great Britain, United States, West India Islands.
Oats, bran and pollard.....lbs...	4,954,316	85,505.12	8,290.60	British North American Provinces, United States, Copenhagen.
Oilmeal and oilcake.....do.....	3,762,423	75,248.46	3,762.76	United States.
Rice .....do.....	13,835,847	276,706.94	13,873.16	Calcutta and Great Britain.
Staves and shooks.....	4,723,763	204,066.56	5,668.60	United States.
Wood, all descriptions.....	.....	255,595.72	19,245.90	United States and British North American Provinces.
Total.....	.....	5,080,757.72	425,931.08	

EXPORTS BY ARTICLES.

Exports from Barbadoes, West Indies, for the year ending December 31, 1888.

Description.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Butter.....pounds...	133,598	$24,047.64	British and foreign West Indies, British and Dutch Guiana.
Coffee ..... do.....	14,428	1,731.36	British West Indies and Great Britain.
Fish, every description...quintals...	43,933	126,527.04	British and foreign West Indies, British and Dutch Guiana and Brazil.
Flour.....barrels...	30,554	183,324.00	Do.
Linens, cottons, etc.....	.....	106,100.80	Do.
Meat, every description ...pounds...	807,621	48,457.26	Do.
Miscellaneous	.....	332,880.36	
Molasses .....puncheons...	42,832	642,480.00	United States, British North American Provinces, Great Britain, Bermuda.
Rice .....pounds...	2,508,594	50,169.48	British and foreign West Indies, British and Dutch Guiana.
Sugar	.....	3,610,078.84	United States, British North American Provinces, Great Britain, Bermuda.
Wood, every description	.....	32,205.96	British and foreign West Indies, British and Dutch Guiana.
Total.....	.....	5,158,002.74	

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Imports and exports between Barbadoes, West Indies, and the United States, for the year 1888.

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Bread	$76,536.02	.....
Butter	58,859.28	.....
Corn and grain, unground	86,573.84	.....
Corn meal.....	114,928.50	.....
Flour	420,204.92	.....
Meat, salted and cured.....	173,424.06	.....
Miscellaneous	697,567.64	$27,231.68
Molasses.....	.....	102,150.00
Oil-meal and oil-cake.....	75,237.72	.....
Sugar	5,460.84	2,530,956.00
Staves and shooks.....	201,619.72	.....
Total	1,910,412.54	2,660,337.68

NAVIGATION.

Navigation at the port of Barbadoes, West Indies, for the year ending December 31, 1888.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
		No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
British.....	Great Britain.....	120	174,435	25	7,309	40	59,689	25	18,852
	United States...	41	38,556	25	7,581	24	23,361	51	25,209
	British N. American Provinces	.....	.....	112	17,379	.....	.....	82	15,304
	British W. Indies...	107	142,449	469	22,303	193	260,788	510	27,715
	British Guiana	29	36,652	107	8,343	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Brazil	1	738	29	10,952	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Foreign W. Indies..	.....	.....	45	3,459	1	999	52	1,999
	French Guiana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	49
	British Honduras..	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,728	2	400
	Dutch Guiana..	.....	.....	24	1,809	.....	.....	23	1,458
	Buenos Ayres.....	.....	.....	14	12,060	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Calcutta.	.....	.....	5	6,565	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bermuda	.....	.....	1	85	.....	.....	6	672
	W. Coast of Africa..	.....	.....	3	1,142	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cape of Good Hope	.....	.....	4	1,358	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mauritius	.....	.....	1	187	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mexico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	299
	Canaries	.....	.....	1	270	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Ascension	.....	.....	1	345	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Japan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,026

Navigation at the port of Barbadoes, West Indies, etc.—Continued.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
		No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
United States	United States	(*)	(*)	79	25,259	(*)	(*)	48	16,440
	British W. Indies			3	1,174			36	11,388
	French W. Indies			3	703				
	Danish W. Indies							7	2,593
	British Guiana			4	1,084			5	2,718
	Dutch Guiana			1	349				
	French Guiana			1	42			2	329
	Cuba							8	3,655
	Hayti							1	397
	Porto Rico							1	332
	Turk's Island							8	3,049
	Coast of Africa			1	397				
	Brazil	(*)	(*)	17	9,052	(*)	(*)		
	Buenos Ayres			4	2,708			1	431
	Montevideo			2	1,477				
	Mexico			1	538			3	1,449
	Whaling			9	1,027			9	1,027
Venezuela	Venezuela	1	200	5	508	1	280	6	582
Spanish	Puerto Rico	1	501			1	501		
French	Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, West India Islands, United Kingdom, and France, Italy, Austria, West Coast of Africa, British North American Provinces, United States, Mexico, etc.			6	1,817			7	2,102
Dutch				36	2,208			33	1,874
Danish				2	349			2	349
Swedish				6	1,907			6	2,107
Norwegian				33	14,422			32	13,523
Argentine				2	1,143			2	1,143
Grecian				1	505			1	505
German				10	4,108			11	4,390
Italian				1	497			1	497
Austrian				2	1,676			2	1,676
Total		300	393,531	1,095	173,997	262	347,266	986	165,539

* No American steamers have been entered or cleared in 1888, but the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company's steamers have stopped regularly en route for the delivery of mails.

DECLARED EXPORTS.

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Barbadoes to the United States during the year ending December 31, 1888.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	March 31.	June 30.	September 30.	December 31.	
Aloes			$1,163.71		$1,163.71
Clock		$34.50			34.50
Cocoa			766.89		766.89
Jellies			12.94		12.94
Molasses	$11,037.00	95,576.59	29,282.89	$7,151.22	143,047.70
Old iron	1,189.53				1,189.53
Old metals			120.11		120.11
Returned packages	811.49		45.04		856.53
Skins	374.86	396.09	238.93	210.47	1,220.35
Sugar	638.29	1,329,335.87	1,334,264.37	204,071.81	2,868,310.34
Tar	145.61				145.61
Vanilla beans		6,000.00			6,000.00
Total	14,196.78	1,431,343.05	1,365,894.88	211,433.50	3,022,868.21
Total preceding year	79,239.56	1,340,714.31	1,145,450.96	39,984.54	2,605,389.37
Increase		90,628.74	220,443.92	171,448.96	417,478.84
Decrease	65,042.74				

E. A. DIMMICK,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Barbadoes, October 16, 1889.

BERMUDA.

REPORT BY CONSUL ALLEN, OF HAMILTON.

In accordance with instructions contained in Consular Regulations, I have the honor to transmit herewith my annual statements of trade and navigation within this consular district, including also the port of St. George's, for the year ending December 31, 1887. I am unable to separate the commerce of the port of St. George's, as no separate record is available.

The imports from the United States for the year 1887 amount to a total value of $850,-217.01, showing a decrease in value from the previous year of $21,560.17, which is more than accounted for by the lower prices of many of the articles.

The trade with this colony is simply a trade of demand and supply for the inhabitants, and varies but little from year to year. The merchandise is imported chiefly by steamer, weekly or semi-monthly.

Commercial speculation and enterprise to any great extent is unknown here, and there is but little competition, as merchandise is largely sold on long credit, accounts being settled once in a year.

The crop of early vegetables this season was a small one, a blight having destroyed a portion of the onion crop, but as they were ready for shipment earlier than usual by nearly a month, and there being a scarcity in the market of the United States, they found a ready sale at unusually large prices, and gave a return to the colony of over $400,000.

American visitors leave a large amount of money here during the winter months, which stimulates trade to some extent, and the condition of the colony seems to be improving from year to year.

CHAS. M. ALLEN, *Consul.*

HAMILTON, BERMUDA, *June* 30, 1888.

Imports at Bermuda for the year ending December 31, 1887.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.
From the United Kingdom:			
Building materials	2,375 packages	$2,975.93	
Clothing	225 packages	21,908.98	
Cotton goods	313 packages	24,639.08	
Dry goods	405 packages	38,932.00	
Drugs	212 packages	4,146.25	
Earthen-ware	275 packages	4,666.97	
Furniture	55 packages	1,497.88	
Fish, preserved	360 packages	2,267.80	
Fancy goods	105 packages	6,598.97	
Glass ware	774 packages	5,401.81	
Groceries	649 packages	5,555.15	
Hardware	803 packages	9,679.47	*$11,364.74
Jewelry and plated ware	81 packages	2,584.11	
Leather manufactures	37 packages	13,996.05	
Musical instruments	1,010 packages	5,552.68	
Oils and paints	467 packages	1,834.66	
Oilmen's stores	2,670 packages	21,797.05	
Rice	76 tons 200 cwts	3,421.15	
Stationery	73 packages	3,665.27	
Tea	6 tons 6 cwts. 2 quarters 18 pounds	3,372.48	
Woolen goods	167 packages	32,537.64	
Sundry other articles		9,465.38	
Alcohol, brandy, rum, and gin.	7,678¼ gallons	20,288.44	7,470.78
Books	48 packages	1,435.61	Free.
Cigars	640,000	6,959.10	1,557.28
Coal	1,341 tons	3,158.36	Free.
Government stores	3,162 tons		Free.
Coal for government	4,018 tons		Free.
Malt liquors	3,441 hogsheads, 8,869½ dozen	77,158.35	8,862.04
Saltpeter	1 package	73.00	Free.
Tobacco	6 cwts. 2 quarters 7½ pounds	973.30	28.30
Wine	1,068 packages	12,477.70	514.80
Total from the United Kingdom		349,818.62	29,395.94

*Total at rate of 5 per cent. ad valorem.

Imports at Bermuda for the year ending December 31, 1887—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.
From British North America:			
Butter	2 tons 8 cwts	$992.76	
Fish, preserved	2,321 packages	5,635.40	
Horses	38	3,576.34	
Lumber		1,440.48	
Leather, manufactured	70 packages	2,555.44	*$2,077.25
Matches	209 packages	598.00	
Oats	24,785 bushels	7,260.80	
Onion-box material	37,280 packages	1,790.87	
Potatoes	10,369 barrels	11,456.00	
Sundry other articles		6,259.04	
Cigars	100	9.70	1.21
Coal	100 tons	258.11	Free.
Fruit, fresh	21 packages	53.53	Free.
Gin	130 gallons	92.46	126.00
Malt liquors	7¼ hogsheads	146.00	36.49
Sculpture	6 packages	121.66	Free.
Tobacco	1 ton 15 cwts. 1 quarter 14 pounds	841.90	158.48
Vegetables	248 packages	233.59	Free.
Whisky	547¼ gallons	365.00	532.88
Wine	19 packages	374.72	74.95
Oxen and cows	11	384.45	10.70
Total from British North America		44,426.27	30,017.96
From the United States:			
Bran	49,845 bushels	$9,577.27	
Bread	1,678 packages	5,684.07	
Butter	54 tons 6 cwts. 1 quarter 27 pounds	40,250.82	
Carriages	49	7,942.12	
Cheese	31 tons 5 cwts. 3 quarters 15 pounds	8,925.16	
Corn	25,106 bushels	13,674.86	
Dry goods	684 packages	45,467.71	
Drugs	931 packages	13,324.47	
Fertilizers	5,618 barrels	8,822.96	
Furniture	1,178 packages	9,708.67	
Fish, preserved	1,434 packages	5,844.66	
Flour	17,097 barrels	75,211.76	
Fruit, canned	2,448 packages	1,020.12	
Glassware	623 packages	4,881.10	
Groceries	7,614 packages	75,210.75	
Hay	8,609 packages	8,258.45	
Hardware	2,538 packages	1,942.47	*34,498.37
Jewelry and plated-ware	92 packages	7,130.42	
Leather manufactures	702 packages	26,712.21	
Lumber		13,407.21	
Meat	8,621 barrels	9,144.15	
Oats	37,770 bushels	13,416.94	
Oil, kerosene	116,021 gallons	10,302.38	
Potatoes	3,887 barrels	6,574.64	
Provisions	225 tons 12 cwts. 1 quarter 24 pounds	48,066.42	
Sheep	1,835	12,769.70	
Soap and starch	2,334 packages	7,187.82	
Sugar	180 tons 15 cwts. 2 quarters 15 pounds	17,344.21	
Ship chandlery	1,419 packages	4,965.83	
Seeds	99 packages	5,791.13	
Tea	15 tons 19 cwts. 27 pounds	11,382.74	
Wooden-ware	1,134 packages	6,287.52	
Sundry other articles		127,268.76	
Books	71 packages	924.63	Free.
Coal	1,511 tons	5,620.80	Free.
Cigars	403,000	6,847.75	980.60
Cordials	20 gallons	77.96	19.47
Fruit, fresh	2,751 packages	7,703.67	Free.
Ice	1,541 tons	1,480.74	Free.
Malt liquors	140 hhds., 1,380 dozens	4,029.46	1,017.10
Oxen and cows	1,584	120,270.68	1,541.70
Plants	19 packages	777.39	Free.
Tobacco	13 tons 13 cwts. 2 quarters 1 pound	6,409.18	1,229.08
Vegetables	1,289 packages	3,698.54	Free.
Whisky	810 gallons	1,411.28	788.27
Wine	7 packages	63.26	12.65
Beef in quarters	120	1,455.34	29.20
Rum	86 gallons	38.93	83.46
Total from the United States		850,217.01	38,758.20

* Total at rate of 5 per cent. ad valorem.

Imports at Bermuda for the year ending December 31, 1887—Continued.

Description.	Quantities.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.
From Barbadoes:			
Molasses	10,656 gallons	$1,021.96	*$1,064.50
Sugar	361 tons 6 cwts. 3 quarters 4 pounds	18,687.36	
Sundry other articles		1,688.68	
Cigars	8,000	68.13	19.47
Fruit, fresh	876 packages	360.12	Free.
Plants	4 packages	4.87	Free.
Rum	54 gallons	19.47	52.55
Vegetables	129 packages	126.53	Free.
Total from Barbadoes		21,977.12	1,136.92
From Turk's Island:			
Donkeys	25	340.65	
Sundry other articles		330.82	
Total from Turk's Island		671.57	33.58
From Demerara:			
Bay water	9 packages	204.39	*228.88
Charcoal	30 packages	559.64	
Drugs	35 packages	374.72	
Molasses	1225 gallons	267.12	
Sugar	96 tons 5 cwts. 1 quarter 6 pounds	6,024.72	
Sundry other articles		226.08	
Cigars	2,000	19.47	4.86
Fruit, fresh	9 packages	63.26	Free.
Rum	30,993 gallons	9,431.28	29,678.84
Wine	10 packages	150.86	35.43
Total from Demerara		17,441.54	30,008.01
From Tobago:			
Sugar	79,982 pounds	1,299.35	
Sundry other articles		77.87	
Total from Tobago		1,377.22	63.86
From Germany:			
Amber jewelry	3 packages	997.63	79.67
Dry goods	1 package	316.32	
Sundry other articles		277.39	
Cigars	129,200	1,644.87	316.32
Tobacco	1 quarter 2 pounds	77.86	1.20
Wine	1 package	9.73	1.94
Total from Germany		3,323.80	399.13

* Total, at rate of 5 per cent. ad valorem.

Exports from Bermuda for the year ending December 31, 1887.

Description.	Quantities.	Value.
To the United Kingdom:		
Arrowroot	6 tons 19 quarters 3 pounds	$3,752.07
Bones	31 packages	452.58
Hides	246 packages	1,099.83
Metal, old	34 packages	442.85
Skins	1,710 packages	416.08
Tallow	208 packages	452.58
Sundry other articles		4,600.12
Total to the United Kingdom		11,196.11
To British North America:		
Oil, kerosene	200 barrels	827.30
Onions	1,468 boxes	1,656.55
Potatoes	13 barrels	56.93
Tomatoes	224 boxes	83.94
Sundry other articles		379.44
Total to British North America		3,004.16
To the United States:		
Arrowroot	11 cwts. 3 pounds	598.58
Beets	3,444 crates	3,510.29
Carriages	7	1,313.95
Empty hogsheads	605	2,822.57
Flowers, cut	1,228 packages	2,117.00
Flour	305 barrels	1,484.33
Hides and skins	1,280 packages	2,189.92

Exports from Bermuda for the year ending December 31, 1887—Continued.

Description.	Quantities.	Value.
To the United States—Continued.		
Horses	13	$1,811.12
Lily bulbs	607 packages	9,179.43
Metal, old	6 packages	257.92
Onions	214,984 crates	218,264.47
Potatoes	28,435½ barrels	133,021.39
Spirits	29 packages	350.39
Ship chandlery	97 packages	408.78
Tomatoes	77,075 boxes and 1,985 crates	31,129.05
Sundry other articles		4,724.91
Total to the United States		413,184.10
To Barbadoes:		
Building stone	100 pieces	5.83
Barrels, empty	181	64.35
Hogsheads, empty	42	59.84
Onions	1,285 boxes	891.78
Potatoes	267 barrels	1,027.91
Total to Barbadoes		2,049.71
To Demerara:		
Miscellaneous	3 packages	7.29
Onions	100 boxes	48.66
Potatoes	239 barrels, 42 boxes	1,001.52
Tea	21 half-chests	97.38
Total to Demerara		1,154.80
To Trinidad:		
Casks, empty	500	559.64
To the Bahamas:		
Onions	94 boxes	91.49
Rice	4 tons	184.92
Total to the Bahamas		286.41
To Martinique:		
Hogsheads, empty	1,152	1,139.48
Puncheons, empty	48	70.07
Potatoes	17 barrels	41.36
Total to Martinique		1,250.91

Navigation at Bermuda, 1887.

	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
From or to—	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Great Britain	10	10,730	6	2,066	16	12,796	4	3,965	4	1,418	8	5,383
British Possessions	3	2,739	28	4,086	31	6,825	3	2,632	30	5,068	33	7,700
Spanish Possessions	8	10,804	3	1,921	11	12,725	1	1,137	2	608	3	1,745
Italy	1	1,134	....	....	1	1,134	....	....	....	....	....	....
United States	48	53,033	30	9,934	78	62,967	62	70,825	34	14,885	96	85,710
French Possessions	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	350	3	350
German Possessions	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	275	1	275
Portuguese Poss'ns	....	....	1	122	1	122	1	1,276	....	....	1	1,276
Total	70	78,440	68	18,129	138	96,569	71	79,835	74	22,604	145	102,439
Flag—												
British	68	78,538	42	9,171	110	87,499	67	78,627	51	13,846	118	92,473
Norwegian	....	....	3	903	3	903	....	....	3	1,155	3	1,155
German	....	....	4	1,308	4	1,308	....	....	3	2,130	3	2,130
Russian	....	....	1	317	1	317	....	....	....	....	....	....
Swedish	....	....	1	800	1	800	....	....	....	....	....	....
Austrian	....	....	1	506	1	506	....	....	1	506	1	506
Portuguese	....	....	1	93	1	93	....	....	1	93	1	93
American	2	112	15	5,031	17	5,143	4	1,208	14	3,893	18	5,101
Italian	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	981	1	981
Total	70	78,440	68	18,129	138	96,569	71	79,835	74	22,604	145	102,439

ANGUILLA.

Declared value of exports from the consular agency of Anguilla to the United States during the four quarters of the year ended September 30, 1888.

Quarter ending—	Salt (solar).
December 31, 1887	$1,431.10
March 31, 1888	317.50
June 30, 1888	
September 30, 1888	432.07
Total	*2,180.67

* Increase over the year ended September 30, 1887, of $1,860.17.

WAGER REY,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Anguilla, September 30, 1888.

ANTIGUA.

REPORT BY CONSUL JACKSON FOR 1888.

On account of this consular district being confined almost entirely to the production of one article, *i. e.*, muscovado sugar, but little variety can be instituted in a report, and what had best be offered can be offered in a few words.

Owing to an increased output of sugar for the calendar year 1888—something over 1,000 hogsheads—and a better price obtained for the article, the exports of the island reached the sum of $955,014.90, an increase of $225,233.36 over the preceding year. This increase in turn stimulated imports and we have to note an advantage of $60,305.96 in favor of 1888.

SUGAR EXPORT TO THE UNITED STATES.

Each year denotes a greater percentage of the crop exported to the United States. Fully seven-eighths of the crop of 1888 found a market there, while the prospect for 1889 denotes that the entire crop will take that channel.

The system of sugar packages is rapidly changing from hogsheads and tierces to that of shipping in bags, the latter having increased in three years from a few hundred to over forty thousand for the past year. These bags are manufactured in England and are sent out with the estate marks upon them; and while they are less convenient for handling purposes they are cheaper than hogsheads and find better stowage in a vessel's hold. They are intended to hold 250 pounds.

PROFITS IN SUGAR RAISING.

Only a few Antigua estates failed to make money last year, and for the best of reasons, *i. e.*, heavy debt, distant location, light rain-fall, and indifferent machinery. A good many brought a nice sum in compensation to the owners, who were made grateful after the severe depression of the past five years.

NAVIGATION.

The arrivals of United States vessels amounted to thirty-two, an increase of two only over the year preceding. The number of foreign steamers calling remains about the same from year to year; 147—all English—entered for the past year.

CHESTER E. JACKSON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Antigua, April 8, 1889.

Imports at Antigua for the year ending December 31, 1888.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
FIRST CLASS—SPECIFIC DUTIES.				
Ale and beer.....tons...	6½	$584.98	$85.50	United Kingdom and British West Indies.
Ale and beer, bottled.....dozens...	2,082	4,309.26	461.70½	United Kingdom, British West Indies, and United States.
Bread and biscuits.....pounds...	382,144	12,691.34	1,941.55½	Do.
Beef.....do.....	84,962	4,382.58	951.31½	Do.
Butter.....do.....	76,672	11,227.26	1,467.05	United Kingdom, British North America, British and Dutch West Indies.
Bricks and tiles.....thousand...	88,400	1,154.96	99.45½	United Kindom and Dutch West Indies.
Cattle.....head...	25	1,008.00	28.12½	Dutch West Indies.
Candles:				
Tallow.....pounds...	19,169	1,725.40	380.92½	United States.
Other.....do.....	7,517	743.10	512.40	United Kingdom.
Corn.....bushels...	42,738	27,017.60	2,855.26	United States and British and Dutch West Indies.
Coffee and cocoa.....pounds...	21,033	3,417.02	410.24	United Kingdom, United States, British and French West Indies.
Cheese.....do...	25,777	3,543.58	539.45	United Kingdom, British North America, Dutch West Indies, and United States.
Coal.....tons...	1,218½	5,418.60	685.58	United Kingdom.
Cigars.....pounds...	144½	281.12	44.69	United Kingdom, United States, British and Dutch West Indies.
Fish:				
Dried.....quintals...	12,204½	47,886.42	2,696.15½	United Kingdom, British North America, British and French West Indies, and United States.
Pickled.....barrels...	2,187	7,565.36	992.39	United States, British North America, and British West India Islands.
Flour, wheat.....do.....	18,899	83,242.38	23,917.95½	United States, British and French West India Islands.
Fruits, dried and preserved, pounds.	10,842	1,030.22	487.89½	United Kingdom, British North America, British West India Islands, and United States.
Hams, bacon, and tongues..pounds..	18,626	2,594.16	415.47	United Kingdom, British and Dutch West India Islands, and United States.
Lard.....do....	49,876	3,949.02	1,070.90½	United Kingdom and United States.
Meal, corn.....barrels...	9,594	29,383.38	4,849.20	United Kingdom, United States, and West India Islands.
Mules.....head...	87	9,842.52	469.80	British West India Islands and the United States.
Oil-meal.....pounds...	500,461	8,140.02	1,024.12	United Kingdom, British West India Islands, and United States.
Oils:				
Paint.....imperial gallons...	5,372½	3,437.38	717.55	United Kingdom, United States, British and French West India Islands.
Kerosene.....do.....	39,300	5,489.72	2,652.75½	United Kingdom, United States, and British West India Islands.
Oats.....imperial bushels...	658	328.00	42.40	Do.
Peas and beans.....do.....	1,203	1,745.44	76.35	Do.
Pork.....pounds...	455,800	37,573.12	4,867.87½	United States and British West India Islands.
Potatoes (Irish).....barrels...	757½	1,615.06	301.11½	United Kingdom, United States, British North America, and British, Dutch, and French West India Islands.
Rice.....pounds...	736,053	12,626.70	3,991.12	United Kingdom and British West India Islahds.

Imports of Antigua for the year ending December 31, 1888– Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Spirits:				
Rum ..... imperial gallons...	39,223.9	$8,584.56	$22,657.38	British and Dutch West India Islands.
Brandy ..... do.....	498	869.08	657.00½	United Kingdom.
Whisky ..... do.....	4,076	6,629.40	3,259.31	United Kingdom and British West India Islands.
Gin ..... do.....	2,041	1,451.92	2,789.24½	United Kingdom, and British and Dutch West India Islands.
Alcohol ..... do	2	9.24	55.88½	United Kingdom and Dutch West India Islands.
Sweetened liqueurs..... do.....	17½	42.96	32.28½	British, Danish, and Dutch West India Islands.
Sugar, refined ..... pounds...	19,332	946.46	434.97	United Kingdom, United States, and British West India Islands.
Soap ..... do.....	169,115	7,119,10	1,663.91	United Kingdom, United States, British and French West India Islands.
Tallow..... do.....	12,433	877.84	288.07	United Kingdom.
Tea ..... do.....	6,878	1,707.60	632.34	United Kingdom, United States, and British West India Islands.
Tobacco:				
Leaf..... do.....	66,692	6,663.32	6,804.63	United States and British West India Islands.
Manufactured ..... do.....	1,095	476.56	123.13½	United Kingdom, United States, British and Danish West India Islands.
Wood:				
White pine and spruce lumber, feet.	1,086,377	23,535.66	2,845,56½	British North America and United States.
Pitch pine and spruce lumber, feet.	153,908	892.00	346.29	United States.
Cypress and wallaba shingles, number.	518,850	1,780.70	580.06½	United States and British West India Islands.
Cedar and pine shingles, number.	1,314,600	2,718.20	737.20	British, United States, and British North America.
Wood hoops ..... number...	419,640	5,234.24	566.50½	United Kingdom.
Staves ..... do.....	31,177	597.38	52.61	United States.
Shooks:				
No heads..... bundles...	19,199	18,568.66	2,591.86½	United States, British North America, and British West India Islands.
With heads ..... do.....	1,002	1,582.44	180.36	United Kingdom, British North America, and United States.
SECOND CLASS, DUTY AD VALOREM.				
Aerated waters.....	.....	2,907.44	195.26	United Kingdom and British and French West India Islands.
Boots and shoes.....	.....	17,366.44	1,158.12	United Kingdom, United States, and British West India Islands.
Carriages and carts	.....	2,377.16	160.45½	Do.
Cottons, woolens, and linens.....	.....	88,220.18	5,994.36	United Kingdom, United States, British North America, and British West India Islands.
Drugs and chemicals.....	.....	5,127.32	346.09	United Kingdom, United States, British and Danish West India Islands.
Estates, stores	.....	4,548.06	306.11½	United Kingdom, United States, and British West India Islands.
Empty and other packages	.....	8,748.30	584.17½	United Kingdom, United States, British, French, and Dutch West India Islands
Earthen and glassware.....	.....	5,513.24	371.89	United Kingdom, United States, British, Danish, and French West India Islands.
Fancy goods, toys, etc.....	.....	5,054.92	341.22½	United Kingdom, United States, British, and Danish West India Islands.
Furniture.....	.....	3,297.66	222.39	Do.
Groceries.....	.....	8,674.26	591.05½	United Kingdom, United States, British North America, British, French, and Danish West India Islands.

Imports at Antigua for the year ending December 31, 1888—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Hardware		$26,308.62	$1,699.63	United Kingdom, United States, British North America, and British West India Islands.
Haberdashery		57,883.02	3,907.05½	United Kingdom, United States, British and Danish West India Islands.
Jewelry, silver and plate		1,625.56	109.72½	Do.
Leather and saddlery		6,380.20	430.66	United Kingdom, United States, and British West India Islands.
Matches		2,775.04	144.83½	United States.
Mats, hats, brooms, and baskets.		528.94	35.71	United Kingdom, United States, and French West India Islands.
Musical instruments		2,024.54	136.64½	United Kingdom, United States, and British West India Islands.
Naval stores		5,314.68	363.77½	United Kingdom, United States, British North America, and British West India Islands.
Paints and varnish		2,989.80	185.69½	United Kingdom, United States, and British West India Islands.
Perfumery		2,443.08	171.66	United Kingdom, United States, British, Dutch, Danish, and French West India Islands.
Stationery and wrapping-paper		4,856.42	327.50½	United Kingdom, United States, and British West India Islands.
Wine		2,653.32	741.54	United Kingdom, United States, British and French West India Islands.
THIRD CLASS, DUTY FREE.				
Books and printed matter		2,499.74	Free	United Kingdom and United States.
Machinery for manufacture of sugar.		10,912.30	....do	United Kingdom.
Manure		21,468.30	....do	United Kingdom and West India Islands.
Imports by navy		1,457.06	....do	United Kingdom.
Imports by government		15,835.28	....do	United Kingdom, United States, and British West India Islands.
Live-stock, goats, sheep, pigs, etc.		1,836.00	....do	British West India Islands.
Fruits and vegetables		2,355.06	....do	United States and British and French West India Islands.
Sundries		9,080.66	44.56	
Total		757,403.62	124,935.06	

Exports from Antigua for the year ending December 31, 1888.

Description.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Asses ....number...	191	$1,787.36	British and French West Indies.
Hides and skins		1,392.08	United States, British West Indies, and British North America.
Horses....number...	34	1,435.20	British and French West Indies.
Molasses .... puncheons ..	8,551	136,816.00	United Kingdom, United States, French, Dutch, and British West Indies.
Pine-apples....barrels...	928	2,064.96	United Kingdom, United States, British North America, and British West Indies.
Sugar ....hogsheads ..	11,361	511,245.00	
Do.... ....tierces...	1,271	82,039.20	United Kingdom, United States, British North
Do....barrels...	2,302	16,713.76	America, British and Dutch West Indies.
Do....bags...	40,197	212,239.16	
Sundries exported in bond and otherwise.		39,262.18	United Kingdom, United States, British North America, and West Indies.
Total		955,014.90	

Imports and exports between Antigua and the United States for the year 1888.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
FIRST CLASS, DUTY SPECIFIC.				
Beer.....dozen bottles...	114	$215.30		
Bread and biscuits.....pounds...	368,746	11,789.42		
Beef.....do.....	82,150	4,247.24		
Butter.....do.....	55,888	6,572.68		
Candles, tallow.....do.....	19,169	1,725.40		
Corn.....bushels...	41,354	26,051.68		
Coffee and cocoa.....pounds...	13,825	2,174.62		
Cheese.....do.....	25,110	3,440.16		
Cigars.....do.....	22	63.88		
Fish:				
Dried.....quintals...	1,400	5,283.68		
Pickled.....barrels...	245	1,499.54		
Flour, wheat.....do.....	17,835	78,326.92		
Fruits, dried and preserved.....pounds...	356	42.06		
Hams, bacon, and tongues.....do.....	10,701	1,314.76		
Hides and skins.....				$888.38
Kerosene, American imported.....gallons...	36,000	4,988.36		
Lard.....pounds...	49,480	3,899.64		
Meal.....barrels...	9,062	27,037.56		
Molasses.....puncheons...			392	5,786.36
Mules.....head...	75	8,642.52		
Oil-meal.....pounds...	444,552	7,091.92		
Oils, imported.....gallons...	26	23.80		
Oats.....bushels...	460	185.72		
Peasе and beans.....do.....	932	1,366.68		
Pork.....pounds...	452,800	37,303.12		
Potatoes.....barrels..	355	836.84		
Sugar:				
Refined.....pounds...	12,150	634.44		
Muscovado and other.....do.....			31,224,421	711,086.57
Soap.....do.....	12,087	505.54		
Staves.....do.....	31,177	597.38		
Shooks:				
No heads.....bundles...	16,956	16,969.36		
With heads.....do.....	600	1,140.00		
Tea.....do.....	131	30.80		
Tobacco:				
Leaf.....do.....	60,558	6,084.94		
Manufactured.....do.....	1,079	460.60		
Wood:				
White-pine and spruce lumber.....feet...	636,741	11,145.52		
Pitch-pine lumber.....do.....	153,908	892.00		
Shingles, cypress.....number...	325,850	976.20		
Shingles, cedar and pine.....do.....	375,000	731.06		
SECOND CLASS, DUTY AD VALOREM.				
Boots and shoes.....		134.28		
Carriages and carts.....		555.24		
Cottons and woolens.....		655.08		
Drugs and chemicals.....		477.76		
Estates stores.....		242.52		
Empty and other packages.....		891.20		
Earthen and glass ware.....		504.46		
Fancy goods and toys.....		506.62		
Furniture.....		759.32		
Groceries and confections.....		1,321.64		
Hardware.....		1,386.04		
Haberdashery and millinery.....		191.76		
Jewelry, silver, and plate.....		44.62		
Leather and saddlery.....		74.40		
Matches.....		2,775.04		
Mats, hats, brooms, and baskets.....		22.20		
Musical instruments.....		25.14		
Naval stores.....		1,188.76		
Paints and varnish.....		32.92		
Perfumery.....		1,013.96		
Stationery and wrapping-paper.....		1,274.76		
Wine.....		251.56		
THIRD CLASS, DUTY FREE.				
Books.....		56.78		
Imports by the Government.....		1,892.84		
Fruit and vegetables.....		272.64		
Sundries.....		575.80		
Total.....		291,471.68		717,761.31

Navigation at the port of Antigua for the year ending December 31, 1888.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
		No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
British	British North America	2	2,083	12	1,744	.....	.....	33	4,487
	British West Indies	133	144,114	272	11,760	136	146,823	238	4,712
	French West Indies	6	5,786	17	1,643	10	9,364	16	694
	Other ports	1	366	6	896	1	987	25	5,727
	United Kingdom	5	4,825	2	372	.....	.....	4	862
United States	British West Indies	.....	.....	16	4,556	.....	.....	6	1,177
	Other ports	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1,615
	United States	.....	.....	16	4,332	.....	.....	19	5,318
Various	Various ports	.....	.....	22	1,268	.....	.....	22	1,268
	Total	147	157,174	363	26,571	147	157,174	363	25,860

DOMINICA.

Declared value of exports from the consular agency of Dominica to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1888.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	Dec. 31, 1887.	March 31, 1888.	June 30, 1888.	Sept. 30, 1888.	
Bay leaves	$1,594.00	$2,723.00	$1,153.00	$2,454.00	$7,924.00
Cocoa	14.00	.....	.....	.....	14.00
Fruit	3,835.00	.....	.....	576.00	4,411.00
Lime juice, concentrated	12,280.00	794.00	639.00	11,026.00	24,739.00
Limes, pickled	24.00	14.00	4.00	.....	42.00
Sugar, muscovado	746.00	8,330.00	59,839.00	18,248.00	87,163.00
Total	18,493.00	11,861.00	61,635.00	32,304.00	124,293.00
Total in preceding year	11,760.00	5,639.00	75,648.00	55,977.00	149,024.00
Increase	6,733.00	6,222.00	.....	.....	.....
Decrease	.....	.....	14,013.00	23,673.00	24,731.00

WM. STEDMAN,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Dominica, September 30, 1888.

PORTSMOUTH, W. I.

Declared value of exports from the consular agency of Portsmouth to the United States during the four quarters of the year ended September 30, 1888.

Quarter ending—	Fruits (green).	Muscovado sugar.
March 31, 1888	$161.65	.....
June 30, 1888	61.20	$842.88
Total	222.65	842.88

A. D. RIVIERE,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Portsmouth, September 30, 1888.

NEVIS.

Declared value of exports from the consular agency of Nevis to the United States during the four quarters of the year ended September 30, 1888.

Quarter ending—	Sugar (muscovado).
December 31, 1887	$1,458.22
March 31, 1888	56,025.98
June 30, 1888	90,168.46
September 30, 1888	34,475.60
Total	182,131.26

CHARLES W. SIMMONDS,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Nevis, September 30, 1888.

MONTSERRAT.

Declared value of exports from the consular agency of Montserrat to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1888.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31, 1887.	Mar. 31, 1888.	June 30, 1888.	Sept. 30, 1888.	
Hides	$117.60		$114.40		$232.00
Limes, green			340.00	$344.50	684.50
Limes, pickled		$256.50	386.00		642.50
Molasses	279.06	103.76		557.28	940.10
Phosphate rock		3,242.50			3,242.50
Sugar		15,972.59	34,116.27	16,072.60	66,161.46
Total	396.66	19,575.35	34,956.67	16,074.38	71,903.06
Preceding year	8,900.30	24,035.91	44,433.20	28,432.60	105,802.01
Decrease	8,503.64	4,460.56	9,476.53	11,458.22	33,898.95

RICHARD HANNAM,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Montserrat, September 30, 1888.

TRINIDAD.

REPORT BY CONSUL SAWYER.

SANITARY CONDITIONS.

The sanitary condition of this colony has been very unsatisfactory during the greater part of 1888.

In February the dysentery appeared in the vicinity of the reservoirs at "Maraval," the source of the river that supplies the capital with water.

Professor McCarthy, Government analyst, early made microscopical examinations and found the water to be much impregnated with decayed organic vegetable and animal matter, which during the following two months so injuriously affected the air that the disease appeared in many parts of the island. By the 1st of July it had assumed six distinct forms that were often attended with high fever that in many cases baffled medical skill and spared neither age, sex, nor condition.

Many people left the island, others used the precaution of filtering the water, and the Government and physicians made a free use of disinfectants. At that time a feeling of unusual solemnity prevailed throughout the island, as funeral processions were numerous and the bells of cathedrals, churches, and chapels often tolled out of respect to the departed. The dead are not permitted to remain unburied long here because of hasty decomposition in this climate.

Generally the burial takes place in about twelve hours after dissolution; but in cases of death by contagious disease the burial would take place immediately. A climate that so early decomposes the dead must also be very oppressive and enervating to the living.

There are long intervals between the epidemics; cholera in 1854, dysentery epidemic in 1869, small pox in 1871–'72, yellow fever in 1881, dysentery in 1888; but dysentery, remittent, and intermittent fevers are endemic in Trinidad, occasionally appearing during the intervals of epidemics, but in a mild form. Persons complaining with weakness in any one of the principal organs, as heart, liver, lungs, throat, etc., I notice, soon pass away, whereas had they lived in a cool climate farther from the equator they would most likely have lived many years.

The humidity of this atmosphere, combined with excessive heat, naturally intensifies the cause of all diseases that are produced in a tropical clime. The sudden change of 20° in the temperature in a few hours must be a trial to throat and lungs inclined to weakness, and the many exposures to draughts because of the peculiar construction of houses in a hot climate often bring on neuralgia; but with persons of a sound physical organism and who are prudent in eating and drinking Trinidad is tolerably healthy excepting during the epidemics.

THE JUDICATURE.

The principal officers of the Trinidad courts are:

Title.	Salary.	Date.	Appointment.
Chief-justice	£1,800	Jan. 29, 1886	By letters patent under warrant from the Crown.
First puisne judge	1,000	Dec. 7, 1887	Do.
Second puisne judge	1,000	Nov. 18, 1887	Do.
Attorney-general	1,000	May 7, 1886	Do.
Solicitor-general	200	June 27, 1888	The governor.
Marshal	700	May 1, 1878	Do.
Registrar of the supreme court and registrar in bankruptcy.	550	Sept. 24, 1887	Do.
Stipendiary magistrates of districts, viz:			
Port of Spain	750	Sept. 24, 1887	Secretary of state, by dispatch.
St. George (East)	600	Mar. 7, 1882	The governor.
Victoria County and Sanfernando	600	June 1, 1882	Secretary of state, by dispatch.
Caroni	600	July 27, 1885	The governor.
St. Patrick, etc	600	June —, 1869	Do.
Cedros	400	Nov. 11, 1889	Do.
Aroma, etc	400	Jan. 14, 1874	Do.
Mayaro	200	Sept. 3, 1887	Do.
Toco	200	Jan. 5, 1888	Do.

Sugar product of 1888.—The total crop of 1888 amounted to 56,683 tons, viz: 21,685 hogsheads, 7,505 tierces, 4,668 barrels, and 314,510 bags.

The molasses output amounted to 17,535 puncheons, 2,377 tierces, 821 barrels; total, 1,948,569 gallons.

Productions exported, 1888.

Asphalt	tons...	52,027
Bitters	gallons...	42,830
Cocoanuts	number...	12,366,592
Coffee (30 bags)	pounds...	4,480
Cocoa (123,947 bags and 5 barrels)	do.....	21,352,812
Rum (1,027 puncheons, 12 tierces)	gallons...	97,974

Revenue and expenditure, 1888.—*Revenue:* Equal to $2,306,508.68. *Expenditure:* Equal to $2,224,060.60. Revenue derived from Pitch Lake £17,188=$82,502.40.

Shipping.—Total number and tonnage of American vessels that deposited their registers, etc., at the United States consulate during 1888, were 90 vessels of 35,391 tons.

Total number and tonnage of sailing vessels of all nations entered and cleared during 1888: Entered, 1,963 vessels of 496,509 tons; cleared, 1,966 vessels of 138,800 tons.

Total number and tonnage of steam-vessels of all nations entered and cleared during 1888: Entered, 441 of 496,500 tons; cleared, 441 of 498,331 tons.

American seamen, 1888.—Arrived, 773; departed, 784; deserted, 17; shipped, 42; discharged 13.

Total value, in sterling, of the imports and exports of the colony of Trinidad, from and to each country, in the year 1888.

Countries.	Total imports therefrom.	Exports thereto.		
		Produce and manufactures of the colony.	British, foreign, and other colonial produce and manufactures.	Total.
United Kingdom	£794,427	£691,856	£169,778	£861,634
British Colonies:				
British East Indies	81,963	.....	.....	.....
British North America	60,459	14,975	165	15,140
British Guiana	9,832	2,760	8,320	11,080
British West Indies	60,293	6,420	27,698	34,118
Total	212,547	24,155	36,183	60,338
Foreign countries:				
France	£103,723	£205,107	£29,093	£234,200
Germany	31,230	26,026	5,817	31,843
Spain, including Spanish colonies not in West Indies	16,559	50	10,307	10,357
Portugal, including all Portuguese colonies	6,640	3,597	9	3,606
Italy	50	250	.....	250
Holland	1,650	1,202	98	1,300
Denmark	65	.....	.....	.....
Norway	18	.....	.....	.....
Austria	335	.....	.....	.....
United States	349,863	591,946	76,572	668,518
Danish West Indies	1,961	385	231	616
French West Indies	995	6,800	3,047	9,847
Spanish West Indies	5,519	1,190	.....	1,190
Dutch West Indies	336	25	207	232
Venezuela	416,157	1,804	243,086	244,890
All other countries of Asia	174	.....	.....	.....
All other countries of South America	1,540	3,317	623	3,940
Total	936,815	841,699	369,090	1,210,789
SUMMARY.				
United Kingdom	794,427	691,856	169,778	861,634
British colonies	212,547	24,155	36,183	60,338
Foreign countries	936,815	841,699	369,090	1,210,789
Grand total	1,943,789	1,557,710	575,051	2,132,761

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Trinidad and Tobago, to the United States during the four quarters of the year ended June 30, 1889.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1888.	Dec. 31, 1888.	Mar. 31, 1889.	June 30, 1889.	
Asphalt	$34,977.20	$15,079.35	$56,624.87	$35,907.15	$142,588.58
Bitters	11,581.24	22,016.40	19,997.79	19,714.88	73,310.31
Bananas				393.10	393.10
Cocoa	88,657.52	183,821.96	173,371.17	173,320.35	619,171.00
Cocoanuts	343.87	923.00	2,427.55	100.80	3,795.22
Carboys	36.50	94.12			130.62
Cigars	103.98				103.98
Coffee		1,280.47			1,280.47
Cotton (duck returned)				516.27	516.27
Deer skins	196.25			209.41	405.66
Grease		14.19			14.19
Hardware	103.50	30.50			134.00
Hides		304.98			304.98
Lime juice			93.60		93.60
Lard				541.22	541.22
Molasses	6,685.90	26,494.28	15,457.72	123,767.89	172,405.79
Plants	16.90		162.50	909.50	1,088.90
Sugar	929,951.27	43,774.13	270,888.44	2,252,945.25	3,497,549.09
Sundries		20.00	456.01	189.00	665.01
Sheep-skins		25.90			25.90
Tobacco	1,284.77	1,701.60			2,986.37
Tonca beans	320.50	489.75		210.04	1,020.29
Totals	1,074,249.41	296,070.63	539,479.65	2,608,724.86	4,518,524.55

MOSES H. SAWYER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Trinidad, June 30, 1889.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

ST. THOMAS.

REPORT OF CONSUL TURNER FOR THE YEAR 1888.

I made to the Department last year quite an extensive report upon this island and the general decline in business, as evidenced by the greatly decreased revenues, superinduced as they are by the general increase in steam navigation, as shown in said report. It would be but a repetition of what I said then were I to go into particulars, but I shall give generally the condition of the island, as shown by recent official reports.

NAVIGATION.

The tonnage statistics for the year ended June 30, 1888, show an increase in both steam and sailing vessels touching at this port, the former being in a double ratio of increase to the latter.

There are five regular steam-ship lines whose vessels touch at this port, viz: Hamburg American Packet Company, which had two steamers outcoming from Hamburg and Havre each month and five homegoing during the same period, averaging 1,350 tons each; Royal Mail, which has two intercolonial steamers each month from the central station at Barbadoes, where the Transatlantic from Southampton touches, averaging 1,300 tons; the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, with two steamers each month from Havre and Marseilles and the same number thither during the same period, averaging 2,000 tons; West India and Pacific from Liverpool, one steamer outcoming each month, with a tonnage of 1,600; and the United States and Brazil line, American, from New York, with two steamers each month, averaging 2,000 tons. All these lines touch at this port on account of its facilities as a coaling station.

ST. THOMAS MERELY A COALING STATION.

St. Thomas was formerly the center of trade for all the West Indies, merchants from the various other islands and even from the Pacific coast of South America coming here to purchase merchandise from business houses which acted as middle-men in supplying the West Indian trade. It is no longer such an entrepôt, for every place on each island which offers any sort of a port where steamers may anchor and which presents any inducements in the way of freight is in direct steam communication with European ports, and hence the merchants, whether doing a large or small business, throughout all these islands can purchase directly from the European manufacturer, whereas years ago it was all done with merchants at this place. One essential cause for the decline here is the fact that the West Indies are now closer commercially with the United States than formerly and all the business relations are direct, whereas in past years European capital invested in these islands tended naturally to draw the trade to Europe. Hence this port is now a coaling station, but no longer a point of distribution, as formerly. It is still a port of call where vessels in ballast from other points can secure charters for freight for the various West Indian ports for Europe and America.

The facilities in this line of business are not surpassed by any other place. In fact I might say that St. Thomas is better than any other place in the West Indies, since it is in telegraphic communication with all the islands and has a harbor which is safe, commodious, and healthful.

There is probably the same amount of tonnage passing through this port as in the most successful business years of the island's highest prosperity, but it is mostly steam tonnage which uses this as a coaling station and discharges but little cargo. The number and tonnage of Scandinavian vesels sincrease with each succeeding year. The charges imposed upon vessels entering and clearing in ballast are one cent per registered ton, light dues. Pilotage is not compulsory.

REVENUE DEFICIT.

Until within the past ten years this island has always paid a handsome revenue to the home Government, but there is now an annual deficit of $40,000, which is due to military expenses and the civil list. There is no prospect in the distant future that the revenues will balance the expenditures, unless it be that the completion of either the Panama or Nicaragua canal may make this port become more important as a coaling station and possibly advance other interests, but this, however, has no solid basis for realization. The imports show a slight increase over the previous year.

IMPORT DUTY AND EXPORTS.

The import duty is 2 per cent. The exports do not exceed $100,000, mostly bay rum, of which the greater part goes to the United States. There is no official statement of exports, so that the above amount is conjectural, but approximately correct.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The health of the island is excellent. In recent years a canal has been cut through a strip of land connecting the body of the island with the hills forming the western shelter to the harbor near the town, so that a continual flow from the sea towards the town and through this canal takes off what would be otherwise stagnant water near the town.

The death rate during the quarter ended June 30, 1888, was about 29 to the thousand for the year, which has been the annual death rate for several years past.

MORTIMER A. TURNER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
St. Thomas, West Indies, October 3, 1888.

Tonnage entering and clearing at the port of St. Thomas for the years ended June 30, 1887, *and June* 30, 1888.

Flag.	Year ended June 30, 1887.				Year ended June 30, 1888.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	Steam.	Sail.	Steam.	Sail.	Steam.	Sail.	Steam.	Sail.
American	63,981	38,911	63,981	37,916	63,678	38,044	63,678	38,508
British	13,307	24,728	13,307	24,129	22,727	83,434	22,727	31,532
French	80,351	1,820	80,351	1,820	112,457	5,154	112,457	5,154
German	97,200	6,837	97,200	7,718	109,350	11,379	109,350	10,632
Norwegian	1,531	21,969	1,531	21,969	.....	24,393	.....	24,393
Swedish	.....	7,447	.....	7,447	1,047	9,625	1,047	9,625
Total	256,370	101,712	256,370	100,999	309,259	122,029	309,259	119,844

Revenues and expenses of the Island of St. Thomas for the years ended March 31, 1887 *and* 1888.

For the year ended March 31, 1887 (actual):		For the year ended March 31, 1888 (estimated):	
Revenue	$135,485	Revenue	$140,646
Expenses	188,116	Expenses	188,838
Deficit	52,631	Deficit	48,192

Imports to the Island of St. Thomas for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1888.

Whence imported.	Values.	Whence imported.	Values.
British possessions in North America	$34,308	Holland	$25,771
British West India colonies	30,155	South America	21,741
Danish West India colonies (Santa Cruz and St. John)	26,140	Spanish West India colonies	86,618
Denmark	82,838	United States	330,766
Dutch West Indies	7,128	Miscellaneous	5,961
France	103,883	Total for year ended March 31, 1888	1,293,373
Germany	152,821	Total for year ended March 31, 1887	1,237,600
Great Britain	426,192	Increase	55,773
Hayti	9,026		

Exports from the Island of St. Thomas to the United States for the year ended June 30, 1888.

Articles.	Quantity.	Values.	Articles.	Quantity.	Values.
Bay rum .....gallons...	33,908½	$21,896.51	Rum .....gallons...	7,805	$3,854.44
Bay oil .....pounds...	215½	743.37	Sugar .....pounds...	91,027	2,716.91
Brandy .....gallons...	1,410½	6,931.09	Turtle shells.....do.....	1,952	6,906.28
Cigars	5,000	476.99	Whisky.....gallons...	28,815	37,018.21
Hides and skins.....	.....	2,439.16	Miscellaneous	.....	1,763.51
Molasses .....gallons...	2,100	500.00			

Total for the year ended June 30, 1888	$85,246.47
Total for the year ended June 30, 1887	54,487.22
Increase	30,759.25

Statement showing imports to St. Thomas for the year ended March 31, 1888.

Articles.	Great Britain.	United States.	France.	Germany.	Spanish West Indies.	Other Danish West Indies.	Denmark.	Total.
Linen goods	$5,686	.....	$1,052	$945	.....	.....	$21	$7,704
Cotton goods	166,408	$8,580	4,250	8,639	.....	$97	.....	188,196
Woolen goods	12,850	940	3,915	5,324	.....	9	26	23,372
Silk goods	1,851	.....	6,869	399	.....	.....	5	9,941
Mixed goods	.....	.....	.....	66	.....	.....	.....	66
Ready-made clothes	3,813	641	15,572	3,302	.....	30	1,008	24,378
Wheat flour	.....	60,328	.....	.....	.....	613	.....	62,382
Rye flour	.....	4,349	.....	109	.....	.....	.....	4,525
Corn-meal	.....	6,719	.....	.....	.....	118	.....	7,000
Salted and smoked beef...	.....	1,817	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1,875
Tongues and sausages	.....	236	851	762	.....	10	2,102	3,535
Salted and smoked pork..	10	7,211	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,433
Hams	581	3,050	.....	123	.....	.....	676	4,430
Butter	.....	14,326	582	2,645	.....	145	6,858	29,073
Cheese	33	756	38	7,688	.....	7	255	8,923
Lard	10	10,138	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,148
Refined sugar	.....	5,424	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	5,439
Salt fish	.....	1,345	.....	156	$237	55	701	8,745
Pickled fish	10	823	.....	62	.....	26	127	2,430
Beans and peas	2	5,540	.....	.....	54	43	2	5,927
Wheat and corn	.....	2,461	.....	.....	39	3	.....	2,584
Oats	.....	189	.....	1,037	.....	.....	203	1,679
Barley	389	40	.....	131	.....	.....	18	584
Potatoes	.....	200	.....	779	41	19	.....	4,784
Bread	761	1,870	.....	9	.....	.....	61	2,888
Tea	628	214	1	1,123	.....	.....	2	2,429
Canned goods	3,428	1,365	3,572	1,141	20	63	613	10,363
Iron	7,136	324	.....	956	1	.....	.....	8,424
Nails	1,116	271	24	470	.....	.....	.....	1,881
Copper and lead	285	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	292
Hardware	13,993	3,800	5,339	7,692	50	280	54	31,291
Earthenware	436	18	347	1,937	.....	.....	40	3,064
Boots and shoes	6,131	6,240	14,496	3,967	223	12	97	31,727
Saddlery	855	39	219	73	.....	31	.....	1,243
Leather	85	1,283	74	.....	10	10	.....	1,462
Glassware	648	752	212	1,330	.....	.....	92	3,034
Paper	948	557	797	921	.....	.....	484	3,733
Playing-cards	.....	.....	489	382	.....	.....	.....	971
Lumber	.....	8,448	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	8,589
Shingles	.....	731	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	841
Cement	152	46	.....	733	.....	.....	.....	934
Bricks	506	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	506
Tapestry	84	.....	222	433	.....	.....	.....	739
Cordage	973	2,760	.....	411	.....	89	253	4,486
Wine	2,000	.....	13,702	2,664	266	128	26	19,351
Brandy	5,448	1,603	4,294	99	.....	.....	57	14,158
Gin	.....	.....	.....	6,104	.....	.....	.....	6,536
Spirits	.....	15,228	.....	1,963	.....	.....	570	1,761
Sweet liqueurs	314	.....	2,450	2,853	106	.....	119	8,453
Cherry cordial	.....	.....	.....	1,254	.....	.....	89	1,343
Beer	3,466	1,135	.....	1,752	.....	23	11,465	18,122
Vinegar	.....	86	.....	114	.....	.....	.....	200
Rum	.....	295	.....	15	50	20,029	.....	27,984
Coffee	.....	.....	.....	.....	683	.....	.....	3,618
Rice	245	.....	.....	3,884	.....	120	2,851	7,100
Tobacco (loose)	.....	8,002	.....	.....	35	40	.....	9,033
Tobacco (manufactured) ..	.....	2,316	58	457	.....	.....	225	3,056

Statement showing imports to St. Thomas for the year ended March 31, 1888—Continued.

Articles.	Great Britain.	United States.	France.	Germany.	Spanish West Indies.	Other Danish West Indies.	Denmark.	Total.
Cigars	371	13,421	1,965	8,061	13,622	.....	707	34,246
Spices	472	44	100	509	.....	.....	10	1,162
Hides	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	40	.....	95
Sugar (raw)	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,525	16,038	.....	32,348
Molasses	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	234	.....	243
Fruit (fresh)	.....	127	.....	.....	1,067	882	.....	2,715
Coal	36,613	109,160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	146,591
Paints	4,492	226	.....	844	....	20	2	5,595
Sweet-oil	.....	3,850	1,965	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,077
Lamp-oil	1,877	2,413	.....	647	.....	.....	.....	4,937
Soap	8,478	171	.....	4,764	.....	.....	.....	13,422
Candles	27	724	.....	2,118	.....	.....	43	2,912
Starch	.....	2,137	.....	.....	7	32	.....	2,804
Raisins and currants	235	3	.....	119	.....	.....	.....	357
Sago	33	11	.....	204	.....	.....	.....	248
Prunes	127	.....	185	.....	.....	.....	.....	312
Dates	55	46	3	....	.....	.....	3	107
Almonds	5	.....	.....	124	.....	.....	.....	129
Nuts	6	119	.....	23	7	.....	.....	288
Arrowroot	23	.....	.....	....	.....	3	.....	88
Vermicelli	.....	.....	1,232	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,232
Powder	2,419	.....	1,492	1,004	.....	.....	.....	4,915
Straw hats	2,007	185	658	48	82	23	.....	19,230
Felt hats	2,156	.....	1,561	176	.....	. 4	4	3,937
Drugs	1,995	2,685	905	2,263	.....	.....	255	8,526
Jewelry	2,096	100	4,223	2,124	.....	.....	161	9,721
Perfumery	725	1,312	1,571	437	2,701	13	5	7,269
Fancy goods	21,317	556	23,654	4,251	.....	32	391	51,213
Poultry	.....	30	.....	.....	190	54	.....	398
Horses	.....	.....	.....	.....	478	416	.....	1,144
Cattle	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,503	40	.....	24,555
Sheep and goats	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	359	.....	1,645
Hogs	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	8	.....	1,394
Oysters	.....	295	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	295
Furniture	573	2,848	40	2,485	.....	25	245	6,351
Carriage material	.....	389	41	....	.....	20	.....	1,123
Ships' material	.....	116	.....	....	.....	125	.....	4,226
Salt	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	264
Charcoal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,291	.....	6,616
Ice	.....	3,141	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,141
Onions	89	200	652	35	1,857	12	....	2,906
Corks	.....	.....	159	106	.....	.....	.....	265
Figs	48	.....	10	....	.....	.....	11	69
Olives	69	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	71
Floor-mats	46	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	120
Marble	.....	86	50	.....	.....	.....	10	146
Pitch	.....	136	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	136
Miscellaneous	15,237	5,483	1,811	4,182	257	710	1,639	30,115
Total	342,910	342,618	121,201	104,492	50,259	42,404	32,587	1,126,164

Exports from St Thomas to the United States for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1888.

Class of goods.	Quantity.	Value.	Class of goods.	Quantity.	Value.
Bay oil ....pounds...	131½	$529.81	Scrap iron ....tons...	248	$2,079.50
Bay rum .....gallons...	36,517½	23,249.17	Turtle shell.....pounds...	1,269	4,264.85
Beeswax ....pounds...	278	58.10	Vanilla beans..... .....do ..	962	989.90
Brandy.....gallons...	565½	2,774.31	Whisky (returned American goods) .....gallons...	22,705	28,314.08
Cigars	5,000	476.99	Whisk-brooms.....gross...	1	10.20
Coffee ....pounds...	156	20.52	Miscellaneous	.....	838.13
Cotton-seed oil.. .....gallons...	551½	237.67			
Hides and skins. .....pounds...	35,749	4,204.22			
Sugar (cargo in distress)....do...	6,949	3,488.90	Total	.....	73,007.23
Rum.....gallons...	52,426	1,470.88			

Nationality, number, and tonnage of steam and sailing vessels entering and clearing at the port of St. Thomas for the years ended March 31, 1888, and March 31, 1888.

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1888.

Nationality.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steam.		Sail.		Steam.		Sail.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
American	30	60,260	95	40,703	30	60,260	94	40,111
Austrian			4	1,962			3	1,208
Belgian	1	1,007			1	1,007		
British	81	94,866	80	28,944	81	94,866	80	30,167
Danish			20	5,715			22	6,157
Dutch			3	466			3	466
French	65	107,654	16	5,521	65	107,654	15	5,034
German	84	117,600	31	12,591	84	117,600	29	11,844
Italian			2	1,118			1	458
Liberian			1	598				
Norwegian	1	1,531	63	25,529	1	1,531	62	25,873
Portuguese								
Russian			5	2,896			5	2,896
Spanish	42	23,255	1	178	42	23,255	1	178
Swedish	1	1,047	31	11,361	1	1,047	29	10,777
Total	305	407,220	352	137,582	305	407,220	344	135,109

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1888.

American	32	64,456	74	28,150	32	64,456	71	25,891
Austrian								
Belgian	1	681			1	681		
British	92	106,017	51	15,786	89	103,441	49	13,794
Danish			18	4,623			18	4,623
Dutch								
French	51	97,472	4	1,318	51	97,472	4	1,318
German	96	134,400	7	2,821	96	134,400	7	2,821
Italian			2	1,443			2	1,430
Liberian								
Norwegian	1	1,773	36	14,756	1	1,773	34	14,043
Portuguese	1	915			1	915		
Russian			1	496			1	496
Spanish	3	1,459			3	1,459		
Swedish			9	3,721			9	3,721
Total	277	407,173	202	73,114	274	404,597	195	68,137

SANTA CRUZ.

REPORT BY CONSUL TURNER, OF ST. THOMAS.

Santa Cruz has a population of 20,000, mostly engaged in agricultural pursuits, chiefly the cultivation of the sugar-cane. Within the last few years the commercial relationship of the island with the United States has been more strongly cemented, and frequent and direct steam communication places it now within easy access of New York. During the sugar-crop season two lines of steamers, English, touch quite regularly at Fredericksted, the western port of the island, both coming from and going to New York.

The total exports for the year ended March 31, 1888, the fiscal year, were $564,797, as shown in the schedule inclosed, of which amount $358,965 went to the United States. The imports for the same period were $715,134, exceeding the exports $150,337. This is accounted for by the fact that the sugar-planters made large purchases of new machinery during the past year. There is no official statement as to what part of the general total of imports comes from the United States, but it is generally considered by the merchants that three-fourths would be a fair estimate.

The revenues of the island do not balance the expenditures. For the year ended March 31, 1888, the expenses were $253,097, while the revenues were $159,479. The deficit is mainly on account of military expenses, which for the same period were $50,144.

The coming season promises to be the best that the island has enjoyed since 1871, and the sugar crop is estimated to yield 20,000 hogsheads of 1,500 pounds each.

MORTIMER A. TURNER, *Consul.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
St. Thomas, West Indies, October 20, 1888.

Exports from the Island of Santa Cruz for the year ending March 31, 1888.

Articles.	Port of Frederick-sted.		Port of Christian-sted.		Total quantity.	Total value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
Sugar .....pounds...	13,275,585	$275,100	10,948,095	$236,135	24,223,680	$511,235
Rum .....gallons...	96,764	19,540	36,918	6,906	133,682	26,446
Molasses.....do.....	207,549	20,756	63,595	6,360	271,144	27,116
Total.....	.....	315,396	.....	249,401	.....	564,797

Exports from Santa Cruz to the United States for above period.

Sugar..... pounds...	11,652,590	$261,338	2,572,422	$58,405	14,225,012	$319,743
Rum..... gallons...	30,394	10,579	6,962	3,170	38,356	13,749
Molasses.....do.....	207,461	20,747	47,256	4,726	254,717	25,473
Total.....	.....	292,664	.....	66,301	.....	358,965

Tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at Fredericksted and Christiansted, Santa Cruz, West Indies, for the year ended March 31, 1888.

Ports.	American.		Foreign.	
	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.
Fredericksted.....	1,539	1,552	*21,079	†21,678
Christiansted.....	2,920	2,920	5,145	5,864
Total.....	4,459	4,472	26,224	27,542

Total tonnage, American and foreign, at both ports:
Entered..... 30,683
Cleared..... 32,014

* Of this amount 20,267 is the tonnage of British vessels.
† Of this amount 20,784 is the tonnage of British vessels.

Total exports, and their value, from the island of Santa Cruz for the year ended March 31, 1889.

Port from which exported.	Sugar (pounds).		Molasses (gallons).		Rum (gallons).		Miscellaneous.	Total value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
Fredericksted.....	11,202,610	$291,269	185,967	$18,596	71,421	$14,435	$4,984	$329,284
Christiansted.....	9,942,527	258,389	56,192	5,619	38,956	7,792	3,181	274,981
Total.....	21,145,137	549,658	242,159	24,215	110,377	22,227	8,165	604,265

Of the above amount the exports to the United States for the same period were as follows:

Port from which exported.	Sugar (pounds).		Molasses (gallons).		Rum (gallons).		Miscellaneous.	Total value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
Fredericksted	10,255,609	$318,855	133,875	$20,553	12,967	$5,645	$1,418	$346,471
Christiansted	3,025,461	97,614	135,091	1,997	8,945	3,338	578	103,527
Total	13,281,070	416,469	268,966	22,550	21,912	8,983	1,996	449,998

The imports for the same period were as follows:

Fredericksted	$332,406
Christiansted	356,648
Total	689,054

Tonnage arriving and departing from Santa Cruz for the year ended March 31, 1889.

Ports.	American.	Foreign.	Total.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Fredericksted	6,038	19,794	25,832
Christiansted	4,046	5,682	9,728
Total	10,084	25,476	35,560

The greater part of the foreign tonnage is British, mostly steam.

MORTIMER A. TURNER, *Consul.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
St. Thomas, August 28, 1889.

SAN DOMINGO.

PUERTO PLATA AND SANCHEZ.

REPORT BY CONSUL SIMPSON.

PUERTO PLATA.

Exports.—As will be seen by the accompanying tables, the exports from this district during the past year show a decided decrease from those of 1887; not that the crops have been smaller, but the completion of a railroad from Sanchez, at the head of Samana Bay, to several of the interior towns has drawn off considerable produce that has heretofore found an outlet at this port.

Imports.—For the same reason the imports show a falling off, and, although no statistics are at hand to corroborate it, I believe those at Sanchez must have increased correspondingly.

Year.	Imports.	Duties.	Exports.	Duties.
1887	$741,406.28	$503,355.88	$911,013.36	$148,010.49
1888	653,571.79	418,956.66	771,247.69	92,369.35
Decrease	87,834.49	84,399.22	139,765.77	55,641.14

Total value of exports to the United States for—	
1887	$155,122.04
1888	109,091.75
Decrease	46,030.29

Navigation.—The tonnage of vessels entering and clearing shows an increase of 9,475 tons. From the United States there was a decrease of 3,588.

Loan.—In the latter part of the year a loan of $3,500,000 was negotiated through the house of Westendorp & Co., bankers, of Amsterdam, with the proceeds of which it is intended to cancel the outstanding interior and exterior debt of the Republic. To secure the bondholders the income of all the custom-houses—after putting aside a fixed sum for the ordinary expenses of the Government—are given in guaranty for the period of thirty years, at the expiration of which time it is believed the loan, with interest (6 per cent.), will be paid.

Railroad at Sanchez.—This railroad, built with English capital, was originally intended to connect Santiago—the largest town in this district and principal depot of supplies for several neighboring towns—with the port of Sanchez, but the cost having already exceeded the original estimate, and finding some difficulty in securing the right of way, this intention seems to have been indefinitely postponed, and the terminus is now at La Vega, some 18 miles from Santiago, by the most feasible route. Should it ultimately be extended to the latter town it would still further injure the trade of this port.

There is a rumor current here that Messrs. Westendorp & Co., who are also allowed to engage in commercial enterprises, intend to send engineers to survey a route for a railroad from Puerto Plata to Santiago.

Although Sanchez is not in this consular district, yet, as it is one of the only two other outlets for its produce (Monte Cristy is the other), statistics of its trade may be interesting. I therefore inclose tables of exports, imports, and navigation for the past year, previous to which it was not in actual competition with this port.

Political.—The first election under the revised constitution, which provides for the formation of an electoral college, to elect President and Vice-President, took place on the 1st and 2d of November, and resulted in a triumph for the friends of General Heureaux, the present incumbent, and who at the formal meeting of the college was declared elected. He will take his seat as President, for four years (instead of two as heretofore), on the 27th of February next.

There were some attempts at disturbance after the result of the election was known, and at Puerto Plata it was quite serious, the insurgents taking possession of the town one morning and holding it several hours. They were finally driven out, and, not receiving the support which they anticipated from their friends in town, the movement soon fell through. A number were captured and imprisoned, and others presenting themselves with arms were paroled and allowed to go to their homes.

THOS. SIMPSON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Puerto Plata, February 16, 1889.

Imports at Puerto Plata for the year ending December 31, 1888.

Description.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Merchandise and provisions	$350,361.97	$321,511.46	Europe.
Do	295,012.98	91,698.03	United States.
Do	6,789.73	3,487.86	West Indies.
Salt	1,407.11	2,259.81	Turk's Island.
Total for 1888	653,571.79	418,956.66	
Total for 1887	741,406.28	503,355.88	
Decrease	87,834.49	84,399.22	

Exports from Puerto Plata for the year ending December 31, 1888.

Description.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Cocoa.....pounds...	177,766	$26,664.90	Europe.
Coffee.....do.....	921,085	138,162.75	United States and Europe.
Cow-hides.....number...	14,535	29,070.00	Do.
Dye-woods.....tons...	149	1,490.00	Do.
Goat-skins.....dozens...	5,044	12,105.60	Do.
Honey.....gallons...	200	40.00	Do.
Lancewood spars.....number...	1,790	1,342.50	England.
Lignumvitæ.....tons...	35	350.00	Do.
Mahogany.....feet...	731,295	65,816.55	Europe.
Miscellaneous.....	.....	480.00	United States.
Molasses.....gallons...	4,060	609.00	Do.
Rum.....do.....	5,440	2,176.00	Hayti.
Sugar.....pounds...	1,122,225	33,666.75	United States.
Tobacco.....do.....	8,738,377	439,227.94	Germany.
Wax.....do.....	100,228	20,045.60	Europe.
Total.....		771,247.59	
Duties and charges.....	.....	92,369.35	
Total for 1888.....	.....	863,616.94	
Total for 1887.....	.....	1,059,023.85	
Decrease.....	.....	195,406.91	

Navigation at the port of Puerto Plata for the year ending December 31, 1888.

Flag.	From—	Entered and cleared.					
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
		No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
American.....	New York.....	14	20,025	4	1,144	18	21,169
Danish.....	West Indies.....	.....	.....	3	593	3	593
Dominican.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	20	205	20	205
English.....	New York and Turk's Island.....	2	684	26	510	28	1,194
French.....	Europe.....	16	29,360	.....	.....	16	29,360
German.....	Europe and West Indies.....	27	31,879	3	675	30	32,554
Haytien.....	West Indies.....	.....	.....	1	27	1	27
Norwegian.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	3	780	3	780
Spanish.....	West Indies and Europe.....	27	18,468	.....	.....	27	18,468
Swedish.....	West Indies.....	.....	.....	1	245	1	245
	Total for 1888.....	86	100,416	61	4,179	147	104,595
	Total for 1887.....	92	92,310	57	2,810	149	95,120
	Increase.....	.....	8,106	4	1,369	.....	9,475
	Decrease.....	6	.....	.....	.....	2	.....

SANCHEZ.

Imports at Sanchez, Samana Bay, for the year ending December 31, 1888.

Description.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Merchandise and provisions.....	$202,377.65	$74,874.05	New York, St. Thomas, and Europe.

Exports from Sanchez, Samana Bay, for the year ending December 31, 1888.

Description.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Cocoa ..... pounds...	893,315	$35,732.60	Europe.
Coffee ..... do.....	15,399	2,155.86	Do.
Cowhides..... number...	2,512	5,024.00	United States.
Goat-skins ..... do.....	304	60.80	Do.
Tobacco..... pounds...	3,034,974	305,157.92	Germany.
Duties	.....	31,539.55	
Total.....	.....	379,670.73	

Navigation at the port of Sanchez, Samana Bay, for the year ending December 31, 1888.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered and cleared.					
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
		No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
American	New York	11	16,726	1	355	12	17,081
Danish	Saint Thomas.....	.....	.....	12	666	12	666
Dominican	..... do.....	.....	.....	3	72	3	72
Dutch	Curaçoa	.....	.....	1	60	1	60
English	New York.....	1	343	2	355	3	678
German	St. Thomas	17	16,078	.....	.....	17	16,078
Spanish	Liverpool	12	13,771	.....	.....	12	13,771
Total	.....	41	46,918	19	1,488	60	48,406

CONTINENT OF ASIA.

CEYLON.

Imports at Ceylon for the year ending June 30, 1888.

Description.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Arms and ammunition	$50,399	$756	United Kingdom.
Beef and pork (salt)	3,157	84	Great Britain, India, and Singapore.
Boots and shoes	9,980	650	Great Britain and India.
Butter	13,020	557	Great Britain, India, and Italy.
Cheese	9,743	418	Great Britain and Continent of Europe.
Cotton manufactures	1,613,474	77,678	Great Britain, India, and Continent of Europe.
Curry stuffs	212,848	13,830	India.
Flour	200,380	13,358	India and Continent of Europe.
Grain (rice and pulses)	7,212,328	626,362	Do.
Haberdashery and millinery	273,099	17,894	Do.
Ham and bacon	17,219	745	Great Britain and Australia.
Hardware and cutlery	93,990	6,071	Great Britain and India.
Kerosene oil (cases)	172,577	11,266	United States and India.
Malt liquors	67,998	3,781	Great Britain and Continent of Europe.
Metals, wrought and unwrought	6,888	450	Great Britain, India, and Continent of Europe.
Saddlery and harness	7,443	505	Great Britain and India.
Spirits and cordials	154,515	27,078	Great Britain, Continent of Europe, and India.
Sugar	168,556	16,737	Great Britain, India, and China.
Tobacco:			
Cigars	103,207	6,678	Great Britain, India, and Europe.
Manufactured	26,298	7,418	Great Britain, India, and China.
Unmanufactured	9,968	2,346	Do.
Wines	98,771	11,677	Great Britain, Europe, and Australia.
Woolens	71,698	4,681	Great Britain, India, and Continent of Europe.
Other goods not enumerated	4,581,547	175,601	All countries.
Total	*15,178,203	1,026,616	

* Less specie, $1,592,510.

Exports from Ceylon for the year ending June 30, 1888.

Description.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Cardamoms ..... pounds	136,043	.....	Great Britain.
Do ..... do	558	.....	Hamburg.
Do ..... do	435	.....	Africa.
Do ..... do	128,072	.....	India and eastward.
Do ..... do	367	.....	Australia.
Do ..... do	185	$138,817	America.
Cinchona ..... do	8,545,273	.....	Great Britain.
Do ..... do	416,937	.....	Venice.
Do ..... do	760	.....	Antwerp.
Do ..... do	8,174	.....	Havre.
Do ..... do	52,199	813,404	America.
Cinnamon ..... do	831,719	.....	Great Britain.
Do ..... do	37,420	.....	Marseilles.
Do ..... do	73,200	.....	Genoa.
Do ..... do	5,000	.....	Venice.

Exports from Ceylon for the year ending June 30, 1888—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Cinnamon ..... pounds...	6,500	.....	Odessa.
Do ..... do.....	266,433	.....	Hamburg.
Do ..... do.....	11,000	.....	Antwerp.
Do ..... do.....	38,300	.....	Bremen.
Do ..... do.....	15,000	.....	Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Do ..... do.....	6,300	.....	India and eastward.
Do ..... do.....	12,300	.....	Australia.
Do ..... do.....	7,184	.....	America.
Do ..... do.....	5,000	$341,026	Barcelona.
Coffee ..... cwts...	77,494	.....	Great Britain.
Do ..... do.....	841	.....	Marseilles.
Do ..... do.....	93	.....	Genoa.
Do ..... do.....	1,898	.....	Venice.
Do ..... do.....	4,849	.....	Trieste.
Do ..... do.....	146	.....	Hamburg.
Do ..... do.....	12	.....	Antwerp.
Do ..... do.....	8	.....	Bremen.
Do ..... do.....	1,960	.....	Havre.
Do ..... do.....	5	.....	Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Do ..... do.....	293	.....	Africa.
Do ..... do.....	51	.....	Mauritius.
Do ..... do.....	8,944	.....	India and eastward.
Do ..... do.....	8,445	.....	Australia.
Do ..... do.....	19,964	3,816,656	America.
Coir ..... do	53,861	.....	Great Britain.
Do ..... do.....	1,031	.....	Marseilles.
Do ..... do	1,043	.....	Genoa.
Do ..... do	1,246	.....	Venice.
Do ..... do.....	119	.....	Trieste.
Do ..... do	3,162	.....	Hamburg.
Do ..... do.....	476	.....	Antwerp.
Do ..... do	47	.....	Bremen.
Do ..... do.....	165	.....	Havre.
Do ..... do.....	1,508	.....	Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Do ..... do	10,749	.....	India and eastward.
Do ..... do.....	5,892	.....	Australia.
Do ..... do.....	25,630	235,954	America.
Cocoanut oil ..... cwts...	105,381	.....	Great Britain.
Do ..... do.....	2,708	.....	Marseilles.
Do ..... do.....	9,419	.....	Genoa.
Do ..... do.....	1,655	.....	Venice.
Do ..... do.....	17,497	.....	Trieste.
Do ..... do.....	7,411	.....	Odessa.
Do ..... do.....	6,794	.....	Hamburg.
Do ..... do.....	3,628	.....	Antwerp.
Do ..... do.....	7,901	.....	Havre.
Do ..... do.....	500	.....	Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Do ..... do.....	17,734	.....	India and eastward.
Do ..... do.....	1,871	.....	Australia.
Do ..... do.....	499,702	1,341,696	America.
Cocoanuts ..... number...	3,822,596	.....	Great Britain.
Do ..... do.....	22,500	.....	Genoa.
Do ..... do.....	10,000	.....	Venice.
Do ..... do.....	95,040	.....	Hamburg.
Do ..... do.....	639,620	115,582	India and eastward.
Cocoa ..... cwts...	8,229	.....	Great Britain.
Do ..... do.....	666	.....	Marseilles.
Do ..... do.....	80	.....	Hamburg.
Do ..... do.....	100	.....	Antwerp.
Do ..... do.....	26	.....	Havre.
Do ..... do.....	848	.....	India and eastward.
Do ..... do.....	17,310	279,366	America.
Copra ..... do.....	23,351	.....	Great Britain.
Do ..... do.....	22,246	.....	Marseilles.
Do ..... do.....	8,000	.....	Odessa.
Do ..... do.....	8,682	.....	Hamburg.
Do ..... do.....	52,764	189	India and eastward.
Cinnamon oil ..... ounces...	73,240	.....	Great Britain.
Do ..... do.....	739	.....	Marseilles.
Do ..... do.....	6,098	6,016	India and eastward.
Citronella oil ..... do.....	2,786,378	.....	Great Britain.
Do ..... do.....	273,384	.....	Hamburg.
Do ..... do.....	47,120	.....	India and eastward.
Do ..... do.....	10,296	.....	Australia.
Do ..... do.....	74,820	128,007	America.
Deer horns ..... cwts...	1,927	21,827	Great Britain.
Ebony ..... do	3,362	.....	Do.
Do ..... do.....	274	.....	Marseilles.
Do ..... do.....	41	.....	Antwerp.
Do ..... do.....	7,719	.....	India and eastward.
Do ..... do.....	1	33,866	Australia.

Exports from Ceylon for the year ending June 30, 1888—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Kitool fiber ..... cwts.	751	.....	Great Britain.
Do ..... do	1	$9,161	Australia.
Orchilla weed ..... do	432	.....	Great Britain.
Do ..... do	30	.....	Marseilles.
Do ..... do	505	7,943	India and eastward.
Plumbago ..... do	57,281	.....	Great Britain.
Do ..... do	88	.....	Marseilles.
Do ..... do	419	.....	Trieste.
Do ..... do	7,415	.....	Hamburg.
Do ..... do	3,359	.....	Antwerp.
Do ..... do	1,012	.....	Bremen.
Do ..... do	82	.....	India and eastward.
Do ..... do	333,825	795,333	America.
Poonac ..... do	8,212	.....	Great Britain.
Do ..... do	37,537	.....	Hamburg.
Do ..... do	24,183	.....	Antwerp.
Do ..... do	4,996	.....	Bremen.
Do ..... do	4,724	85,682	India and eastward.
Sapan wood ..... do	2,035	.....	Great Britain.
Do ..... do	640	.....	Trieste.
Do ..... do	621	.....	Hamburg.
Do ..... do	65	.....	India and eastward.
Do ..... do	1	16,447	Australia.
Tea ..... pounds ...	14,830,337	.....	Great Britain.
Do ..... do	3,841	.....	Marseilles.
Do ..... do	987	.....	Genoa.
Do ..... do	818	.....	Trieste.
Do ..... do	200	.....	Odessa.
Do ..... do	43,142	.....	Hamburg.
Do ..... do	612	.....	Antwerp.
Do ..... do	10,020	.....	Bremen.
Do ..... do	4,490	.....	Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Do ..... do	2,165	.....	Africa.
Do ..... do	13,950	.....	Mauritius.
Do ..... do	17,123	.....	India and eastward.
Do ..... do	334,042	.....	Australia.
Do ..... do	7,634	2,766,903	America.
Miscellaneous	.....	1,831,119	All countries.
Total*	.....	12,784,989	

* Exclusive of—

Specie	$554,635
Coals re-exported	1,300,000
Pearls unreported	300,000
Precious stones unreported	500,000
Total	2,654,635

Declared exports at Ceylon for the United States for the year ending June 30, 1888.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	Sept. 30, 1887.	Dec. 31, 1887.	Mar. 31, 1888.	June 30, 1888.	
Cardamoms	$185.00	.....	.....	.....	$185.00
Cinchona	13,038.00	$16,150	$13,143	$9,868	52,199.00
Cinnamon	1,718.00	1,675	1,747	2,044	7,184.00
Coffee	12,251.00	.....	4,911	2,802	19,964.00
Cocoa	931.00	1,005	7,741	7,633	17,310.00
Cocoanut oil	21,375.00	221,295	79,525	177,507	499,702.00
Coir yarn	3,051.00	9,415	7,180	5,830	25,476.00
Essential oils	14,541.00	20,800	8,926	30,553	74,820.00
Gems	49.35	.....	.....	486	535.35
Hides	250.00	.....	.....	.....	250.00
Medicinal seeds	1,121.00	.....	4,705	386	6,212.00
Merchandise	.....	37	.....	.....	37.00
Personal effects	.....	.....	.....	20	20.00
Plumbago	73,560.00	127,351	27,537	105,377	333,825.00
Rope	154.00	.....	.....	.....	154.00
Senna leaves	420.00	.....	.....	.....	420.00
Tea	130.00	4,956	2,254	294	7,634.00
Total	142,774.35	402,684	157,669	342,800	1,045,927.35

Number, tonnage, and crews of vessels of each nation entered and cleared at ports in the island of Ceylon during the fiscal year 1888.

ENTERED.

Nationality of vessels.	With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
British:									
United Kingdom	600	1,050,910	45,526	243	456,097	21,300	843	1,507,007	66,826
Colonial	1,736	131,384	19,724	397	53,356	5,873	2,133	184,740	25,597
Foreign:									
American	1	1,694	24	5	5,672	70	6	7,366	94
Austrian	30	58,139	1,872	13	16,794	657	43	74,933	2,529
Dutch	.....	.....	.....	4	5,728	207	4	5,728	207
French	30	53,732	2,375	38	88,080	5,522	68	141,812	8,897
German	39	75,115	2,972	27	56,735	2,783	66	131,850	5,755
Italian	1	1,849	61	2	2,009	87	3	3,858	148
Maldivian	24	817	525	.....	.....	.....	24	817	525
Norwegian	3	3,088	76	1	915	23	4	4,003	99
Russian	.....	.....	.....	4	6,890	522	4	6,890	522
Spanish	.....	.....	.....	2	4,701	170	2	4,701	170
Total	2,464	1,376,728	74,155	736	696,977	37,214	3,200	2,073,705	111,369

CLEARED.

British:									
United Kingdom	488	868,520	39,850	337	610,506	26,968	825	1,479,026	66,818
Colonial	1,092	111,557	12,779	1,113	88,757	10,058	2,205	200,314	22,837
Foreign:									
American	7	7,579	118	1	1,674	24	8	9,253	142
Austrian	44	75,449	2,600	4	4,884	170	48	80,333	2,770
Dutch	.....	.....	.....	5	8,747	263	5	8,747	263
French	33	62,306	3,887	35	78,490	4,900	68	140,796	8,787
German	42	87,195	4,298	23	40,862	1,340	65	128,057	5,638
Italian	2	2,872	72	1	1,416	75	3	3,788	147
Maldivian	24	762	516	1	83	30	25	845	546
Norwegian	1	915	23	2	1,941	46	3	2,856	69
Russian	4	6,890	522	.....	.....	.....	4	6,890	522
Spanish	1	1,928	70	3	6,436	218	4	8,364	288
Swedish	2	1,874	31	.....	.....	.....	2	1,874	31
Total	1,740	1,227,347	64,766	1,525	843,796	44,092	3,265	2,071,143	108,858

Number and tonnage of steamers and sailing vessels entered and cleared in the fiscal year 1888, *exclusive of those calling to coal and for orders at Colombo and Galle.*

	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
Colombo:	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Inwards	840	1,500,954	852	222,194	1,692	1,723,148
Outwards	839	1,499,576	849	233,695	1,688	1,733,271
Total	1,679	3,000,530	1,701	455,889	3,380	3,456,419
Galle:						
Inwards	148	232,554	33	11,532	181	244,086
Outwards	136	210,794	43	16,689	179	227,483
Total	284	443,348	76	28,221	360	471,569
Grand total	1,963	3,443,878	1,777	484,110	3,740	3,927,988

W. MOREY, *Consul.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Colombo, Ceylon, July, 1888.

CHINA.

AMOY.

REPORT BY CONSUL CROWELL.

The subjoined facts in reference to the trade of this port apply to the year ending December 31, 1888:

SHIPPING.

The total number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared was 1,787 vessels of 1,596,147 tons, against 1,881 vessels of 1,663,377 tons in 1887. Of this tonnage the British flag represented about 81 per cent., the German flag 7 per cent., the Chinese flag 7 per cent., and the remaining 5 per cent. was represented by the flags of all other nations, the United States being one of them.

IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE.

The gross value of trade increased but little over 1887, being 15,673,040 Haikwan taels against 15,505,531 Haikwan taels in the preceding year. The imports increased 490,175 Haikwan taels, while the exports declined 322,666 Haikwan taels.

OPIUM.

The trade in this pernicious drug still continues to increase, the amount imported being 6,873 piculs against 6,363 piculs in 1887, an increase of 68,000 pounds of the drug which is at once the Chinaman's favorite joy and his frightful curse. The financial profits of this trade mainly accrue to English merchants and the British Indian Government. To moralize over the evils of the opium trade would be of no value; to any intelligent person the bare statement of the facts is sufficient. If the doctrine of rewards and punishments is to be exemplified in this matter, some one will have a heavy load to carry before the end is reached.

KEROSENE OIL.

The trade in this article, including that received and re-exported to other Chinese ports, shows an increase of about 97,000 gallons. During the month of October, 1888, a direct importation from New York of 15,000 cases of kerosene—of 10 gallons each—occurred. It is the first direct importation from the United States which it has been my pleasure to chronicle. I understand a further direct importation of American oil will be made early in 1889. Seventy thousand gallons of Russian oil arrived at this port via Nagasaki, Japan. It did not find much favor here, and sold about 50 cents per case less than the American oil.

TEA.

There was an increase in this article of export, the amount being 182,663 piculs against 162,211 piculs in 1887.

I last year quoted from the report of the then commissioner of Chinese customs, J. McLeavy Brown, esq., as to the poor quality, etc., of the Amoy Oolong teas. A new commissioner, Mr. J. Lloyd E. Palm, has succeeded him at this port; and as sustaining what his predecessor said, as well as that which I had had occasion to report about the inferior quality and undesirable character of the Amoy Oolongs, I quote from Commissioner Palm's trade report, dated February 18, 1889, as follows:

"The first musters of Amoy Oolongs were on offer about the middle of May, or about a fortnight later than usual. I am told that the quality throughout has been somewhat disappointing, as the sole object of tea men seems to have been to produce at a low cost. The crop placed on the market is said to have been about the worst that has been seen for many years, and the proportion of good and superior grades turned out to be extremely small. An expectation having been entertained that the crop would have proved even shorter than it did tended to a certain degree to foster some speculative demand,

and in August the market, it is said, was cleared at $15.50 for fair cargo, while during the rest of the season fresh arrivals readily found buyers on the same basis. The average price realized was $14.69 per picul, or just about 10 per cent. over the price realized for the crop of 1887. Although the quality of last season's crop of Amoy Oolongs was about the worst on record, still the results to teamen are said to have been fairly profitable, and the supply has been somewhat larger than was at first anticipated. While it is possible that there may be an increase in the yield next season, still a good deal will depend upon the course of the American market and the prices that are obtained for the first crop. It is also to be hoped that the producers will take more care in cultivating the leaf, and endeavor to raise the standard of the quality, as otherwise the demand for their teas is likely to be gradually extinguished."

The average prices realized for teas during the past nine years are as follows:

Year.	Amoy Oolongs, per picul.	Formosa Oolongs, per picul.	Year.	Amoy Oolongs, per picul.	Formosa Oolongs, per picul.
1880	$18.09	$39.50	1885	$19.37	$35.12
1881	16.18	35.65	1886	16.65	37.72
1882	14.11	34.04	1887	13.35	34.46
1883	17.12	36.13	1888	14.69	36.95
1884	19.43	34.85			

Of the season's teas 18,579 piculs, or 2,477,200 pounds, were sent by the Canadian steamship line to Vancouver, British Columbia, and thence by the Canadian Pacific Railroad to the United States. Late in the season—the United States restriction law having cut off the revenue from the San Francisco steamers arising from the Chinese (laborers) passenger traffic—they sent two steamers into this port for tea, and 8,592 piculs, equal to 1,135,680 pounds, were carried by them to San Francisco. But the bulk of the season's crop went via the Suez Canal in English steamers to New York, though the quantity by this route, owing to the competition of the Canadian, and San Francisco steamers, was less than went in former years. If the San Francisco steamers continue to call at this port and properly look after and accommodate this trade, I feel assured that they will in the future largely increase the quantity of tea going hence via San Francisco, and their own profits as well.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

The number of natives who left this port during the year was 73,663, of which number 47,908 were for the Straits (English) Settlements, 13,269 were for the Philippine Islands (Spanish possessions), and 416 were for the Dutch possessions in Java, the remainder being for Hong-Kong and coast ports. The number of natives returning to this port was 54,714, showing an excess of 18,919 persons leaving the port over the number returning, and making a total movement of Chinese population of 128,347 persons. This shows how willing the Chinaman is to go where he can make a profit for himself, and is suggestive of grave consequences following this incipient overflow from the vast population of this great empire, which, unrestricted in future years, foretells a human torrent similar to that which once swept over southern Europe. So this movement of population, as yet only in its infancy, may yet overflow all barriers but force, and make conquest for itself of the richest islands of the Pacific, Australia included.

It may or may not be political conquest, but none the less will it be a commercial conquest of some of the fairest and most productive portions of the earth, until the Pacific Ocean may become simply a Chinese sea. For they are a "peculiar" people, with a marvelous history behind them, and wonderful possibilities before them which may or may not be realized.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The trade with the United States amounted during the year to $3,879,272 in United States gold. This was chiefly teas exported to America. While the value of American products imported to Amoy, so far as they can be ascertained, amounted to $234,455 in United States gold. This was chiefly for cotton drills, flour, ginseng, kerosene oil, and wheat.

WM S. CROWELL,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Amoy, July 10, 1889.

Net imports at Amoy for the year ending December 31, 1888.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered (Haikwan taels).*
Opium:		
Malwa .....piculs...	1,656	496,011
Patna.....do	251	86,919
Benares.....do.....	5,027	1,975,100
Persian.....do.....	110	51,921
Turkey .....do.....	428	191,903
Total	.....	2,801,894
Cotton goods:		
Shirtings—		
Gray .....pieces...	18,094	33,764
White .....do.....	57,904	144,518
Dyed .....do	3,776	9,791
Brocaded ...do.....	2,345	5,787
T-cloths .....do.....	74,919	111,742
Drills—		
American...do.....	5,051	10,267
English.....do.....	152	410
Turkey reds.....do	7,067	13,276
Lawns .....do.....	7,178	6,857
Cotton yarn...piculs...	48,984	1,066,025
Cotton goods, unclassed.....	.....	11,275
Total	.....	1,413,823
Woolen goods:		
Camlets, English, pieces	1,475	16,239
Lastings ..... pieces...	708	6,133
Long ells .....do.....	512	2,664
Spanish stripes, pieces	852	4,894
Cloth, broad and medium.....pieces...	269	5,941
Woolen and cotton mixtures.....pieces...	302	1,190
Woolen braid and yarn .....piculs..	505	49,742
Woolen goods, unclassed	.....	11,198
Total	.....	97,991
Miscellaneous piece goods.....	.....	4,224
Metals:		
Iron, railroad and bar .....piculs...	1,525	4,160
Iron, old .....do.....	7,909	7,982
Iron, wire.....do.....	450	2,774
Tin, in slabs.....do.....	10,287	221,941
Lead, in pigs ...do.....	2,608	12,788
Quicksilver .....do.....	313	20,141
Metals, unclassed.....	.....	13,745
Total	.....	342,481
Foreign sundries:		
Beans and peas..piculs	10,133	12,819
Beef, dried.....piculs...	3,796	16,232
Bêche de mer, black and white....piculs...	4,365	88,384
Birds' nests, first, second, and third qualities.....piculs...	52	24,890
Cinnamon .....piculs...	113	11,336

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered (Haikwan taels).*
Foreign sundries—Continued.		
Coal.....tons...	3,811	26,677
Cotton, raw....piculs...	13,436	126,251
Cuttle fish..... do.....	1,413	19,767
Fish, dried.....do.....	27,798	144,094
Flour.....do.....	13,472	53,750
Ginseng, American, clarified.....piculs..	123	59,356
Glue..... .....do.....	1,024	10,245
Hides, cow and buffalo..... .....piculs...	1,673	13,679
Leather .....piculs....	1,480	23,698
Mangrove bark..do.....	9,891	11,421
Matches.....gross.....	242,470	47,998
Mussels, dried..piculs...	2,051	11,780
Oil, kerosene...galls....	156,360	23,137
Oil cake.....piculs...	18,659	24,002
Oil nuts.....do.....	9,802	20,906
Paddy.....do.....	21,190	21,190
Prawns and shrimps, dried.....piculs...	12,688	100,296
Rattans, whole, piculs...	2,279	11,762
Rice.....piculs...	178,679	243,752
Shellfish ..... do.....	2,442	21,581
Sinews.....do.....	2,507	17,111
Wheat..... .....do.....	36,124	58,345
Sundries, unenumerated.....	.....	206,629
Total	.....	1,429,888
Native sundries:		
Bean cake.....piculs....	555,781	819,243
Beans and peas....do.....	498,216	749,898
China root.....do.....	876	13,900
Cloth, native and nankeens ....piculs...	280	10,130
Coal.....tons.....	3,300	13,160
Cotton, raw.....piculs...	25,133	341,042
Fish, dried and salt, piculs.....	14,614	67,251
Fungus .....piculs...	1,113	30,403
Ginseng, Corean, first quality.....piculs...	12	24,340
Lily flowers, dried, piculs...	6,272	42,894
Lungugans, dried, piculs...	1,603	10,900
Mats, tea .....pieces...	1,093,070	32,792
Medicines.....	Value.	38,203
Oil, bean.....piculs...	4,612	25,994
Prawns, dried.....do.....	24,014	190,178
Rice..... do.....	407,278	549,852
Samshu.....do.....	7,456	50,881
Seed, melon.....do.....	2,320	12,761
Seed, sesamum....do.....	7,043	21,364
Silk piece goods, piculs.....	117	56,958
†Tea, Oolong....piculs...	135,307	†2,681,529
Tobacco, leaf.....do.....	2,064	20,615
Vermicelli.....do	8,414	49,719
Wheat .....do.....	268,686	339,241
Sundries, unenumerated	.....	283,323
Total.....	.....	†3,795,042

*One Haikwan tael was equal to $1.15 United States gold during said year.

†The value of tea is not included in the net total here, as there was an excess of re-export above import of tea during said year.

NOTE.—The duties on opium amounted to 206,261 Haikwan taels; on other articles, to 127,480 Haikwan taels; total, 333,761 Haikwan taels, or $383,825 United States gold. The grand total of net imports amounted to 9,855,302 Haikwan taels, or $11,368,097 United States gold.

Exports (including re-exports) from Amoy for the year ending December 31, 1888.

Description.	Quantity.	Value (Haikwan taels).*	Description.	Quantity.	Value. (Haikwan taels).*
Bags:			Shoes and boots, silk and cotton .....pairs...	32,172	15,140
Gunny..... pieces...	444,160	14,813	Sugar:		
Hemp .....do.....	947,060	28,704	Brown ..... piculs...	128,842	258,697
Beans .....piculs...	29,400	45,346	White .....do.....	12,398	57,854
Bricks and tiles... pieces...	4,335,807	28,203	Candy .....do.....	94,547	519,946
Chinaware, coarse, piculs...	25,207	50,642	Tea: Oolong, Congou, and Souchong, piculs...	183,663	3,256,913
Grass cloth, fine.....do.....	395	53,911	Tobacco, prepared, piculs	9,376	154,896
Hemp, twine and thread, piculs	619	12,215	Umbrellas, paper (kittysols) .....pieces...	417,376	20,871
Hemp smoking.....pieces...	324,750	23,787	Vermicelli and macaroni .....piculs...	19,123	60,961
Iron pans.....piculs...	9,515	38,091	Wood, planks, tea, boxes	521,735	34,801
Ironware.....do.....	2,854	19,204	Sundries, unenumerated	.....	263,505
Joss sticks .....do	959	11,313			
Lichees, dried.....do.....	1,322	10,310	Total	.....	†5,490,629
Lungugana, dried ...do.....	5,354	32,244			
Oysters, dried .....do.....	1,630	11,746			
Paper, first and second qualities ....piculs...	46,165	376,489			
Preserves.....do.....	5,061	40,169			
Samshu, medicated ..do.....	7,265	49,768			

*One Haikwan tael was equal to $1.15 United States gold, during said year.
†Equals $6,314,223 United States gold.

NOTE.—The duties amounted to 214,137 Haikwan taels, or $246,258 United States gold.

Navigation at the port of Amoy for the year ending December 31, 1888.

Flag.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
American	1	3,129	3	2,764	1	3,129	3	2,769
British	627	621,886	61	24,412	629	623,743	59	22,604
Chinese	54	57,333	.....	.....	.....	57,333	.....	.....
Danish	.....	.....	1	290	.....	.....	2	531
Dutch	7	10,088	.....	.....	7	10,088	.....	.....
French	1	183	.....	.....	1	183	.....	.....
German	41	30,783	63	25,794	41	30,783	64	25,816
Hawaiian	.....	.....	1	340	.....	.....	1	340
Japanese	1	1,219	.....	.....	1	1,219	.....	.....
Siamese	.....	.....	1	294	.....	.....	2	589
Spanish	27	15,889	1	526	27	15,889	1	526
Swedish and Norwegian	2	2,385	.....	.....	2	2,385	.....	.....
Grand total	761	742,845	131	54,420	763	744,707	132	54,175

Imports and exports between Amoy and the United States for the year ending December 31, 1888.

NET IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value (Haikwan taels).*
American drills .....pieces...	8,651	10,267
American flour.....piculs...	12,472	53,750
American ginseng, clarified .....do.....	123	50,356
Kerosene oil.....gallons...	140,000	22,156
Wheat.....piculs...	36,124	58,345
Total	.....	†203,874

*One Haikwan tael was equal to $1.15 United States gold during said year.
†Equals $234,455 United States gold.

Imports and exports between Amoy and the United States, etc.—Continued.

EXPORTS (INCLUDING RE-EXPORTS).

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges (Mexican dollars).*
Tea:		
Amoy Oolong ..... piculs...	20,616	$336,235
Formosa Oolong ..... do.....	113,228	4,573,433
Foochow Congou ..... do.....	42	809
Shanghai gunpowder and Young Hyson ..... do.....	7	436
Silk goods	.....	50
Sundries	.....	68
Total	.....	†5,111,031

*One Mexican dollar was equal to 75.9 cents United States gold during said year.
†Equals $3,879,272 United States gold.

NOTE.—With the exception of kerosene oil there were no direct imports from the United States to this port during the year. The articles above mentioned as "imports" found their way here via Hong-Kong and Chinese ports.

FOOCHOW.

REPORT BY CONSUL CAMPBELL.

REVIEW OF TRADE.

The net value of the trade of the port of Foochow for the year 1888 shows an increase over 1887 of 2,675,186 Haikwan taels.* The amount for 1888 is 17,161,755 taels and for the previous year 14,486,569 taels. Towards this increase foreign imports contributed 741,322 taels, native imports 419,894 taels.

The advance in foreign imports is mainly due to the large importation and enhanced value of opium during the year, and that in native imports is accounted for by the great quantity of cereals brought from the north in consequence of injury to the local crops by floods. The higher value of native exports, notwithstanding the diminished shipments of tea is explained mainly by the fact that while the quantity of tea exported decreased, its value greatly increased. The tea season opened much earlier and at prices much higher in 1888 than in 1887. The prices paid for some "fancy crops" were nearly double those of 1887.

The gross value of the trade during the year was: Foreign goods, 4,550,454 taels; native goods, 12,913,639 taels; grand total, 17,264,076 taels.

IMPORTS.

The imports of opium are much larger than for last year, 6,166 piculs (picul = 133⅓ pounds) having passed into consumption in 1888, while in 1887 there were 4,994, and in 1886, 4,903. The use of the drug is gradually increasing among the native people, notwithstanding its deplorable effects. Malwa exceeds by 444 piculs the figures of 1887, and the prices paid for it were much higher than in the preceding year. The consumption of Bengal was greater than the preceding year. This brand is in high favor, being free from adulteration. The prosperity of the opium trade is said not to benefit the large foreign firms engaged in the business, for the customs bonding system has made it all but impossible to compete with the native traders. There has been an increased importation of other foreign goods, such as cotton, piece goods, shirtings, etc., which show an advance of upwards of 12,000 pieces. It is difficult to account for this increase. Metals remain about the same, excepting tin and lead which show an increase. Kerosene oil stands 20,000 higher than the quantity imported the preceding year. The consumption of kerosene oil is undoubtedly on the increase, notwithstanding that the high officials have prohibited its use, on the alleged grounds that it is dangerous on account of fires. This prohibition, however, is not rigidly enforced.

*The Haikwan tael = $1.15 American.

Goods imported.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
	Taels.		*Taels.*
Opium	2,102,017	Velveteens	225
Cotton goods	221,346	Jaconets, cambrics, lawns, muslins, and dimities	11,351
T cloths	464,705	Handkerchiefs	5,997
Drills:		Towels	1,363
English	3,226	Japanese cotton cloth	1,738
American	15,220	Cotton goods unclassed	3,677
Jeans, English	570	Cotton yarn	4,285
Sheeting, English	7	Cotton thread	2,606
Chintzes and furnitures	9,532	Woolen goods	209,430
Cotton prints, plain	984	Miscellaneous piece goods	11,403
Turkey-red cottons	16,284	Metals	455,988
Cotton lastings, plain and figured	3,175	Sundries	757,252
Cotton damasks	456		
Velvets	10,004		

SUMMARY.

Imports from—		Imports from—	
Great Britain	3,843	Java	371
Hong-Kong	3,239,700	Total from foreign countries	3,303,988
United States of America	549	Total from Chinese ports	1,046,786
Japan	59,205	Total imports	4,350,454

TRADE IN NATIVE IMPORTS.

The trade in native imports covers all the productions of China, embracing everything taken from the soil or produced by the industry and ingenuity of the natives.

Articles of this character are imported from the several ports of China and are brought here in the coasting ships and Chinese junks. The value is given in Haikwan taels:

Imports from Chinese ports	2,028,817
Imports from Hong-Kong	370,304
Total	2,399,121

TEA EXPORTS.

The export of tea for the year 1888 shows a falling off. The quantity exported in 1887 was 615,673 piculs; in 1888 the quantity was 553,235 piculs, showing a decrease of 62,438 piculs. The loss was in exports to Great Britain and British America. There was an increase in the quantity shipped to the United States of America of 5,795 piculs.

A competent authority on the specialties of the trade in an interesting and valuable account of the trade of 1888, says:

"The tea season for the year has been characterized by much the same features as in 1887, viz: A shrinkage of supplies, with unfortunately but little relief to the already overstocked London and colonial markets except in the negative sense that their complete collapse has been averted, for without doubt had so much tea been picked and forwarded by natives to Foochow as in 1887, prices would have receded to a ruinous point for both natives and foreigners.

"The competition from India and Ceylon is beginning to be seriously felt. It is in Great Britain that India and Ceylon are making such rapid progress, and it is there that Foochow teas are losing their position, as shown by the following export figures:

"There were exported to London in 1886 58,000,000 pounds; in 1887, 45,000,000 pounds; and in 1888, 32,000,000 pounds.

"The exports from India to Great Britain have largely increased during these years. In the Australian colonies the Foochow teas appear to be holding their own, as although Indian and Ceylon teas are increasing so likewise does the consumption of the Foochow article. Prophets, however, are not wanting who declare their belief that even in this market Foochow teas will in the near future decline in favor and be gradually displaced by Indian and Ceylon productions."

Tea exported during the year 1888.

Exported to—	Quantity.	Exported to—	Quantity.
	Piculs.		*Piculs.*
Great Britain	271,448.11	United States	28,186.78
Hong-Kong	19,646.88	Europe, except Russia	6,539.22
India	219.92	Russia	1,166.84
Singapore and Straits	412.90	Japan	46.58
Australia	162,400.41	Chinese ports	22,879.10
New Zealand	19,683.95		
South Africa and Mauritius	14,570.93	Total	553,385.73
British America	6,149.11		

There was also exported to Russia, Manchooria, and Chinese ports 76,572.20 piculs of what is known here as brick tea.

TEA RE-EXPORTED.

There was a small quantity of tea re-exported to Great Britain, United States of America, and the Australian colonies, the quantity thereof being 2,128.72 piculs.

Exports of native produce.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
	Taels.		*Taels.*
Bamboo splits	6,808	Plums, dried and salted	14,198
Bamboo shoots	140,403	Potash	12,840
Bamboo ware	15,592	Preserves	9,836
Canes	3,042	Rice, red	9,040
Fish maws	2,206	Seed, flower	8,394
Fish skins	1,164	Seed, lily flower or lotos nuts	5,227
Flour yam	1,129	Shoes and boots, silk and cotton	1,715
Flower plants	2,544	Silk refuse	1,500
Flowers, dried	1,495	Snuff	8,969
Hams	6,210	Tea, black	2,230,170
Hemp	2,553	Tea:	
Hemp sacking	9,559	Green	4,604
Lamp-black	4,377	Dust	460
Lichees, dried	1,384	Leaf	23,291
Lungngans, dried	12,610	Brick	446,752
Medicines	11,388	Timber, planks:	
Oil tea	1,339	Soft wood	36,550
Olives	17,387	Hard wood	24
Oranges:		Tobacco:	
Fresh	45,422	Leaf	496
Dried	1,657	Prepared	3,235
Paper:		Wood:	
First quality	45,062	Planks, bucket staves	1,411
Second quality	38,555	Poles	194,350
Cuttings	1,285	Coffin	2,917
Joss	146,907	Sundries, unenumerated	25,752
Peel, orange	13,130		
Peel, pumelo, first and second quality	2,650	Total	10,577,209

Exports by countries

Exports to—	Value.	Exports to—	Value.
	Haikwan taels.		*Haikwan taels.*
Great Britain	4,253,194	Russia	112,915
India	12,873	Japan	1,150
Singapore and Straits	27,455	Hong Kong for foreign countries	357,574
Australia	2,791,204		
South Africa	269,221	Total	8,841,818
British America	109,519	To Chinese ports	1,735,391
United States	435,310		
Europe except Russia	132,618	Total exports	10,577,209

TRANSIT TRADE.

Goods conveyed to the interior of China under transit passes during 1888.

	Haikwan taels.
Cotton goods	90, 432
Woolen goods	11, 017
Metals, etc	116, 066
Sundries	145, 712
Total	303, 227

Duties paid, 1888.

	Haikwan taels.
Great Britain	1, 923, 868
United States	138
Germany	45, 454
Danish	4, 065
Sweden and Norway	3, 574
Japan	110
China	95, 315
On opium	184, 964
Total duties 1888	2, 262, 498
Total duties 1887	2, 250, 673
Excess for 1888	11, 825

Treasure in Haikwan taels.

Treasure imported	3, 142, 385
Treasure exported	2, 914, 298
Gain	228, 087

SHIPPING.

The total tonnage of sailing vessels and steamers, aggregating 596,778 tons inwards and outwards, has fallen below that of 1887, as a probable consequence of the diminished demand for freight brought about by the curtailed shipments of tea.

Number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared during 1888.

Flag.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Steam:				
British	216	239, 654	431	479, 231
German	4	2, 232	13	9, 629
Japanese	3	1, 398	6	2, 796
Chinese	76	33, 268	152	66, 536
Total	299	276, 552	602	558, 183
Sail:				
British	32	13, 488	65	27, 495
German	8	2, 895	16	5, 790
Danish	2	513	4	1, 026
Swedish and Norwegian	1	236	2	472
Chinese	8	1, 906	16	3, 812
Total	51	19, 038	103	38, 595

JOHN T. CAMPBELL,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Foo-Chow, June 15, 1889.

Imports at Foo-Chow for the year ending December 31, 1888.

Description.		Quantity.	Value.
CHIEFLY FROM HONG-KONG.			
Opium:			
Malwa	piculs	3,160.99	$1,898,216.44
Patna	do	2,218.80	761,414.72
Benares	do	446.40	154,840 28
Persian	do	325.44	118,550.84
Turkey	do	14.44	5,317.44
Cotton goods:			
Shirtings, gray, plain	pieces	70,752	102,125.08
White	do	21,022	79,252.36
Dyed	do	1,806	9,532.88
Dyed, figured, brocaded, and spotted	do	2,657	7,011.04
T-cloths	do	264,332	539,057.80
Drills—			
English	pieces	1,551	3,742.16
American	do	5,647	17,782.80
Jeans, English	do	431	1,009.20
Sheetings, English	do	4	8.12
Chintzes and furniture	do	7,920	11,058.28
Cotton prints, plain	do	815	1,141.44
Turkey-red cottons	do	12,988	19,585.44
Cotton lastings, plain and figured	do	2,270	9,483.00
Cotton damasks	do	117	528.96
Velvets	do	1,620	11,604.64
Velveteens	do	55	330.60
Jaconets, cambrics, lawns, muslins, and dimities	do	14,224	13,167.16
Handkerchiefs	dozen	14,970	6,921.72
Towels	do	3,855	1,581.08
Japanese cotton cloth	pieces	6,113	2,016.08
Cotton goods unclassed	do	1,234	4,265.32
Cotton yarn	piculs	164.81	4,970.60
Cotton thread	do	62.27	3,022.96
Woolen goods:			
Camlets—			
English	pieces	7,489	81,870.48
Dutch	do	43	843.32
Lastings	do	3,658	33,511.24
Long ells	do	1,491	8,432.04
Spanish stripes	do	3,594	50,132.88
Cloth, broad, medium habit, and Russian	do	881	33,229.36
Lusters and Orleans plain	do	217	1,180.88
Blankets	pairs	3,320	11,263.60
Union or poncho cloth	pieces	343	6,863.72
Italian cloth, plain and figured	do	1,737	8,400.72
Woolen goods, unclassed	do	501	4,902.16
Miscellaneous piece goods:			
Canvas	bolts	533	4,985.68
Woolen and cotton mixtures	pieces	1,745	7,956.44
Miscellaneous piece goods unclassed	do	31	291.16
Iron:			
Nail rod	piculs	5,995.77	16,028.88
Bar	do	1,145.31	3,019.48
Hoop	do	39.26	114.84
Sheets and plates	do	176.92	678.60
Wire	do	197.32	1,472.04
Pig and kentledge	do	500	566.08
Old	do	11,819.88	29,827.08
Anchors and chains	do	586.26	2,499.80
Iron ware, unclassed	do	45.75	450.08
Tin in slabs	do	6,109.19	197,030.04
Tin plates	do	1,311.30	1,376.44
Tin plates, old	do	266.58	1,006.88
Lead:			
In pigs	do	48,840.83	249,890.68
In sheets and tea lead	do	3.11	16.24
Copper:			
Sheets and plates	do	19.55	460.52
Old	do	143.08	2,273.60
Wire	do	40.86	986.00
Slabs	do	45.84	836.36
Yellow metal, bar, rod, sheets, and nails	do	219.41	4,858.44
Brasswire	do	5.71	129.92
Steel	do	348.20	1,648.36
Quicksilver	do	69.59	5,177.08
White metal	do	8.11	489.52
Zinc	do	404.23	2,059.00
Sundries—			
Anise seed star:			
Whole	pieces	198.25	4,185.28
Broken	do	5.55	22.04
Baskets, tea, fancy	do	13,095	571.88

Imports at Foo-Chow for the year ending December 31, 1888—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
CHIEFLY FROM HONG-KONG—continued.		
Bed covers, cotton ..... pieces..	4, 628	$2, 344. 36
Betelnuts ..... piculs..	455. 29	1, 867. 69
Beche de Mer:		
Black ..... do....	202. 65	4, 768. 76
White ..... do....	3, 363. 45	87, 942. 44
Birdsnests:		
First quality ..... do....	. 04	83. 52
Second quality ..... do....	8. 47	10, 217. 28
Third quality ..... do....	5. 43	2, 455. 72
Braid ..... boxes..	53, 976	24, 957. 49
Buttons, brass ..... gross..	12, 277	6, 478. 60
Candles ..... boxes..	2, 856	4, 767. 60
Cardamon:		
Superior ..... piculs..	30. 94	3, 528. 72
Inferior ..... do....	126. 58	3, 637. 76
China ware:		
Fine ..... do	128. 17	2, 186. 69
Coarse ..... do....	242. 09	1, 277. 16
Cinnamon ..... do....	50. 02	4, 638. 84
Clams, dried ..... do....	2, 557. 96	28, 262. 24
Clocks ..... pieces..	1, 840	6, 232. 68
Cloves ..... piculs..	91. 38	1, 929. 08
Coal ..... tons..	3, 708	18, 183. 00
Cockles ..... piculs..	2. 322. 92	13, 715. 84
Cuttle-fish ..... do....	866. 60	12, 880. 64
Dies, aniline ..... value..	.....	23, 699. 16
Fans, paper ..... pieces..	115, 522	9, 651. 20
Feathers, kingfishers' ..... do....	28, 278	3, 410. 40
Fish:		
Dried ..... piculs..	43. 96	898. 56
Salt ..... do....	19, 127. 02	40, 452. 68
Skin ..... do....	2, 285. 30	11, 812. 28
Flint stones ..... do....	1, 706. 36	1, 543 96
Flour ..... do....	3, 338. 23	13, 068. 28
Ginseng:		
Corean ..... do....	3. 61	7, 636. 28
Japanese ..... do....	60. 59	22, 523. 72
American clarified ..... do....	14. 49	4, 926. 53
American crude ..... do....	49. 73	25, 583. 64
Roots and beards ..... do....	36. 11	2, 165. 72
Unclassed ..... do....	22. 86	3, 267. 72
Glass, window ..... boxes..	4, 177	15, 024. 32
Horns:		
Cow ..... piculs..	665. 82	4, 721. 20
Deer, young ..... pairs..	13. 00	387. 44
Old ..... piculs..	80. 13	9, 666. 28
Rhinoceros ..... do....	5. 27	10, 042. 12
Isinglass ..... do....	888. 48	17, 734. 08
Lacquer-ware ..... do....	87. 53	5, 938. 04
Lamps and burners ..... pieces..	8, 605	5, 179. 40
Looking-glass and mirrors ..... do....	2, 186	1, 305. 00
Machinery ..... value..	.....	10, 198. 72
Matches ..... gross..	70, 041	24, 985. 24
Medicines ..... value	.....	2, 190. 08
Milk, condensed, in tins ..... dozen..	1, 369. 00	2, 668. 00
Mussels, dried ..... piculs..	2, 482. 38	18, 629. 60
Needles ..... mille..	25, 653	6, 707. 12
Oil, kerosene ..... gallons..	172, 660	37. 102. 60
Opium, husk ..... piculs..	63. 94	8, 954. 04
Paper, first quality ..... do....	128. 91	1, 851. 36
Pepper:		
Black ..... do....	1, 125. 72	19, 909. 08
White ..... do....	23. 07	625. 24
Perfumery ..... value..	.....	1, 686. 64
Prawns and shrimps, dried ..... piculs..	1, 674. 63	34, 015. 84
Putchuck ..... do....	119. 48	1, 441 88
Raisins ..... do....	446. 10	3, 612. 24
Rattans, whole ..... do....	3, 588. 55	19, 481. 04
Split ..... do....	1, 893. 50	13, 134. 68
Rugs and druggets ..... pieces..	1, 832	3, 481. 16
Sandalwood ..... piculs..	3, 111. 46	20, 717. 60
Sapanwood ..... do....	3, 292. 50	8, 818. 32
Seaweed and Agar Agar ..... do....	14, 785. 15	33, 475. 28
Shark's fins:		
Black ..... do....	65. 67	1, 624. 00
White ..... do....	77. 27	2, 992. 80
Prepared ..... do....	1. 38	119 48
Shell-fish ..... do....	2, 216. 61	56, 764. 60
Soap ..... value..	.....	10, 938. 99

Imports at Foo-Chow for the year ending December 31, 1888—Continued.

Description.		Quantity.	Value.
CHIEFLY FROM HONG-KONG—continued.			
Sugar:			
White	piculs	216.86	$1,634.44
Candy	do	60.00	430.36
Umbrellas	pieces	14,942	6,142.20
Watches	do	364	1,111.28
Wood:			
Garoo	piculs	10.16	2,098.44
Scent and fragrant	do	282.04	15,881.56
Sundries unenumerated	value		52,057.32
Total			5,003,266.76
CHIEFLY FROM COAST PORTS.			
Almonds	piculs	126.26	2,468.48
Arsenic	do	787.11	7,074.84
Bambooware	do	42.57	1,299.16
Bean cake	do	7,401.60	10,045.60
Beans:			
Green	do	20,531.09	36,500.56
White and yellow	do	23,043.02	34,714.16
Miscellaneous	do	6,646.93	10,022.40
Bones, cow	do	1,284.00	1,936.04
Books, printed	do	442.18	7,352.08
Brassfoil	do	52.75	2,543.88
Brassware	do	236.18	13,440.92
Buttons:			
Brass	do	219.23	11,789.08
Horsehair	pieces	249,370.00	4,918.40
Caps:			
Felt	do	19,090.00	1,150.72
Silk	do	1,296.00	424.56
Horsehair	do	100.00	22.04
Carpets	do	3,512.00	5,295.40
Chinaroot	piculs	916.58	16,715.60
Cinnabar	do	19.37	1,045.16
Clams, dried	do	242.33	1,828.16
Cloth, native and nankeens	do	2,287.34	90,844.24
Cockles, fresh	do	7,674.72	11,323.92
Copperware	do	26.91	1,700.56
Cotton:			
Raw	do	593.24	8,092.16
Ribbons	do	124.75	11,677.72
Rags	do	645.89	1,218.00
Cuttlefish	do	205.13	2,543.88
Dates:			
Black	do	1,236.13	8,806.72
Red	do	1,966.34	7,413.56
White	do	188.31	2,782.84
Dyestuff	do	219.68	4,033.32
Eggs, preserved	pieces	124,181.00	1,124.04
Fans:			
Fancy	do	183,210.00	5,630.36
Feather	do	490.00	110.20
Gauze and silk	do	14,643.00	2,155.28
Palm-leaf:			
Trimmed	do	69,600.00	734.28
Untrimmed	do	271,300.00	1,635.60
Paper	do	200,680.00	3,390.68
Felt	do	8,790.00	1,597.32
Fire-crackers and fire-works	piculs	376.82	4,147.00
Fish, dried and salt	do	3,635.96	16,064.84
Flour, potato	do	5,532.18	12,326.16
Fungus	do	1,313.37	35,649.12
Ginseng:			
Native	do	7.93	1,487.12
Beard and refuse	do	11.19	711.08
Corean, first and second quality	do	2.67	5,636.44
Glass or vitrified ware	do	300.59	7,751.12
Grass cloth, fine	do	170.22	27,141.68
Gypsum	do	3,587.25	3,244.52
Hair, goat	do	30.93	1,585.72
Hams	do	219.16	5,222.32
Hemp	do	3,215.74	29,093.96
Hemp skin	do	1,004.57	2,512.56
Hides, cow and buffalo	do	473.23	4,281.56
Horns:			
Chamois	do	2.57	745.88
Cow and buffalo	do	922.86	5,913.68
Indigo, liquid	do	6,380.99	35,643.32

Imports at Foo-Chow for the year ending December 31, 1888—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
CHIEFLY FROM COAST PORTS—continued.		
Lamp-black ..... piculs..	62.88	$1,916.32
Lamps ..... pieces..	17,511.00	2,989.52
Lead:		
Red ..... piculs..	46.53	454.72
White ..... do....	338.29	2,945.24
Leather strips ..... do....	30.25	7,664.12
Lily flowers, dried ..... do....	5,811.62	40,561.44
Mats:		
Bamboo and rattan ..... pieces..	3,892.00	3,412.88
Straw ..... do....	3,341.00	4,710.76
Tea and silk ..... do....	2,536,891.00	86,076.64
Medicines ..... value..	.....	107,441.52
Musk ..... catties..	.11	806.20
Oil:		
Bean ..... piculs..	476.20	2,743.24
Wood ..... do....	325.53	1,895.20
Peppermint ..... do....	2.19	1,082.28
Opium:		
Native, Yunan ..... do....	55	297.64
Husk ..... do....	3.43	1,005.72
Paper, first quality ..... do....	2,066.14	29,959.32
Pears and apples, fresh ..... do....	6,556.40	42,775.60
Pipes, brass ..... pieces..	4,999.00	10,274.12
Preserves ..... piculs..	137.07	1,519.60
Rhubarb ..... do....	144.66	1,786.24
Rice ..... do....	438,559.20	826,674.00
Safflower ..... do....	216.57	19,469.44
Samshu ..... do....	509.27	2,686.56
Seed:		
Melon ..... do....	2,386.96	12,925.88
Senna ..... do....	851.21	1,252.56
Sesamum ..... do....	141.49	402.52
Shoes and boots, silk and cotton ..... pairs..	4,118.00	4,180.64
Shoes, straw ..... do....	2,761.00	249.40
Silk:		
Raw and white ..... piculs..	.56	164.72
Raw and yellow ..... do....	118.04	30,259.76
Wadding ..... do....	4.59	834.04
Piece goods ..... do....	530.12	297,803.32
Cotton mixtures ..... do....	364.09	24,308.96
Ribbons ..... do....	58.57	39,083.88
Embroidered ..... do....	3.97	2,942.92
Sinews, deer, cow, and buffalo ..... do....	88.30	1,564.84
Skins of all kinds, skin clothing and rugs ..... value..	.....	12,807.88
Snuff ..... piculs..	212.37	4,481.08
Sugar:		
Brown ..... do....	303.75	801.56
White ..... do....	94.47	534.76
Candy ..... do....	272.00	1,989.40
Tallow:		
Animal ..... do....	62.88	561.44
Vegetable ..... do....	3,711.99	38,875.06
Tea:		
Black ..... do....	342.91	14,346.88
Green ..... do....	4.24	94.68
Dust ..... do....	37.21	230.84
Tobacco, prepared ..... do....	18,979.77	272,819.24
Tooth brushes ..... pieces..	73,836.00	1,347.00
Varnish ..... piculs..	966.12	40,058.28
Vermillion ..... do....	271.93	19,004.28
Wax, white ..... do....	767.09	43,411.84
Wheat ..... do....	33,969.20	45,151.84
Woolen and cotton mixtures ..... pieces..	5,150.00	5,590.04
Sundries, unenumerated ..... value..	.....	55,934.04
Total	.....	2,712,691.32

Exports from Foo-Chow for the year ending December 31, 1888.

Description.		Quantity.	Value.
Tea:	CHIEFLY TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.		
Black	piculs	555,211.02	$10,706,997.20
Green	do	258.93	5,340.64
Dust	do	111.80	533.60
Leaf and refired	do	1,474.09	27,017.56
Brick	do	76,577.85	518,232.32
Bamboo:	TO COST PORTS AND HONG-KONG.		
Split	piculs	9,635.40	7,317.28
Shoots	do	28,725.83	162,867.48
Bambooware	do	1,280.62	18,086.72
Canes	pieces	457,745.00	8,528.72
Fishmaws	piculs	99.86	2,558.96
Fis skins	do	144.23	1,466.24
Flour, yam	do	343.58	1,309.64
Flower plants	pieces	36,152.00	2,951.04
Flowers, dried	piculs	331.77	1,724.20
Hams	do	315.72	7,203.60
Hemp	do	32.72	2,961.48
Hemp packing	pieces	24,850.00	11,088.44
Lamp-black	piculs	3,195.46	5,077.32
Lichees, dried	do	115.95	1,605.44
Lungngans, dried	do	1,688.35	14,627.60
Medicines	value		13,210.08
Oil, tea	piculs	250.12	1,553.24
Olives	do	16,601.77	29,168.92
Oranges:			
Fresh	do	38,038.95	52,689.52
Dried	do	1,317.96	1,922.12
Paper:			
First quality	do	6,302.87	52,271.92
Second quality	do	16,948.06	44,723.80
Cuttings	do	749.22	1,890.60
Joss	do	11,403.63	170,412.12
Peel:			
Orange	piculs	1,777.79	15,230.80
Pumelo	do	413.87	3,074.00
Plums, dried and salted	do	3,551.41	16,469.68
Potash	do	2,963.62	14,917.60
Preserves	do	963.08	11,409.76
Rice, red	do	1,510.28	10,496.40
Seed:			
Flower	piculs	1,076.27	9,737.04
Lily flower or lotus nuts	do	506.15	6,063.32
Shoes and boots, silk and cotton	pairs	4,821.00	1,989.40
Silk refuse	piculs	38.46	1,740.00
Snuff	do	197.12	10,404.04
Timber, planks:			
Soft wood	value		42,398.00
Hard wood	pieces	23.00	27.84
Tobacco:			
Prepared	piculs	371.99	3,752.60
Leaf	do	127.31	575.36
Wood:			
Planks, bucket staves	pieces	139,430.00	1,636.76
Poles	do	249,168.00	225,446.00
Coffin	do	1,885.00	3,383.72
Sundries, unenumerated	value		29,872.32
Total			12,269,562.44

Navigation at the port of Foo-Chow for year ending December 31, 1888.

Flag.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
British	216	239,654	32	13,481	215	239,577	33	14,014
Chinese	76	33,268	8	1,906	76	33,268	8	1,906
German	6	4,368	8	2,895	7	5,252	8	2,895
Danish			2	513			2	513
Japanese	3	1,398			3	1,398		
Swedish			1	236			1	236
	301	278,688	51	19,031	301	279,495	52	19,564

Navigation at the port of Foo-Chow for the year ending December 31, 1888—Continued.

ENTERED.

Ports.	Steamers.	Sailing vessels.	Ports.	Steamers.	Sailing vessels.
Hong-Kong and coast ports	88	5	Swatoro	1	1
Shanghai	132	15	Antwerp	2	.....
Formosan ports	5	1	Japan	10	1
Amoy	3	24	London	2	.....
Canton	1	.....	Min passenger steamers	47	.....
New Chwang	.....	3	Re-entered	1	1
Wenchow	5	.....			
Amoy and Swatoro	4	.....	Total	301	51

CLEARED.

Hong-Kong and coast ports	72	.....	Australia	16	.....
Shanghai	74	11	New Zealand	2	.....
Formosan ports	3	2	South Africa	1	2
New Chwang	.....	1	New York	6	.....
Tientsin	9	31	Vancouver	3	.....
Amoy	2	.....	London	54	.....
Wenchow	5	.....	Min passenger steamers	47	.....
Chingkiang	.....	4	Put back	.....	1
Saigon	1	.....			
Japan	5	.....	Total	301	53
Nicolojefsk	1	.....			

Imports and exports between Foochow and the United States for the year 1888.

The customs returns show goods to the value of $636.84 imported from the United States. I, however, gather from the returns that of goods from the United States there were received here last year:

Articles.	Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.	
Tea	4,460,466	$747,877.14
Sundries	.....	885.44
Total	.....	748,762.58

5,647	pieces drills	$17,782.80
3,338.23	piculs flour	13,068.23
64.22	piculs ginseng	30,509.16
172,660	gallons kerosene	37,102.60
Total		98,482.84

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Foochow, March 30, 1889.

J. C. A. WINGATE,
Consul.

NEW CHWANG.

REPORT BY VICE-CONSUL BANDINEL.

IMPORTS.

There has been an increase in the following goods, viz: American drills, which are said to be of better quality than last year; white shirtings, which have taken the popular fancy; handkerchiefs and yarn, which are firmly established as articles of general consumption. In most other articles there is a decrease, owing to the floods. Metals show generally a decrease, owing to the same cause, and though there is an increase in old iron and tin-plate, importers have been unable to dispose of their stocks.

Sugar shows a decrease, partly due to large stocks remaining over from 1887, partly to higher prices in the South. In sundries there has generally been a decrease, owing to the disastrous inundations. It is satisfactory to note that there has been a great increase in kerosene oil, window-glass, and matches. Sea-weed, also, has been largely imported to take the place of the ruined crops of vegetables. In woolen goods there has been a great increase in Italian cloth, and but little alteration in other descriptions.

EXPORTS.

There has been a decrease in the following articles, viz: Fruit and pearl barley, the crops of which were deficient; prawns and fish, which were scarce and dear; silk, which was injured by drought and floods. There was, also, a decrease in the value of skins, though an actual increase in the quantity exported.

There has been an increase in the following articles, viz: Liquorice and tobacco-leaf, which are very cheap, owing to the good crops in 1887; cocoons, for which there was a great demand in France; beans and castor-oil, for which there was a great demand in South China.

NAVIGATION.

The ice broke up on the 22d of March, and the first steamer arrived on the 25th, but no sailing vessel before the 1st of April. The last steamer and the last sailing vessel left on the 24th November. Ice first appeared in quantity on the 23d November, and the river froze across on the 2d of January.

The figures given in the tables which follow, show, when compared with those of 1887, an increase in steamers of 19 vessels and 16,160 tons, and a decrease in sailing vessels of 14 vessels and 5,539 tons, being a total increase of 5 vessels and 11,621 tons.

Two charters were effected at this port, although at times there was an active inquiry for tonnage. It is worthy of note that an unusually large number of steamers (principally German) were under monthly charter to Chinese.

Business was very good in spring, quiet in summer, and dull in the fall.

The ill effects of the floods will probably be more apparent in the figures for 1889.

J. J. FREDERICK BANDINEL,
Vice-Consul.

VICE-CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
New Chwang, March 22, 1889.

Imports at Newchwang for the year ending December 31, 1888.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.
Cotton goods:		
Chintzes ..... pieces..	10,366	$15,000
Drills—		
American ..... do....	103,148	262,806
English ..... do....	34,780	84,078
Handkerchiefs ..... dozens..	58,236	21,925
Jeans—		
American ..... pieces..	560	1,017
English ..... do....	700	1,260
Lastings ..... do....	16,333	43,893
Mahomedans ..... do....	1,628	4,387
Mosquito netting ..... do....	2,551	2,895
Muslins ..... do....	4,236	2,193
Nankeens ..... pounds..	211,101	4,867
Sheetings—		
American ..... pieces..	191,100	508,111
English ..... do....	36,405	84,129
Shirtings—		
Dyed ..... do....	12,535	30,787
Gray ..... do....	83,921	116,400
White ..... do....	32,573	48,940
T-cloths ..... do....	54,839	60,596
Thread ..... pounds..	1,441	680
Turkey-red cloths ..... pieces..	7,794	12,776
Twills, dyed ..... do....	5,404	8,098
Velvets ..... do....	882	2,298
Velveteens ..... do....	2,740	14,936
Yarn ..... pounds..	6,436,667	826,171
Unclassed ..... pieces..	3,095	6,540
Metals:		
Copper:		
Chinese ..... pounds..	440	158
Japan ..... do....	10,204	1,133

Imports at Newchwang for the year ending December 31, 1888—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.
Metals—Continued.		
Manufactured ..... pounds..	941	$734
Sheathing ..... do....	41,720	73,788
Iron:		
Bar ..... do....	1,028,043	15,462
Hoop ..... do....	426,881	4,348
Nailrod ..... do....	1,984,229	36,910
Nails ..... do....	7,200	116
Old ..... do....	13,960,659	139,754
Plates and sheets ..... do....	160,657	3,120
Wire ..... do....	166,407	4,629
Lead ..... do....	35,057	1,209
Quicksilver ..... do....	7,651	3,856
Steel:		
Chinese ..... do....	79,800	4,974
Foreign ..... do....	231,915	6,164
Tin ..... do....	57,119	10,458
Tin plates ..... do....	241,883	12,511
Yellow metal ..... do....	89,184	4,084
White metal:		
Chinese ..... pounds..	6,172	4,713
Foreign ..... do....	27,700	9,310
Unclassed ..... do....	30,672	2,430
Opium:		
Benares ..... do....	2,400	7,488
Boiled ..... do....	24	216
Malwah ..... do....	11,090	45,034
Patna ..... do....	1,690	5,455
Sugar:		
Brown ..... do....	13,359,219	278,690
Candy ..... do....	745,184	37,136
White ..... do....	4,263,800	153,741
Sundries:		
Bags:		
Gunny ..... pieces..	2,750	847
Straw ..... do....	503,825	15,283
Beche de Mer ..... pounds..	9,096	1,890
Betel nuts ..... do....	232,199	8,126
Birds-nests ..... do....	216	1,527
Brass buttons:		
Chinese ..... do....	96,196	25,254
Foreign ..... gross..	37,000	16,993
Pipes ..... pieces..	5,810	2,712
Brass ware ..... pounds..	26,871	4,610
Camphor, Japan ..... do....	12,676	1,725
Cardamoms ..... do....	27,777	6,637
Chinaware, Japan ..... do....	113,568	5,456
Clocks ..... pieces..	4,082	8,274
Coal:		
Chinese ..... tons..	320	1,380
Japanese ..... do....	446	2,355
Cotton, raw ..... pounds..	3,660,281	287,641
Dyes ..... value..	.....	61,869
Fruit, fresh ..... pounds..	153,444	1,776
Isinglass ..... do....	31,175	4,040
Lead:		
Red ..... value..	.....	1,890
White ..... do....	.....	13,773
Yellow ..... do....	.....	4,801
Matches ..... gross..	109,945	89,290
Needles ..... mille..	135,700	17,216
Oil, kerosene ..... gallons..	89,018	12,074
Oil, wood ..... do....	44,575	17,602
Opium lamps ..... pieces..	12,956	2,470
Paints:		
Chinese ..... pounds...	157,492	1,568
Foreign ..... do....	44,645	4,359
Paper:		
First quality ..... pounds..	821,009	63,816
Second quality ..... do....	475,200	15,638
Joss ..... do....	350,825	41,329
Pepper, black ..... do....	224,336	27,604
Putchuk ..... do....	19,101	1,998
Raisins ..... do....	533,916	30,039
Rice ..... do....	2,014,128	28,032
Rice, red ..... do	92,579	5,004
Sapanwood ..... do	352,664	5,368
Sea-weed:		
First quality ..... do....	581,961	8,463
Second quality ..... do....	9,192,633	85,801
Silk caps ..... pieces..	15,812	8,485

Imports at Newchwang for the year ending December 31, 1888—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.
Sundries—Continued.		
Silk and cotton mixtures ..... pounds..	6,332	$8,610
Silk piece goods ..... do....	144,137	387,294
Silk ribbons ..... do....	1,247	2,470
Silk thread ..... do....	2,696	5,580
Skins:		
Chinese ..... pieces..	17,403	4,111
Foreign ..... do....	85,704	31,506
Tea:		
Chinese ..... pounds..	64,348	7,258
Japanese ..... do....	112,013	3,664
Tin foil ..... do....	13,550	3,448
Tobacco, prepared ..... pounds..	765,860	37,179
Turmeric ..... do....	582,980	13,468
Umbrellas:		
Chinese ..... pieces..	56,050	5,382
Foreign ..... do....	17,266	5,804
Vermillion ..... pounds..	27,208	13,252
Watches ..... pieces..	604	3,985
Window glass ..... boxes..	6,656	20,038
Worm tablets ..... dozens..	2,282	2,464
Woolen goods:		
Blankets ..... pairs..	112	266
Camlets:		
Dutch ..... pieces..	110	1,830
English ..... do....	2,220	18,226
Cloth:		
Broad ..... do....	2	9
Italian ..... do....	3,710	18,013
Russian ..... do....	1,364	18,261
Flannels ..... do....	38	504
Lastings ..... do....	14,178	102,952
Long ells ..... do....	3,840	18,321
Lusters and Orleans, plain ..... do....	1,607	7,010
Spanish stripes ..... do....	1,026	7,600
Woolen and cotton mixtures ..... do.	1,032	8,760
Mexican dollars	.....	8,676
Silver bullion	.....	804,168
Total	.....	5,513,217

Exports from Newchwang for the year ending December 31, 1888.

Almonds ..... pounds..	72,065	$1,892
Barley, pearl ..... do....	164,075	6,747
Bean cakes ..... do....	248,684,500	1,794,016
Beans ..... do....	353,475,720	2,387,038
Bones, cow ..... do....	826,667	3,497
Bristles, pig's ..... do....	25,651	7,064
Dates, red ..... do....	132,051	1,807
Deer horns:		
Old ..... do....	4,987	913
Young ..... pair..	1,597	65,484
Fish bones ..... pounds..	2,912	2,226
Fish, salt ..... do....	102,119	1,030
Fruit, fresh ..... do....	667,900	6,226
Fungus ..... do....	51,856	4,969
Ginseng:		
Corean ..... do....	33,832	2,440,608
Native ..... do....	174,780	1,237,404
Wild ..... do....	275	15,903
Gold bars	.....	138,581
Hides ..... pounds..	17,739	792
Liquorice ..... do....	270,732	5,588
Medicine ..... do....	1,919,900	63,976
Melon seeds ..... do....	2,386,020	60,504
Mushrooms ..... do....	15,391	4,855
Musk ..... do....	293	9,146
Nuts ..... do....	223,207	5,570
Oil:		
Bean ..... gallons..	184,494	48,496
Castor ..... do....	4,647	1,532
Refuse ..... do....	8,197	283
Prawns and shrimps, dried ..... pounds..	1,046,372	18,110
Samshu ..... gallons..	185,766	50,481
Sesamum seed ..... pounds..	50,400	957
Silk, wild:		
Cocoons ..... do....	386,824	63,979

Exports from Newchwang for the year ending December 31, 1888—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.
Silk, wild—Continued.		
Raw ..... pounds..	749, 767	$540, 271
Refuse ..... do....	388, 689	34, 529
Silver bullion	.....	857, 271
Sinews, deer and cow ..... pounds..	107, 870	10, 183
Skins	.....	174, 922
Stone (inferior jade) ..... pounds..	342, 544	3, 734
Tobacco leaf ..... do....	653, 181	29, 047
Vermicelli ..... do....	94, 172	3, 008
Wax, yellow ..... do....	21, 401	4, 425
Wool, sheep ..... do....	17, 133	697
Total	.....	16, 607, 752

Navigation at the port of New Chwang, China, for the year ending December 31, 1888.

Flag.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
British	119	104, 601	46	18, 161	119	104, 601	46	18, 161
Chinese	38	30, 487	.....	.....	38	30, 487	.....	.....
German	68	42, 570	32	12, 585	68	42, 570	32	12, 585
Swedish and Norwegian	2	830	2	1, 291	2	830	2	1, 291
Total	227	178, 488	80	32, 037	227	178, 488	80	32, 037

TAMSUI AND KEELUNG.

Imports at Tamsui and Keelung for the year ending December 31, 1888.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Opium:				
Benares ..... pounds..	60, 200	$177, 880	$167. 84	India.
Persian ..... do...	2, 666	8, 875	646. 80	Persia.
Turkey ..... do...	191, 066	669, 057	46, 343. 22	Turkey.
Cotton goods:				
Gray shirtings	.....	82, 632	3, 461. 46	England.
White shirtings	.....	153, 207	209. 84	Do.
T-cloths	.....	6, 008	1, 956. 00	Do.
Sheetings:				
English	.....	129	54. 00	Do.
American	.....	1, 426	57. 00	American.
American drills	.....	157	16. 00	Do.
Turkey reds	.....	2, 708	541. 60	England.
Bombay yarn	.....	8, 376	27. 37	Do.
Woolen goods:				
Camlets	.....	31, 980	155. 00	Do.
Lastings	.....	13, 250	19. 30	Do.
Long ells	.....	11, 877	82. 16	Do.
Spanish stripes	.....	5, 508	60. 96	Do.
Metals:				
Iron bars	.....	10, 096	354. 60	Do.
Tin in slabs	.....	5, 628	16. 68	Do.
Pig-iron	.....	8, 542	433. 57	Do.
Lead in pigs	.....	66, 295	2, 332. 20	Do.
Yellow metal	.....	9, 948	33. 48	Do.
Cement	.....	45, 961	8, 196. 20	Do.
Clocks	.....	1, 340	268. 00	America.
Flour	.....	21, 150	4, 230. 00	China.
Ginseng, Amr. clarified	.....	1, 869	376. 00	America.
Machinery	.....	30, 284	6, 058. 40	England.
Munitions of war	.....	412, 780	82, 556. 00	Do.
Kerosene oil	.....	76, 223	15, 224. 60	America.
Railway material	.....	188, 410	37, 842. 00	England.

Exports from Tamsui and Keelung for the year ending December 31, 1888.

Description.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Duties.	Countries whither exported.
Camphor.....pounds..	383,066	$23,156	$2,154.00	Hong-Kong.
Coal		89,234	106,556.00	China ports.
Hemp		1,098	469.00	Do.
Horns		179	378.00	Do.
Leather		2,451	279.00	Do.
Paper		7,539	938.00	Do.
Rattans		6,909	440.50	Do.
Rice		1,158	6.60	Do.
Sugar:				
Brown		4,018	1,597.20	Do.
White		921	366.00	Do.
Sulphur		13,110	.....	Government.
Tea		3,410,540	339,360.00	U. S., via Amoy.
Timber:				
Plank, hard-wood		1,935	824.00	China ports.
Camphor-wood		5,790	.....	Do.

Navigation at the port of Tamsui and Keelung for the year ending December 31, 1888.

Flag.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
British	70	46,801	12	7,877	70	44,594	11	7,013
German	21	9,089	10	3,869	23	9,905	10	3,816
Chinese	13	7,597	.....	.....	13	7,597	.....	.....
American	.....	.....	1	1,027	.....	.....	1	1,027
Dutch	.....	.....	1	289	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	104	61,487	24	12,562	106	62,096	22	11,856

T. G. GOWLAND,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Tamsui and Keelung, 1889.

JAPAN.

THE JAPANESE BUDGET.

TRANSMITTED BY MINISTER HUBBARD.

[Translation.]

We hereby give our sanction to the Budget of revenue and expenditure for the twenty-second fiscal year of Meiji and order it to be promulgated.

(His Imperial Majesty's Sign-Manual.)
(Privy Seal.)

Dated the 5th day of the third month of the twenty-second year of Meiji.
Countersigned by

Count KURODA KIYOTAKA,
Minister President of State.
Count MATSUGATA MASAYOSHI,
Minister of State for Finance.

IMPERIAL ORDINANCE NO. 23.

ART. 1. The total amount of the revenue for the twenty-second fiscal year of Meiji is hereby fixed at 76,600,185.234 yen, and that of the expenditure at 76,596,312.759 yen; and the receipts and expenditures under the various headings of the Budget are fixed as follows:

ART. 2. The maximum amount of treasury bills to be issued in the twenty-second fiscal year of Meiji shall be 13,000,000 yen.

The estimates of revenue and expenditure for the twenty-second fiscal year of Meiji (1889–'90).

REVENUE.

ORDINARY REVENUE.

ART. 1.—Taxes:	Yen.
1. Land tax	42,248,981.249
2. Income tax	1,053,490.936
3. Tax on *Saké* brewing	14,497,438.160
4. Tax on yeast	26,110.000
5. Tax on tobacco	1,492,805.536
6. Stamp duties	613,062.896
7. Tax on *Shōyu*	1,215,253.609
8. Tax on confectionery	583,911.053
9. Tax on exportation of spirits from Okiniwa prefecture	39,975.000
10. Tax on rice exchanges	69,761.643
11. Tax on stock exchanges	90,615.000
12. Tax on national banks	221,850.000
13. Tax on patent medicines	422,577.275
14. Tax on boats or ships	257,356.406
15. Tax on vehicles	560,008.484
16. Tax on weights and measures	2,290.071
17. Rents of mines	30,403.247
18. Tax on the marine products of Hokkaido	216,618.557
19. Shooting licenses	56,643.250
20. Horse and cattle dealers' licenses	69,011.199
21. Customs duties	4,105,542.194
Total	67,870,755.816

ART. 2.—Licenses and fees:	
1. Licenses	13,645.000
2. Fees	1,399,748.329
Total	1,413,393.323

ORDINARY REVENUE—continued.

ART. 3.—Receipts from Government industries and properties:	Yen.
1. Sale of the Official Gazette	208,309.000
2. Sundry receipts of custom-houses	87,975.255
3. Receipts from industries	4,088.200
4. Revenue from forests	684,496.092
5. Postal and telegraphic receipts	3,456,556.085
6. Receipts from convict labor	213,276.273
7. Profits from mines	1,467.387
8. Profits from ship-building	44,208.000
9. Profits from Karatau coal mine	6,397.957
10. Profits from railways	1,022,591.000
11. Rents and sales of Government property	259,989.930
Total	5,989,355.199

ART. 4.—Miscellaneous receipts:	
1. Fines and forfeitures	416,413.410
2. Indemnities	12,516.770
3. Sundry receipts	11,696.931
Total	440,627.111
Total of ordinary revenue	75,714,131.455

EXTRAORDINARY REVENUE.

ART. 1.—Repayment of Government advances:	
1. Repayment of Government advances	797,307.765

Estimates of revenue and expenditure for the twenty-second fiscal year, etc.—Continued.

REVENUE—Continued.

EXTRAORDINARY REVENUE—continued.

	Yen.
ART. 2.—Donations:	
1. Donations for the coast-defense fund	235, 066. 014
2. Donations for postal and telegraphic fund	15, 282. 000
Total	250, 448. 014
ART. 3.—Sales of Government properties:	
1. Installment of sale of Ani Mine	18, 800. 000
2. Installment of sale of Innai Mine	5, 897. 000

EXTRAORDINARY REVENUE—continued.

	Yen.
ART. 3—Sales of Government properties—Continued.	
3. Installment of sale of Miike Mine	253, 928. 000
Total	278, 625. 000
ART. 4.—Amount transferred from last fiscal year:	
1. Donations for the coast-defense fund	59, 773. 000
Total of ex raordinary revenue	886, 053. 779
Grand total of revenue	76, 600, 185. 234

EXPENDITURE.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

PART I.

ART. 1.—Expenses of imperial household	3, 000, 000. 000
ART. 2.—Expenditure for shrines	252, 220. 000
ART. 3.—National debt:	
1. Redemption of the national debt	4, 999, 569. 513
2. Interest on national debt	14, 910, 385. 515
3. Fee on national debt	90, 044. 972
Total	20, 000, 000. 000
ART. 4.—Annuities, pensions, and allowances:	
1. Annuities for meritorious service	140, 117. 000
2. Pensions to civil officers	105, 638. 618
3. Pensions to military officers	200, 714. 033
4. Pensions to naval officers	26, 315. 515
5. Allowances granted in the Okinawa prefecture	154, 849. 543
Total	627, 634. 709
ART. 5.—Salaries of officers not in actual service.	
1. Salaries of officers not in actual service prior to the twenty-first fiscal year	203, 778. 000
ART. 6.—Fund for the relief of agricultural distress.	1, 200, 000. 000
Total of Part I	25, 283, 632. 709

PART II.

Expenditure in the cabinet.

ART. 1.—The cabinet:	
1. Salaries and allowances	245, 901. 000
2. Office expenses	55, 058. 000
3. Traveling expenses	15, 650. 000
4. Repairs and constructions.	9, 125. 000
5. Expenses of Official Gazette	110, 226. 000
6. Rewards	18, 266. 000
7. Confidential service expenses	74, 450. 000
Total	528, 676. 000

Expenditures in privy council.

ART. 1.—The privy council:	
1. Salaries and allowances	93, 635. 000
2. Office expenses	12, 046. 000
3. Traveling expenses	3, 000. 000
4. Repairs and constructions.	3, 000. 000
Total	111, 681. 000

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

Expenditures in the Department of Foreign Affairs.

ART. 1.—The department proper:	
1. Salaries and allowances	120, 847. 000
2. Office expenses	28, 321. 000
3. Traveling expenses	7, 897. 000
4. Repairs and constructions.	5, 000. 000
5. Expenses for entertainments	3, 000. 000
Total	171, 065. 000
ART. 2.—Legations and consulates:	
1. Salaries and allowances	441, 339. 000
2. Office expenses	110. 082. 000
3. Traveling expenses	31, 429. 000
4. Repairs and constructions.	5, 989. 119
5. Confidential service expenses	41, 000. 000
6. Expenses for entertainments	10, 000. 000
7. Expenses for trials and prisoners	1, 688. 000
8. Expenses for police in the Japanese settlement of Korea	19, 274. 000
9. Expenses for students abroad	13, 878. 000
10. Aid to the hospitals for the Japanese settlement in Korea	2, 060. 000
11. Fund for the relief of distressed subjects abroad	1, 000. 000
12. Expense of transmission of telegrams	7, 000. 000
13. Expenses of burial places abroad	250. 000
Total	684, 989. 119
Total of the department for foreign affairs	856, 054. 119

Expenditures of the Department of Home Affairs.

ART. 1.—The department proper:	
1. Salaries and allowances	264, 126. 158
2. Office expenses	53, 027. 501
3. Traveling expenses.	28, 164. 000
4. Repairs and constructions.	9, 063. 000
5. Confidential service expenses	150, 000. 000
6. Expenses for the sanitary laboratory	22, 584, 808
7. Expenses for central sanitary meeting	3, 571. 200
8. Expenses for the preservation of old temples and shrines	10, 000. 000
Total	550, 536. 667

Estimates of revenue and expenditure for the twenty-second fiscal year, etc.—Continued.

EXPENDITURE—Continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

PART II—Continued.

Expenditures of the Department of Home Affairs—Continued.

	Yen.
ART. 2.—Expenditure for the stations of overseeing public works:	
1. Salaries and allowances ...	106, 838. 072
2. Office expenses	11, 617. 087
3. Traveling expenses	22, 860. 840
4. Repairs and constructions.	1, 244. 000
5. Expenses for surveying...	2, 500. 000
Total	155, 000, 000
ART. 3.—Expenses for penitentiary:	
1. Salaries and allowances...	121, 834. 266
2. Office expenses.....	37, 478. 512
3. Traveling expenses	11, 780. 905
4. Repairs and constructions.	19, 372. 410
5. Convicts' expenses	231, 021. 735
6. Convicts' expenses in cities and préfectures	47, 882. 000
Total	469, 282. 828
ART. 4.—Expenditures in the metropolitan police office:	
1. Salaries and allowances ...	296, 978. 000
2. Office expenses.....	31, 930. 000
3. Traveling expenses	3, 706. 000
4. Repairs and constructions.	5, 779. 000
5. Rewards.....	200. 000
6. Expenses for inspecting the foreign settlement in Tokio.....	3, 991. 000
7. Police expenses for the seven islands of Idzu	1, 580. 000
8. Expenses for special guards	37, 888. 000
Total	382, 554. 000
ART. 5.—Expenses of Fu & Ken:	
1. Salaries and allowances....	2, 609, 150. 000
2. Office expenses.....	315, 685. 000
3. Traveling expenses.....	463, 826. 000
4. Expenses for enlistment...	188, 039. 000
5. Rewards and reliefs.....	101, 730. 000
6. Expenses for shipwrecks..	962. 000
7. Expenses for mariners	846. 000
8. Expenses for inspecting the foreign settlements.....	81, 769. 000
9. Expenses for the keeping of the place to prevent and destroy pestilence, and of the Lazar house	2, 472. 000
10. Expense for repair and construction of public works.	86, 546. 000
11. Local expenses of Ogasawara islands	3, 313. 000
12. Local expenses of the Okinawa Ken (préfecture)...	178, 131. 000
13. Local police expenses of Tsushima islands	8, 149. 000
14. Local police expenses of Oshima	8, 238. 000
15. Expenses to aid the industries for the Okinawa shizoku	328. 000
16. Partial expenses for police of Fu and Ken	901, 556. 914
Total	4, 045, 741. 414
Total of the department of home affairs.	6, 603, 094. 909

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

PART II—Continued.

Expenditure of the Department of Finance

	Yen.
ART. 1.—The department proper:	
1. Salaries and allowances...	417, 488. 000
2. Office expenses.....	96, 733. 000
3. Traveling expenses	54, 837. 000
4. Repairs and constructions.	12, 500. 000
5. Expenses in connection with the coins of the realm	516, 676. 000
6. Expenses for printing stamps, etc., and receiving the same, etc.....	86, 985. 000
Total	1, 184, 31. 9000
ART. 2.—Custom-house:	
1. Salaries and allowances...	148, 664. 000
2. Office expenses.....	31, 206. 000
3. Traveling expenses	4, 051. 000
4. Repairs and constructions.	10, 137. 000
5. Amount for articles of an ad valorem duty, taken over.....	720. 000
Total	194, 179. 000
ART. 3.—Expenses for collecting home taxes:	
1. Salaries and allowances ...	962, 007. 000
2. Office expenses.....	172, 013. 000
3. Traveling expenses	568, 850. 000
Total	1, 743, 870. 000
ART. 4.—Appropriation to fund for forests:	
1. Appropriation for fund for forests	581, 789. 000
ART. 5.—Funds for repayments and losses:	
1. For refunding.....	145, 640. 000
2. For filling up losses.....	21, 075. 000
Total	166, 715. 000
Total of the department of finance	3, 870, 872. 000

Expenditures in the war department.

ART. 1.—The department proper:	
1. Salaries and allowances....	174, 443. 386
2. Office expenses.....	38, 722. 000
3. Traveling expenses.....	28, 926. 266
4. Repairs and constructions.	1, 883. 261
5. Expenses for clothing.....	2, 906. 945
6. Expenses for horses.....	340. 000
Total.....	246, 321. 800
ART. 2.—Military expenses:	
1. Salaries and allowances...	4, 286, 256. 735
2. Office expenses.....	681, 882. 219
3. Traveling expenses.....	332, 632. 060
4. Repairs and constructions.	552, 208. 342
5. Confidential service expenses	4, 579. 520
6. Expenses for arms and ammunitions.....	1, 139, 966. 228
7. Expenses for provisions...	1, 545, 742. 483
8. Expenses for clothing.....	1, 745, 543. 804
9. Expenses for horses.....	541, 320. 996
10. Expenses for medicaments	39, 217. 168
11. Expenses for surveying....	155, 207. 334
12. Expenses for maneuvers and drills.....	378, 995. 760

Estimates of revenue and expenditure for the twenty-second fiscal year, etc.—Continued.

EXPENDITURE—Continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

PART II—Continued.

Expenditures in the war department—continued.

ART. 2.—Military expenses—Continued.	Yen.
13. Expenses of guards during the emperor's progress	1,215.000
14. Grant for these soldiers' returning from service	70.000
15. Expenses for prisoners	27,373.000
Total	11,582,703.638

ART. 3.—Expenses for gendarmes:	
1. Salaries and allowances	238,908.635
2. Office expenses	38,056.408
3. Traveling expenses	2,719.500
4. Repairs and constructions	7,086.400
5. Confidential service expenses	7,200.000
6. Expenses for clothing	18,133.021
7. Expenses for horses	5,251.036
8. Expenses for prisoners	797.000
Total	318,152.000
Total expenditures in the war department	12,097,177.438

Expenditures in the navy department.

ART. 1.—The department proper:	
1. Salaries and allowances	223,994.250
2. Office expenses	39,796.000
3. Traveling expenses	12,605.000
4. Repairs and constructions	5,902.000
Total	282,357.250

ART. 2.—Navy expenses:	
1. Salaries and allowances	1,973,488.720
2. Expenses for food	584,691.030
3. Expenses for clothing	317,402.000
4. Office expenses	269,011.000
5. Expenses for ships' and naval ports' necessaries	376,634.000
6. Traveling expenses	161,233.000
7. Expenses for maneuvers and drills	10,000.000
8. Expenses for arms, ammunitions, and torpedoes	765,398.000
9. Expenses for building and repairing men-of-war	500,000.000
10. Expenses for cadets	66,187.000
11. Expenses for medicaments	42,508.000
12. Expenses for prisoners	8,420.000
13. Confidential service expenses	12,200.000
14. Repairs and constructions	107,553.000
15. Expenses for relief	188,917.000
Total	5,313,642.750
Total expenditures in the navy department	5,596,000.000

Expenditures in the department of justice.

ART. 1.—The department proper:	
1. Salaries and allowances	167,270.000
2. Office expenses	58,074.000
3. Traveling expenses	5,930.000
4. Repairs and constructions	3,120.000
5. Expenses for students	19,400.000
Total	253,794.000

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

PART II—Continued.

Expenditures in the department of justice—Cont'd.

ART. 2.—Expenses for courts of justice:	Yen.
1. Salaries and allowances	2,299,522.000
2. Office expenses	474,786.000
3. Traveling expenses	138,534.000
4. Repairs and constructions	98,301.000
5. Expenses for confidential service	1,520.000
6. Medical expenses	1,009.000
7. Expenses for registry offices in Gunyakusho or Kochoyakuba	3,883.000
Total	3,017,446.000
Total expenditures in the department of justice	3,271,240.000

Expenditures in the department of education.

ART. 1.—The department proper:	
1. Salaries and allowances	138,647.000
2. Office expenses	35,904.000
3. Traveling expenses	12,005.000
4. Repairs and constructions	13,200.000
5. Expenses for students	25,570.000
6. Expenses in connection with the International Land Survey Society	600.000
Total	220,926.000

ART. 2—Institutions:	
1. Expenses for Imperial University	335,006.000
2. Expenses for higher normal school	57,000.000
3. Expenses for academies	291,648.000
4. Expenses for higher commercial school	24,626.000
5. Expenses for Tokio school of arts	32,082.000
6. Expenses for higher female school	9,722.000
7. Expenses for Tokio school of fine arts	17,500.000
8. Expenses for Tokio medical school	9,723.000
Total	786,706.000
Total expenditures in the department of education	1,007,632.000

Expenditures in the agricultural and commercial department.

ART. 1.—The department proper:	
1. Salaries and allowances	258,199.025
2. Office expenses	73,063.685
3. Traveling expenses	37,563.870
4. Repairs and constructions	6,620.000
5. Expenses for experiments	28,765.420
6. Expenses for the college of agriculture and dendrology	71,998.000
Total	476,202.000

Expenditures in the department of communication.

ART. 1—The department proper:	
1. Salaries and allowances	296,144.000
2. Office expenses	62,653.000
3. Traveling expenses	15,097.000

Estimates of revenue and expenditure for the twenty-second fiscal year, etc.—Continued.

EXPENDITURE—Continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

PART II—Continued.

Expenditures in the department of communication—Continued.

	Yen.
ART. 1.—The department proper—Continued.	
4. Repairs and constructions.	16, 796. 000
5. Expenses for establishing light-houses, light-ships, etc	47, 922. 000
6. Expenses for nautical schools	29, 192. 000
Total	469, 214. 000
ART. 2.—Expenses for communications.	
1. Salaries and allowances	780, 380. 000
2. Office expenses	205, 221. 000
3. Traveling expenses	68, 963. 000
4. Repairs and constructions.	99, 851. 009
5. Expenses for conducting communications	2, 100, 688. 000
6. Expenses for Tokio telegraph school	24, 500. 000
Total	3, 270, 623. 000
Total expenditures in the department of communications	3, 748, 837. 000

Expenditures in the senate.

ART. 1.—The Senate:	
1. Salaries and allowances	300, 491. 000
2. Office expenses	7, 011. 000
3. Traveling expenses	100. 000
4. Repairs and constructions.	379 000
Total	307, 981. 000

Expenditures in the board of audit.

ART. 1.—The board of audit:	
1. Salaries and allowances	80, 234. 790
2. Office expenses	8, 006. 210
3. Traveling expenses	3. 400
4. Repairs and constructions.	800. 000
Total	92, 441. 000

Expenditures in railway office.

ART. 1.—The railway office:	
1. Salaries and allowances	15, 492. 550
2. Office expenses	1, 267. 450
3. Traveling expenses	1, 500. 000
4. Repairs and constructions.	250. 000
5. Expenses for students	258. 000
Total	18, 768. 000

Expenditures in Hokkaido Cho.

ART. 1.—The Hokkaido Cho:	
1. Salaries and allowances	171, 360. 512
2. Office expenses	34, 845. 282
3. Traveling expenses	43, 553. 787
4. Repairs and constructions and engineering works	2, 730. 342
5. Rewards and relief	4, 667. 775
6. Expenses for wrecked ships and seamen	219. 000
7. Expenses for treatment of mariners	378. 000
8. Expenses for undertakings in Hokkaido	873, 500. 000

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

PART II—Continued.

Expenditures in Hokkaido Cho—Continued.

	Yen.
ART. 1.—The Hokkaido Cho—Continued.	
9. Expenses for purchase of land	1, 500. 000
10. Expenses for the Tondenhei proper	121, 478. 609
11. Expenses for prisoners	323, 383. 828
12. Expenses for agricultural college	29, 956. 000
13. Expenses for disinfecting stations and epidemic hospitals at Hakodate	600. 000
14. Subsidies for the expenses of water-works at Hokodate	25, 000. 000
15. Aids to the expenses of navigation in Hokkaido	1, 560. 000
16. Aids to local expenses	445, 928. 130
17. Funds placed in reserve	30, 000. 000
Total	2, 120, 601. 271
Total of Part II	40, 707, 257. 737
Total of ordinary expenditures	65, 890, 890. 446

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

Expenditures in the department of home affairs.

ART. 1.—Expenses for the embankment of rivers:	
1. Expenses for the embankment of Tonegawa	85, 000. 000
2. Expenses for the embankment of Fujikawa	59, 425. 000
3. Expenses for the embankment of Tenriugawa	42, 500. 000
4. Expenses for the embankment of Oigawa	500. 000
5. Expenses for the embankment of Kitakamigawa	42, 350. 000
6. Expenses for the embankment of Mogamigawa	59, 500. 000
7. Expenses for the embankment of Okumagawa	500. 000
8. Expenses for the embankment of Shinanogawa	127, 323. 300
9. Expenses for the embankment of Aganogawa	500. 000
10. Expenses for the embankment of Shogawa	500. 000
11. Expenses for repairs and sand protection of Yodogawa	31, 250. 000
12. Expenses for the embankment of Kisogawa	140, 745. 886
13. Expenses for the embankment of Yoshinogawa	124, 230. 914
14. Expenses for the embankment of Chikugagawa	80, 674. 900
Total	795, 060. 000
ART. 2.—Subsidies to the expenses of engineering works:	
1. Aids to the expenses for ports and water-works	124, 427. 144
2. Aids to the expenses for repairing roads	318, 925. 725
Total	443, 352. 869
ART. 3.—Supplementary expenditures:	
1. Aids to the expenses for building the Tokio City government office	56, 532. 435
2. Aids to the expenses for navigation to Okinawa Ken	5, 700. 000

Estimates of revenue and expenditure for the twenty-second fiscal year, etc.—Continued.

EXPENDITURE—Continued.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

PART II—Continued.

Expenditures in the department of home affairs—Continued.

	Yen.
ART. 3.—Supplementary expenditures—Continued.	
3. Aids to the expenses for reconstructing the penitentiary in Hiogo Ken	20,000.000
Total	82,232.435
ART. 4.—Expenses of Fu and Ken:	
1. Expenses for dredging the port of Nagasaki	13,518.394
2. Expenses for reconstruction of Yokohama waterworks	62,500.000
3. Expenses for opening road to Idsugahara in Tsushima	31,647.131
4. Special police expense in Kochi Ken	3,600.000
Total	111,265.525
ART. 5.—Expenses for traveling, especially to foreign countries	37,998.040
ART. 6.—Expenses for office building Jingu Shrine:	
1. Expenses for periodical construction of Jingu Shrine	89,088.000
ART. 7.—Temporary building bureau:	
Building expenses of all departments and Imperial Diet	500,000.000
ART. 8.—Repairs and constructions:	
1. Expenses for the repairs of rooms of Tokio penitentiary	25,000.000
Total expenses in the department of home affairs	2,083,936.869

Expenditures in the department of finance.

ART. 1.—Fund for encouragement of industries	350,000.000
ART. 2.—Appropriations to the fund for the redemption of the paper currency	2,253,928.000
ART. 3.—Subsidies:	
1. Subsidy to the profits of Japan Railway Co	518,675.000
2. Subsidy to Kyushu Railway Co	50,000.000
Total	568,675.000
Total expenses in the department of finance	3,172,603.000

Expenditures in the war department.

ART. 1.—Expenses for temporary fort building bureau:	
1. Salaries and allowances	29,449.332
2. Office expenses	6,755.792
3. Traveling expenses	2,677.126
4. Repairs and constructions	1,060.000
5. Expenses for clothing	319.122
6. Expenses for establishing fort in Tokio Bay	176,300.000
7. Expenses for establishing fort at Shimonoseki	130,000.000
8. Expenses for establishing fort at Kitan Strait	80,000.000
Total	426,561.372

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

PART II—Continued.

Expenditures in the war department—Continued.

	Yen.
ART. 2.—Expenses for manufacturing cannons	294,839.014
ART. 3.—Expenses for arms, ammunition, and military affairs:	
1. Salaries and allowances	14,073.461
2. Office expenses	63,080.000
3. Traveling expenses	6,011.523
4. Expenses for clothing	120.000
5. Expenses for horses	200.000
6. Expenses for arms and ammunition	272,163.558
Total	355,648.547
ART. 4.—Expenses connected with special missions to foreign countries	15,710.296
ART. 5.—Repairs for constructions:	
1. Expenses for constructing the cavalry barracks at Osaka garrison	47,170.685
2. Expenses for constructing the cavalry barracks at Kumamoto garrison	48,633.500
3. Expenses for constructing the artillery barracks at the principal fort in Tokio Bay	50,000.000
4. Expenses for constructing the barracks of Kohei Tsushima	16,773.435
5. Expenses for reconstructing the headquarters of the First Regiment of Infantry	18,000.000
Total	186,577.620
Total expenses in the war department	1,273,336.849

Expenditures in the navy department.

ART. 1.—Expenses for constructing men-of-war	703,000.000
ART. 2.—Expenses for arms and torpedoes	142,000.000
ART. 3.—Expenses for engineering work:	
1. Expenses for establishing the Yokohama naval station	22,000.000
2. Expenses for establishing the Kure naval station	422,000.000
3. Expenses for establishing the Sasebo naval station	15,000.000
4. Expenses for establishing the naval arsenals	70,000.000
5. Expenses for working the coal mines of Chikuzen	80,000.000
Total	559,000.000
ART. 4.—Expenses for industry:	
1. Expenses for dock-yard	150,000.000
ART. 5.—Funds for business	208.000
Total expenditures in the navy department	1,554,208.000

Expenditures in the department of justice.

ART. 1.—Expenses for law investigation service	24,568.000
ART. 2.—Subsidies:	
1. Aids to the expenses of law schools	30,000.000

Estimates of revenue and expenditure for the twenty-second fiscal year, etc.—Continued.

EXPENDITURE—Continued.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

PART II—Continued.

Expenditures in the department of justice—Continued.

ART. 3.—Repairs and constructions:	
1. Expenses for constructing the court of cassation of Osaka	Yen. 38,000.000
2. Expenses for constructing the court of Hiromayo	28,156.000
3. Expenses for constructing the court in Otsu	19,950.000
4. Expenses for constructing the court in Matsuye	16,748.000
5. Expenses for constructing the court in Yokohama	18,542.000
Total	116,396.000
Total expenditures in the department of justice	180,964.000

Expenditures in the department of education.

ART. 1.—Subsidies:	
1. Subsidy to the Tokio school for the deaf and blind	3,000.000
2. Subsidy to German society school	7,000.000
Total	10,000.000
ART. 2.—Repairs and constructions.	
1. Expenses for constructing the Imperial University library and the rooms for teaching natural philosophy	30,000.000
Total expenditures in the department of education.	40,000.000

Expenditures in the agricultural and commercial department.

ART. 1.—Expenses for the international exhibition in Paris	51,818.875
ART. 2.—Subsidies:	
1. Advance to Kagoshima Ken for improvement of sugar manufacture	10,000.000
Total expenditures in the agricultural and commercial department	61,818.875

Expenditures in the department of communications.

ART. 1.—Subsidies:	
1. Subsidy for Nippon Yusen Kwaisha	880,000.000
2. Subsidy for Osaka Shosen Kaisha	50,000.000

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

PART II—Continued.

Expenditures in the department of communications—Continued.

ART. 1.—Subsidies—Continued.	
3. Subsidy for Osaka nautical school	Yen. 2,000.000
4. Subsidy for navigation between Kobe and Nawa	13,000.000
5. Subsidy for navigation between Nagasaki, Ninsen, Chefoo, and Tientsin	15,000.000
Total	980,000.000
ART. 2.—Extraordinary expenses for travel to foreign countries:	
1. Expenses for attending International Marine Conference	4,521.000
ART. 3.—Repairs and constructions:	
1. Expenses for additional building of postal and telegraphic bureau in Tokio	25,800.000
2. Expenses for constructing postal and telegraphic office in Osaka	10,000.000
3. Expense for constructing postal and telegraphic office in Sendai	10,000.000
Total	45,800.000
Total expenditures in the department of communications	1,010,321.000

Expenditures for the office of the third international industrial exhibition.

ART. 1.—Expenses for the office of the third domestic industrial exhibition:	
1. Salaries and allowances	19,946.750
2. Office expenses	101,065.385
3. Traveling expenses	431.500
4. Repairs and construction	108,790.085
Total	228,233.720
Contingent funds of the treasury not included in the above articles:	
1st contingent fund	500.000
2d contingent fund	500.000
Total	1,000,000.000
Total sum of the extraordinary expenditures	10,605,422.313
Grand total of the expenditures	76,596,312.759

STATEMENT OF DETAILS RELATING TO THE BUDGET OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE TWENTY-SECOND FISCAL YEAR OF MEIJI (1889-'90).

The amount of the ordinary revenue estimated in the budget of revenue and expenditure for the twenty-second fiscal year of Meiji (1889-'90) is 75,714,131,455 yen, and that of the extraordinary revenue 886,053,779 yen, making the total 76,600,185,234 yen in the revenue. On the other side, the amount of the ordinary expenditure is 65,990,890,446 yen, and that of the extraordinary expenditure 10,605,422,313 yen (of this 1,000,000 yen is the reserve fund, which is not included in the articles of extra-

ordinary expenditure), making the total amount 76,596,312,759 yen in the expenditure. Thus the revenue exceeds the expenditure by 3,872,475 yen.

Comparing the total amount of the revenue (76,600,185,234 yen) with that of the revenue for the preceding fiscal year (75,398,012,363 yen, the navy loan, amounting to 5,357,910,639 yen, being deducted for purposes of comparison), the increase is 1,202,172,871 yen. And, comparing the total amount of the expenditure (76,596,312,759 yen) with that of the expenditure for the preceding fiscal year (75,389,942.93 yen, the sum of 5,334,516,839 yen, special expenditure of the navy department, as well as 23,394 yen, the expense connected with the issue of the navy loan bonds, which is now placed in the expenditure of the financial department, being deducted), the increase is 1,206,369,829 yen.

Important points relating to the annual estimates are as follows:

(1) Until the last (twenty-first) fiscal year revenue was divided into three parts, first, second, and third; and expenditure into four parts, first, second, third, and fourth. Also each part of the revenue was classified into kwan (article), ko (section), and moku (item); and each part of the expenditure into kwan, ko, moku, and setsu (subitem). But in practice this classification was not found convenient. The system is therefore altered in the current fiscal year, and the revenue, as well as the expenditure, are divided into ordinary and extraordinary. The revenue, ordinary or extraordinary, is not divided into parts, but the ordinary expenditure is divided into two parts, first and second. The reserve fund in the national treasury is not included in the articles (kwan) of the extraordinary expenditure. Again, though there is no change with regard to the order of the kwan, ko, moku, and setsu, yet certain changes in the manner of addition or re-arrangement are made for the sake of greater convenience and perspicacity.

(2) The maximum amount of treasury bills to be issued in the current fiscal year is now fixed by imperial ordinance. According to rough estimates made at present, this maximum will be reached in November only, of the twenty-second year of Meiji (1889). Therefore, the average estimate of amounts issued in each month of the fiscal year should not be more than 7,070,000 yen, a sum less than the tenth part of the total revenue or expenditure.

(3) As the time of the payment of the sixth installment of the land-tax is from the 1st to the 20th of April, its receipt is subsequent to the expiration of the fiscal year. Accordingly, in the first half of every fiscal year, the amount of the revenue is always less than that of the expenditure, and it becomes indispensable to issue a greater amount of treasury bills during that period. In the twenty-first fiscal year of Meiji, a method to remedy this inconvenience was devised and received the sanction of the cabinet. By this method 7,500,000 yen, corresponding to the estimated amount of the revenue to be derived from the land-tax in the sixth period, is defrayed out of the reserve fund, and included in the general account. Thus the amount of the revenue derived from the revenue of the land-tax in the sixth period is withdrawn from the twenty-fist fiscal year of Meiji, and added to the estimates of the current fiscal year. Hence, though in the last fiscal year, the amount of payments of interest on treasury bills and of fees of management was estimated as 667,000 yen (approximately), yet, in the current fiscal year 364,000 yen (approximately), suffices for the payment of interest on treasury bills and of fees. The decrease thus resulting (about 302,000 yen) is applied to the redemption of other national debts.

(4) The rates of taxes on the export of saké and the like from Okinawa prefecture are fixed according to imperial ordinance No. 12, promulgated in March of the twenty-first year of Meiji. The rate of the tax on tobacco is modified in accordance with imperial ordinance No. 20, promulgated in April of the same year. The rate of tax on shoyu is modified according to imperial ordinance No. 47, promulgated in June of the same year. The duty on the exportation of coal is abolished in accordance with imperial ordinance No. 56, promulgated in July of the same year. The rates of stamps for registration are determined according to imperial ordinance No. 66, promulgated in October of the same year. The rates of taxes on time bargains of rice exchanges is modified according to imperial ordinance No. 75, promulgated in November of the same year. Finally the duties on the exportation of medicines and drugs are abolished according to imperial ordinance No. 83, promulgated in December of the same year.

(5) By imperial ordinance No. 62, promulgated in August of the twenty-first year of Meiji, the revenue from river banks in ku (urban districts) of the city of Tokio is transferred to a fund for the improvement of the city of Tokio. Thus the revenue derived from rents of river banks in the city of Tokio is omitted from the estimates of the current fiscal year, though, hitherto, it was included in the receipts of the national treasury.

(6) On account of transferring the coal mine of Miike to private ownership, in January of the twenty-second year of Meiji, and in consequence of placing the two mines of Sado and Ikuno in the property of the imperial household from the twenty-second

fiscal year of Meiji, the profits to be derived from these three mines are not included in the receipts for the present fiscal year.

(7) Although the railway in Hokkaido was let to private capitalists in March of the twenty-first year of Meiji, yet the construction of the railways between Daifu and Hamamatsu, between Sekiyama and Karuizawa, and between Kodzu and Shizuoka, is completed. Thus, compared with the budget for the last fiscal year, it will be seen that there is a considerable increase in the amount of the profit derived from railways.

(8) The privy council was established according to imperial ordinance No. 22, promulgated in April of the twenty-first year of Meiji, and the Kagawa prefecture was erected according to imperial ordinance No. 79, promulgated in December of the same year. Their expenses are therefore added to the budget for the current fiscal year.

(9) On account of establishing four consulates at Bremen in Germany, Odessa in Russia, and Bombay and Vancouver in English territory, expenditures on these accounts are added to the budget for the current fiscal year.

(10) By imperial ordinance No. 72, promulgated in October of the twenty-first year of Meiji, the Temporary Historiographical Bureau in the Cabinet was abolished, and its affairs transferred to the Teikoku Daigaku (Imperial University). By imperial ordinance No. 81, promulgated in December of the twenty-first year of Meiji, the observatory hitherto placed under the three departments—the home, navy, and educational—and business relating to the making of almanacs hitherto transacted by the home department were transferred to the control of the educational department. Thus, in the estimates of the last fiscal year, the appropriation included in the expenditure of the cabinet for the compilation of history, and the appropriation included in the expenditure of the home department for astronomical observations, as well as for the compilation of almanacs, are excluded from the expenditures of those departments, and are added to the expenditure of the Teikoku Daigaku under the control of the educational department.

(11) By imperial ordinance No. 61, promulgated in August of the twenty-first year of Meiji, the proportional sum to be defrayed out of the national treasury for the expenses of local police was altered. There is a resulting decrease of 320,000 yen approximately on this account, as compared with the estimates of the last fiscal year. Further, the expenditure for the higher police in each locality, hitherto defrayed out of the fukin levied in Fu and Ken, is now added to the budget, the fukin having been placed under the control of local assemblies as part of the local taxes. On this account a sum of 150,000 yen is added to the estimates of the current fiscal year, as expense for special services of the regular police of the home department.

(12) The expenditure in connection with high schools, hitherto partly charged to the local taxes, is now defrayed out of the national treasury. Thus 150,000 yen is added to the appropriation on account of schools under the control of the educational department.

(13) In consequence of the decision of Government in June of the twenty-first of the year of Meiji, to grant a subsidy to the Kiushu Railway Company at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on paid-up capital until the month before the opening of business in each division of the railway, this subsidy is added to the estimates of the current fiscal year.

(14) The navy special expenditure of 17,000,000 yen; that is to say, the total amount of the navy loan raised under the authority of imperial ordinance No. 47, promulgated in June of the nineteenth year of Meiji, was all included in the budgets of the last three fiscal years. Thus, this item is not mentioned in the budget of the current fiscal year, but the expenditure of the navy deparment is increased to a total of 7,000,000 yen in consequence of contemplated additions to that arm of the service. The reason why the ordinary and extraordinary expenditures of the navy department amount in the present budget to 7,150,208 yen is that a sum of 150,000,000 yen is specially required to meet the cost of works at Yokosuka dockyard, and a sum of 208 yen to meet the cost of works at Onohama dockyard.

(15) A gradual extension of the functions of the department of justice, and the development of business in the department of communications, explain the fact that each of these departments requires an increase of appropriation. Thus it will be seen that there is a large addition to the estimated expenditures of both departments in the current fiscal year.

(16) Matters relating to the redemption of paper money having been gradually placed on a sound footing, there is no necessity to transfer any large amount of money to the fund for this purpose in the current fiscal year. Hence a certain diminution appears under this heading in the estimates of the current fiscal year.

(17) No appropriation for the construction of the imperial palace appears in the estimates of the current fiscal year, that work having been completed.

Detailed comparisons of increase or decrease under each article (Kwan) and section (Ko) of the revenue and expenditure for the twenty-first and twenty-second fiscal years of Meiji, are given in the detailed estimates of revenue and in the epitomized statement

of expenditures for each department. But owing to the modified method of classification now adopted—as explained above—the several items of the old and new budgets differ more or less from one another, and in some cases there is a radical alteration. In such cases, the amounts appearing under the articles and sections in the budget of the current fiscal year have been taken as a basis and compared with the appropriations of a similar nature and for similar purposes, in the budget of the preceding fiscal year. The resulting increases or decreases are then given. But with regard to items (moku) and sub-items (setsu), it is impossible to arrive at accurate conclusions by comparison. Therefore the comparison of the increases or decreases under the moku and setsu is omitted from the budget of the current fiscal year.

The calculation of the estimates for the current fiscal year has been accomplished as set forth in the above items. But with regard to the budget for the next, or twenty-third, fiscal year, it is to be earnestly hoped that in pursuance of the recently promulgated law (No. 4), where provision is made for accurate financial methods, still greater efforts will be made to exhibit precise details as to the origins and causes of expenditures; that care will be taken to adhere strictly to the system of fixed establishments, to adopt a system of accounts in respect of articles, to employ every possible means of avoiding needless outlay and confining expenditure to absolute necessities, to the end that a strong foundation may be laid for promoting the progress of the country and increasing the prosperity of the nation.

Comparative tables are herewith annexed, showing the increases or decreases of the actual amounts of the national debts, reserve fund, advances by Government, central fund for relief of agricultural distress, and the special fund (the calculations being made at the end of the first month of the twenty-second year of Meiji) as compared with the actual amounts shown in the appendix of the budgets for four years since the eighteenth year of Meiji.

Count MATSUGATA MASAYOSHI,
Minister of Finance.

To Count KURODA KIYOTAKA,
Minister President of State.

Dated the fourth day of the third month of the twenty-second year of Meiji (1889).

Comparative table of the national debt, the reserve fund etc., for the 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22nd fiscal years of Meiji.

Headings.	Twenty-second year.	Twenty-first year.	Twentieth year.	Nineteenth year.	Eighteenth year.
	Yen.	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*
National debt	348, 326, 669. 500	245, 921, 207. 000	241, 491, 249. 500	245, 427, 329. 000	239, 052, 926. 500
New debt	10, 561. 275. 000	10, 571, 275. 000	10, 591, 275. 000	10, 591, 275. 000	10, 652, 850. 000
Kinsatsu Exchange bonds	4, 024, 600. 000	4, 518, 450. 000	5, 766, 050. 000	5 766, 050. 000	5, 884, 950. 000
Unregistered Kinsatsu exchange bonds	7, 929, 900. 000	7, 929, 900. 000	7, 929, 900. 000	7, 929, 900. 000	1, 433, 000. 000
Hereditary pension bonds	160, 162, 020. 000	122, 215, 875. 000	154, 936, 685. 000	164, 862, 535. 000	168, 885, 385. 000
Loan for public works	10, 720, 200. 000	10, 730, 350. 000	10, 740, 350. 000	10, 760, 350. 000	10, 996, 250. 000
Nakasendo railway bonds	20, 000, 000. 000	20, 000, 000. 000	20, 000, 000. 000	20, 000, 000. 000	15, 000, 000. 000
Navy bonds	13, 000, 000. 000	11, 000, 000. 000	5, 000, 000. 000	.....	.....
Consolidated bonds	58, 256, 300. 000	34, 499, 400. 000	1, 325, 050. 000	.....	.....
Foreign debt	6, 430, 376. 000	6, 994, 504. 000	7, 522, 032. 000	7, 522, 032. 000	8, 015, 400. 000
Money borrowed for the suppression of the S. W. rebellion	10, 000, 000. 000	10, 000, 000. 000	10, 000, 000. 000	10, 000, 000. 000	10, 000, 000. 000
Old debt	7, 241, 998. 500	7, 461, 453. 000	7, 680, 907. 500	7, 900, 362. 000	8, 119, 816. 500
Ex-Shinto Priests' pension bonds	.....	.....	....	94, 825. 000	115, 275. 000
Paper money: One *yen* and upwards	38, 529, 609. 000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fifty *sen* and under	8, 036, 477. 400	55, 263, 064. 600	67, 263, 274. 600	76, 934, 727. 900	89, 909, 230. 000
Reserve fund	15, 158, 993. 479	24, 885, 309. 038	37. 043, 419. 174	43, 865, 408. 060	45, 971, 535. 837
Advances by Government	9, 638, 014. 663	10, 997, 149. 732	18, 242, 169. 653	18, 316, 823. 603	20, 085, 025. 344
Fund for Government industries	6, 583, 905. 274	6, 094, 713. 348	.....	.....	.....
Central fund for the relief of agricultural distress	3, 820, 517. 077	3, 453, 123. 835	3, 069, 701. 979	2, 710, 947. 752	2, 412, 754. 482
Special fund	1, 451, 495. 376	1, 367, 972. 876	1, 290, 656. 046	1, 216, 677. 546	1, 043, 113. 877

Comparative table of the national debt, etc.—Continued.

COMPARISONS.

Headings.	Twenty-first year.	Twentieth year.	Nineteenth year.	Eighteenth year.
	Yen	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
National debt	I. 2,405,462.500	I. 6,835,420.000	I. 2,899,240.500	I. 9,272,743.000
New debt	D. 10,000.000	D. 30,000.000	D. 30,000.000	D. 91,575.000
Kinsatsu Exchange bonds	D. 493,850.000	D. 1,741,450.000	D. 1,741,450.000	D. 1,859,350.000
Unregistered Kinsatsu Exchange bonds				I. 6,496,900.000
Hereditary pension bonds	D. 22,053,855.000	D. 54,773,685.000	D. 64,700,515.000	D. 66,673,365.000
Loan for public works	D. 10,150.000	D. 20,150.000	D. 40,150.000	D. 276,050.000
Nakasendo Railway bonds				I. 5,000,000.000
Navy bonds	I. 2,000,000.000	I. 8,000,000.000	I. 13,000,000.000	I. 13,000,000.000
Consolidated bonds	I. 23,756,900.000	I. 56,931,250.000	I. 58,256,300.000	I. 58,256,300.000
Foreign debt	D. 564,128.000	D. 1,091,656.000	D. 1,091,656.000	D. 1,585,024.000
Money borrowed for the suppression of the S. W. rebellion				
Old debt	D. 219,454.500	D. 438,909.000	D. 658,363.500	D. 877,818.000
Ex-Shinto priests' pension bonds			D. 94,626.000	D. 115,278.000
Paper money:				
One *yen* and upwards	D. 8,696,978.200	D. 20,697,188.200	D. 28,268,641.560	D. 43,343,143.000
Fifty *sen* and under	D. 9,726,815.559	D. 3,884,425.095	D. 23,706,414.561	D. 30,812,542.258
Reserved fund	D. 1,359,135.089	D. 8,604,154.390	D. 8,678,808.940	D. 10,447,010.681
Advances by Government				
Fund for Government industries	I. 489,191.926	I. 6,583,905.274	I. 6,583,905.274	I. 6,583,905.274
Central fund for the relief of agricultural distress	I. 367,393.243	I. 750,815.093	I. 1,109,569.225	I. 1,407,762.595
Special fund	I. 83,522.500	I. 160,839.330	I. 294,817.230	I. 408,381.499

I, increase; D, decrease.

The principal items of increase or decrease in this table as compared with the last fiscal year are as follows:—

(1) The increase in the amount of the national debts is due to the facts that although there is a decrease of 23,353,557.50 yen through the redemption of the different kinds of public loans, yet there is, on the other hand, an increase of 25,759,020 yen owing to the issue of navy loan bonds in this fiscal year to the amount of 2,000,000 yen in accordance with the navy loan act, imperial ordinance No. 47 promulgated in June of the nineteenth year of Meiji); to the issue of consolidated loan bonds, to the amount of 23,560,900 yen (in accordance with the consolidated public loan act, imperial ordinance No. 66, promulgated in October of the 19th year of Meiji); and to the supplemental issue of new bonds, to the amount of 2,120 yen, for the adjustment of loans. With reference to the increase of consolidated loan bonds as compared with the redeemed amount of the different kinds of loans, it is to be noted that a redemption of a portion of the latter liabilities has not yet been fully accomplished, though the consolidated bonds have been already issued.

(2) The decrease in the amount of the paper currency in circulation is owing to its replacement by silver coins to the extent of over 8,696,856 yen, and to the withdrawal of 121 yen, of defaced paper currency.

(3) The decrease in the reserve fund is due to the facts that, although there is an increase of 7,651,655.637 yen, on account of the transfer of 4,300,000 yen from general account to this item (being the sum appropriated for the redemption of paper currency), and on account of the receipt of 3,351,655.637 yen (being profit from differences of rate in specie exchange and interest on deposits); yet there is a decrease of 17,377,971.196 yen, owing to the exchange of 8,666,856.20 yen, of silver coins against paper currency; to the transfer of 7,500,000 yen to the general account, in anticipation of the revenue to be derived from the land tax for the sixth period in the twenty-first year (as explained in the Budget for the twenty-second fiscal year of Meiji); and to a reduction of 1,181,114.996 yen on account of loss on exchange, and of interests on annual installments paid in the aggregate.

(4) The decrease in advances by Government is due to the facts that, although there is an increase of 572,725.348 yen, on account of the fund for the encouragement of industries, and of new advances to shizoku emigrating to the Hokkaido; and of 60,024.127 yen on account of additions of interest to principal, making a total increase of 632,749.475 yen, yet there are decreases of, first, 394,482 yen owing to the fact that money received in annual installments for Government properties sold, which money

was formerly included under this heading, is now transferred to a special account according to arrangements made in the twenty-first fiscal year of Meiji; secondly, 552,756.541 yen on account of repayments made; and thirdly, 1,044,646.003 yen for loss and liquidation, making a total decrease of 1,991,884.544 yen.

(5) The increase of the fund for Government industries is due to the facts that, although there is a decrease of 106,328.029 yen in respect of funds received for industrial establishments transferred by the Government to the people, and in respect of payments on account of losses, yet, on the other hand there is an increase of 595,519.955 yen in consequence of the expenditure on account of the Yokohama Water Works and the Navy Dockyard in Onohama, etc., being entered under this heading.

(6) The increase of the central fund for relief of agricultural distress is due to the fact that, although there is a decrease of 49,316.606 yen on account of the relief of distress in Kagoshima Ken, yet there is an increase of 416,709.848 yen on account of entering in the accounts of the twenty-first fiscal year of Meiji the annual amount of appropriation according to the Law of Reserve for relief of Agricultural Distress, promulgated by Notification No. 31 of the old Daijokwan, in June of the 13th year of Meiji, and on account of interest on money deposited.

(7) The increase of the special fund is due to the fact that the interest on Government bonds previously purchased by the fund, is added.

NAGASAKI.

REPORT BY CONSUL BIRCH.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The import trade it will be observed for the past year shows an increase of $474,380, while the export trade shows a decrease of $712,725, a total decrease in the trade of the port of $238,345. The tables appended have as usual been compiled from the published statistics of the Japanese Government.

PETROLEUM.

Kerosene continues to be the principal article of import direct from the United States. Two direct cargoes arrived from Philadelphia, and some reshipped American kerosene reached here from both Shanghai and Yokohama. Deliveries for the year, however, show considerable falling off as compared with those of 1886. This does not mean decreased consumption, but is the result of many places in the surrounding country having drawn their supplies from Kobe, where, owing to competition, prices have ruled lower. Some 15,000 cases have been shipped to Vladiwostock, the neighboring military post in Siberia, during the year, and 10,000 cases to Hakodate. Samples of Russian oil from Batoum have reached this port. The cases and cans are very similar to the American. The oil is water white and called 130° test. It is not at present so well received as the American article, but its friends claim that it will eventually compete with it, if it can be laid down in Japan cheaper. The advanced cost of oil in the United States the latter part of the past year will, I fear, make a good opening for the Russian article in both China and Japan, and as in my estimation the introduction of Russian oil is a real danger to the import trade of Japan with the United States, I think it proper to quote the following newspaper article relative to the matter which has appeared in the Japan Mail, published at Yokohama.

"There recently arrived here the English steamer *Monarch*, which brought to this city from Batoum 536,000 gallons of oil in sixty-seven thousand cans. It is the first time that Russian oil has appeared in Japan. It was ordered by Jardine, Matheson & Co., one of the largest English firms doing business in East Asia, through the Commercial and Industrial Company of Baku. The *Monarch* was chartered specially for that purpose. At the very news of the arrival of the Russian oil at Japan, the price of American oil fell 5 cents per can. It is believed here that Russian oil will ultimately drive American oil out of Japan, owing to its superiority and to the great influence here of the firm which has undertaken the business. Both English and Japanese papers welcome Russian oil, that it may put an end to America's monopoly in this branch of trade in Japan. Jardine, Matheson & Co. are very confident of a very profitable sale of this oil, and, as it is reported, even before the *Monarch's* arrival here, they have sent to Batoum another order for still a larger amount of oil." This news, we are informed, has been received in Russia "with great joy." The oil men of Russia "hope to ultimately drive American oil from the Old World, leaving only America for the oil men of America."

COREAN TRADE.

A feature of the import trade at this port, which does not figure in the returns, is the trade in certain staples for Corea, such as shirtings, Victoria lawns, drills, etc. The large demand for shirtings in Corea is mostly supplied with Manchester goods, which are simply transhipped here to the steamers plying between this port and the Corean ports or stored in bond until sold. The demand is for 10 and 11 pound shirtings of full width, 38 and 40 inches. This trade with Corea is now almost entirely in the hands of Japanese merchants, who, however, get their supplies from foreign importers. Victoria lawns in considerable quantities also pass through this port in the same manner during the spring and summer. In my last year's report I called attention, at some length, to the fact that, with the exception of drills, the bulk of the import trade to Japan and Corea, in textile fabrics, was not with the United States.

The Corean and Japanese trade take our drills because they are of superior purity and more excellent quality than the drills of other nations trading in these markets, and these are the chief considerations with this class of goods, but they do not like our gray shirtings, lawns, or muslins, although acknowledging their excellent quality, durability, and purity, because they have not the weight, width, and finish the trade demands, and a demand which the American manufacturer must recognize if he wishes to compete successfully in the eastern markets with the manufacturers of Great Britain, Germany, and France. I am sure it would be worth the while of the home manufacturers to turn these requirements into account. The trade in sugar has considerably increased. The importers are principally Chinese.

The other articles of import from the United States, as in 1886, have consisted of California canned goods, American sewing-machines, clocks, patent medicines, light hardware, etc.

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS.

The staple articles of export aggregating the greatest value in 1886 have again this year consisted of tea, Corean hides, camphor, tobacco, rice, and coal. Although there has been during the past year a slight increase in quantity and value of the export of tea from Nagasaki due to a demand for it in North China where it is sent in original bales without any preparation, such as firing, etc., the trade with America and Europe has greatly fallen off. At the end of the year one of the direct exporters here closed his tea firing establishment, as the Nagasaki teas are but little wanted in the United States, and the demand from Canada has greatly decreased. This is partly due to over export of tea in 1886, which left a large surplus on hand, and partly to the tea-grower in this district being careless in picking and manipulating the leaf, thereby furnishing the trade with an article very much inferior to that of Northern Japan. The direct export of tea from this port is also less, owing to some demand for the inferior tea of this part of Japan in the Kobe and Yokohama markets for the purpose of mixing it with the better teas of those districts.

The export of Corean hides from this port to the United States, which two years ago promised well, shows during the past year a considerable decrease due to various causes, chief of which are the smaller number of hides shipped from Corea, low prices in the home markets, and the increasing demand in Japan for home consumption. Leather is becoming more in demand in Japan, and the Japanese are rapidly learning to prepare it. The city of Osaka has taken, it is said, about half the hides shipped from Corea during the past year, and if the demand continues, of which there is every reason to believe, the export trade in this article will cease. There was a slight increase in the export of camphor. Most of the supply was taken by one firm for shipment to the United States via Kobe. The rest was exported to Hong-Kong for transhipment to India and Europe.

It is feared that the surrounding country (notwithstanding the regulations of the Government to keep up the supply, viz, planting a tree for every one felled) is being denuded of camphor trees, and that there will be a scarcity of the drug in the market should there be an increased demand at home, as the newly planted tree is slow of growth. I may say that camphor wood as a timber, formerly so common here and an article of export, has almost disappeared from the market. Tobacco, which formerly was a leading article of export from Nagasaki, is not now in much demand, owing probably to the European markets being fully supplied with other cheap kinds. The shipments of rice and wheat from this port to foreign markets show a considerable falling off as compared with 1886. Sea-weed, cuttle-fish, medicines, pine planks, and timber have been exported to about the same extent as the previous year and almost entirely by the Chinese.

The past year has seen an increase in the export of coal, and, as in former years, it is the chief article of export. The output of the mines near here has amounted during 1887 to nearly 450,000 tons. Every step is being taken by the parties interested to foster the coal trade of this port, and the opening of the new mines, which I men-

tioned in last year's report, is still being carried on, and will, it is expected, be completed by the time the present working mines are exhausted. The export trade in coal from this port is the most promising for the future of Nagasaki.

DOCKS AND ENGINE WORKS.

The dock, patent slip, and engine works located here are still in successful operation. A cotton-yarn manufactory was established here in 1887, and is turning out about 800 catties of yarn daily.

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS.

The various works for the sanitary improvement of Nagasaki are still being carried on, and we were not visited by either cholera or small-pox as an epidemic in 1887.

RAILROADS.

The proposed Kinshin Railroad of which I have spoken in former reports, will certainly be commenced in the year 1888. According to the present arrangement, work will be done first on the following lines, beginning at Simonoseki Strait, Moji to Onaga, Onaga to Hakata, and Hakata to Kurume. The respective distances are 20, 27, and 22¼ miles, and the respective cost is estimated at $829,950, $1,105,940, and $924,954. The first section is to be completed in December, 1889, the second in November, 1890, and the third in June, 1891. According to the same arrangement Nagasaki will be connected by rail with the principal places in Kinshin in June, 1896.

POST-OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH.

The postal and telegraph returns of Nagasaki for 1887, were as follows:

Post-office.

Ordinary letters	968, 608
Registered letters	62, 544
Postal cards	459, 175
Newspapers	429, 509
Books, etc	25, 502
Free	93, 709
Money-orders drawn	yen.. 357, 795
Money-orders paid	do... 344; 224

Telegraph office.

Messages.	Sent.	Received.
Japanese	50, 707	44, 569
Local, foreign	2, 423	2, 361
International	3, 136	2, 829

Messages from other points, but passing through Nagasaki office:

Japanese	130, 711
Foreign to foreign countries	22, 123
Foreign from foreign countries	21, 490

POPULATION.

There are 816 foreign adults and 215 children resident in Negasaki, distributed as follows:

	Adults.	Children.		Adults.	Children.
American	56	12	Dutch	2	.....
Austro-Hungarian	18	13	French	31	5
Belgian	2	.....	German	7	6
British	64	29	Italian	4	.....
Chinese	607	134	Portuguese	8	4
Danish	12	8	Russian	10	4

PROSPERITY.

From a native stand-point the year 1887 was a prosperous year. The crops were good and the Japanese pushed trade. Every year the increase in the number of native banks, cotton and iron manufactories, breweries, ship-building yards, etc., tells the story of native energy, and that every year the Japanese are depending less upon the import of foreign manufactured articles, and that they are adopting foreign methods in manufacturing for themselves the goods formerly purchased from the foreign importer.

JOHN M. BIRCH,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Nagasaki, November 13, 1888.

Imports at Nagasaki, for the year ending December 31, 1887.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Description.	Quantity	Value entered.
Foreign produce and manufactures:			*Foreign produce and manufactures*—Continued.		
Arms, machinery, instruments, etc.	.....	$77,351	All other metals..cattles..	77,043	$7,794
Beverages and provisions, ... cattles..	870,549	59,199	Oil, castor, for lubricating ..... cattles..	39,803	3,064
Beans, peas, and pulse..do....	1,744,602	23,963	Kerosene.....gals..	1,172,545	114,924
All other cereals..do....	4,268	4,668	All other.....	.....	2,847
Books and stationery.....	.....	4,627	Raw cotton.....cattles..	1,024,017	151,573
Clothing and apparel.....	.....	4,336	Sugar and sugar candy..do....	9,590,778	436,118
Coals .....tons..	1,202	2,636	Shirtings, white.....yards..	91,113	5,857
Cotton and cotton mixtures .....yards..	216,053	13,813	Satins..... pieces..	834	15,777
Drugs, medicines, and chemicals	.....	33,388	All other silk manufactures.....	.....	12,585
Dyes and paints....cattles..	108,956	27,088	Tobacco and manufacture of .....cattles ..	5,772	9,217
Glass and glassware	.....	1,818	Wine and liquor.....	.....	46,195
Hides, buffalo and cow ..... cattles..	1,234,973	180,450	Woolen and woolen mix.- .....yards ..	33,400	20,262
All other skins, teeth, etc. ..... cattles..	34,960	10,407	Sundries	.....	79,841
Linen mixtures .... pieces..	24,322	6,318	Total.....	.....	1,447,014
All other textile fabrics..	.....	11,069			
Metals and manufactures of ..... cattles..	3,614,065	80,289			

Statement showing the exports from Nagasaki, Japan, for the year ending December 31, 1887.

Description.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Description.	Quantity.	Value including costs and charges.
Japanese produce and manufactures.			*Japanese produce and manufactures*—Continued.		
Camphor .....cattles..	1,506,021	$241,263	Shellfish:		
Coal .....ton..	132,642	463,707	Awabi.....cattles..	200,398	$39,418
Coal, ship's use.....ton..	453,925	1,356,167	Kainohasluin .....do....	303,574	28,601
Coke .....cattles..	494,029	1,287	Shrimps .....do....	29,768	29,575
Copper coin .....do....	.....	467,918	Silk piece goods.....pieces..	3,100	10,652
Cuttlefish .....do....	3,041,996	12,798	All other textile fabrics.	.....	13,229
Drugs, medicines, and paints..	.....	18,710	Skins, hair, shells, horns, etc.	.....	13,734
Ear shells.....piculs..	.....	12,729	Tea.....piculs..	5,248	55,311
Flour of all kinds....cattles..	568,187	14,166	Tea, inferior .....do....	10,230	36,472
Iriko or beche de mer ..do....	121,168	31,264	Tea dust.....do....	1,424	3,525
Metals .....do....	96,076	10,617	Tobacco and manufactures of .....cattles..	492,831	34,499
Mushrooms, all qualities .....cattles..	233,349	64,757	Timber, wood, and planks....	.....	167,693
Oil and wax.....do....	163,266	21,720	Wheat .....piculs...	5,406,599	83,030
Porcelain and lacquer.....	.....	8,856	Sundries	.....	172,389
Provisions.....	.....	93,690			
Rice.....piculs..	243,418	525,696	Total.....	.....	4,079,467
Shark fins .....cattles..	94,681	35,428			

Navigation at the port of Nagasaki, Japan, for the year ending December 31, 1887.

Flag.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Belgian	4	2,232	.....	.....	4	2,232	.....	.....
British	220	314,402	10	7,478	230	314,265	11	8,006
Corean	3	711	.....	.....	3	711	.....	.....
Danish	15	11,520	.....	.....	15	11,520	.....	.....
Dutch	1	87	.....	.....	1	87	.....	.....
French	6	15,973	.....	.....	6	15,973	.....	.....
German	223	168,167	6	2,645	220	164,736	6	2,645
Japanese	234	242,918	37	15,010	226	238,582	40	13,554
Norwegian	38	48,313	.....	.....	38	48,313	.....	.....
Russian	24	34,265	1	35	25	34,978	.....	.....
United States	1	71	3	4,697	.....	.....	3	4,697
Total	769	838,659	57	29,860	758	831,397	60	28,902

TRADE OF NAGASAKI WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Imports from the United States at Nagasaki during the year ending December 31, 1887.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Biscuits.....cattles..	622.75	$60.40
Butter.....do....	6,699.50	1,288.00
Books.....volumes..	762.00	181.04
Boots and shoes.....pairs..	18.00	52.40
Beans, peas, and pulse.....cattles..	2,251.00	68.95
Beer and ale.....bottles..	7,392.00	697.20
Billiard and fittings.....	.....	12.00
Brushes.....	.....	6.40
Champagne.....bottles..	120.00	72.60
Cheese.....cattles..	8,174.75	1,613.80
Coffee.....do....	1,069.00	271.40
Candy.....	.....	525.36
Condensed milk.....	.....	2,016.60
Clocks.....number..	828.00	1,358.60
Cutlery.....	.....	3.60
Cotton duck.....yards..	4,205.00	751.77
Carpets.....	.....	81.60
All other textile fabrics.....	.....	147.40
Cigars.....cattles..	2.44	9.80
Cigarettes.....	.....	792.60
All other prepared tobacco.....cattles..	957.25	841.97
Claret.....bottles..	12.00	3.00
Do.....gallons..	3,170.00	1,678.60
All other liquors.....bottles..	384.00	57.80
Drugs.....	.....	128.28
Flour and meal.....cattles..	815,006.25	10,551.19
Fruits, fresh.....	.....	417.18
Forks, spoons, and knives.....	.....	49.80
All other metals and manufactures of.....	.....	91.80
Fowling piece and fittings.....	.....	125.00
Furnitures.....	.....	704.16
Grates, stoves, and fittings.....	.....	356.20
All other ironware.....	.....	894.20
Ham and bacon.....cattles..	2,852.00	572.66
Iron wire-rope.....do....	16,768.75	3,139.46
India rubber in sheet.....do....	164.50	149.40
Kerosene oil.....gallons..	1,172,545.00	114,924.20
Looking-glass.....	.....	66.60
Lard and tallow.....gallons..	1,027.50	127.74
Lamps and parts of.....	.....	110.40
Musical instruments.....	.....	200.00
All other scientific instruments.....	.....	320.00
Mining machinery, and parts of.....	.....	624.40
Medicine and chemicals.....	.....	345.40
Molasses and sirup.....cattles..	350.00	12.62
Muskets.....number..	1.00	19.60
Oats.....cattles..	1,284.50	69.60
Olive oil.....bottles..	36.00	10.60
All other oils.....	.....	202.80
Oakum.....cattles..	3,750.00	245.00
Provisions.....	.....	3,529.76
Pencils.....gross..	2.00	12.80
Paper, unenumerated.....	.....	46.60
Printing machinery, and parts of.....	.....	24,394.06
Paint oil.....cattles..	18.50	6.40

Imports fom the United States at Nagasaki, etc.—Continued.

Description.		Quantity.	Value.
Perfumery	bottles	3,514.00	$859.60
Pictures			12.00
Refined sugar	catties	122.75	11.48
Salted fish	do	667.50	73.65
Salted meat in cask	do	6,800.00	394.00
Salted meat, other			42.80
Stationery			110.20
Scales			728.18
Sewing machinery, and parts of			21.60
All others			959.60
Slippers	pairs	1,392.00	513.60
Tools, carpenters' and smiths'			51.80
Turpentine oil	gallons	200.00	84.00
Tar and pitch		6,800.00	62.50
All others			21.36
Toilet soap			52.80
All others			310.42
Vegetables			82.26
Varnish			27.60
Waterproof-coats	number	113.00	261.25
Wearing-apparels			133.33
White sugar	catties	100.50	8.80
Whisky	bottles	84.00	67.00
Do	gallons	160.50	474.00
Washing soap	catties	172.50	14.80
Wine	bottles	3,170.00	1,678.60
All other liquors	do	384.00	57.80
Total			182,238.28

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Nagasaki, Japan, to the United States, during the four quarters of the year ended December 31, 1887.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Mar 31, 1887.	June 30, 1887.	Sept. 30, 1887.	Dec. 31, 1887.	
Curios				$379.44	$379.44
Hides	$33,239.21	$52,363.50	$7,798.35	1,318.80	94,719.86
Paper			97.16	455.78	572.94
Porcelain			35.09	100.95	136.04
Rice	406.99			24,882.53	25,289.52
Root (aconite)	136.50				136.50
Tea	4,888.15	31,973.02	4,161.36	11,710.99	52,733.52
Whalebone			388.00		338.00
Sundries	570.65			20.16	590.81
Total	39,241.50	84,336.52	12,479.96	38,888.65	174,946.63
Total for preceding year	140,426.99	74,799.56	58,930.63	79,403.21	353,560.39
Decrease					178,613.76

Total value of trade between Nagasaki and foreign countries for the year ending December 31, 1887.

IMPORTS.

	Hong-Kong.	Shanghai.	London.	United States.	Other ports.
Foreign produce and manufactures	$533,955	$425,000	$37,907	$182,238	$265,981
Japanese produce and manufactures	1,687	246			
Total	535,642	425,246	37,907	182,238	265,981

EXPORTS.

Japanese produce and manufactures	$1,097,291	$768,587	$326 700	$174,946.63	$1,487,747.87
Foreign produce and manufactures	39,185	185,010			
Total	1,136,476	953,597	326,700	174,946.63	1,487,747.87

D.

Treasure exported from Nagasaki during the year ended December 31, 1887.

Specie and bullion:	
Gold coin, English (£354)	$1,727.91
Silver coin:	
(Old yen) Japanese	26,700.00
(Old yen) Ichibu	657.67
I'shu	138.40
Mexican dollar	139,672.00
Silver bullion	1,796.56
Paper money, Japanese	35,100.00
	205,800.54

Treasure imported into Nagasaki during the year ended December 31, 1887.

Specie and bullion:	
Gold bullion	$310,337.47
Silver coin (old yen), Japanese	35,727.00
Mexican dollar	130,950.00
Silver bullion	812.60
Paper money, Japanese	15,157.00
	492,984.07

E.

Duties collected at Nagasaki during the year ended December 31, 1887.

Collected on—	
Imports	$53,908
Exports	83,749
Fees collected on shipping	17,990
Extra duties	6,070
Bonded warehouse receipts	1,569
	163,286

OSAKA AND HIOGO.

REPORT BY CONSUL JERNIGAN.

The increase in the commerce and population of this port during the past three year has surpassed the most sanguine expectations, and more than fulfilled the most favorable predictions. Situated nearer the central part of Japan than any other open port, with a harbor favored with every natural advantage, and a climate where the summer heat does not last long, and the effect of the frost of winter is soon effaced by the bright sunshine, the future of the port promises to be even more prosperous than its past.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The statistics showing the value of the import and export trade of this port are taken from the reports of the Hiogo and Osaka Chamber of Commerce, and the values are estimated in Japanese currency, 1 yen being equal to 75.3 cents in gold.

The value and nature of this trade for the three years, 1886-'87-'88, are shown by the following table:

Imports and exports of Osaka and Hiogo.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	1886.		1887.		1888.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton-yarn:		*Yen.		*Yen.		*Yen.
English ..... bales..	8,111	704,000	14,876	1,370,400	22,245	2,092,000
Indian ..... do.....	23,268	1,808,400	40,145	3,131,300	61,516	5,165,838
Gray shirtings ..... pieces....	197,043	402,000	362,850	762,000	423,123	913,900
White shirtings ..... do....	16,116	45,100	44,438	142,200	27,930	94,100
Colored shirtings ..... do	7,478	13,500	27,088	48,800	30,780	55,400
T-cloths ..... do....	23,694	34,300	39,244	62,800	34,058	56,200
Drills ..... do....	2,730	6,400	3,997	9,400	3,745	8,700
Brocades ..... do....	3,970	10,700	2,078	6,900	3,690	12,200
Chints, assorted ..... do....	39,958	62,700	53,606	93,800	42,828	72,800
Turkey-red cambrics ..... do....	90,537	111,400	80,400	104,500	73,824	92,300
Velvets ..... do....	13,542	90,000	15,341	96,600	13,449	75,300
Cotton, Italians ..... do....	16,926	40,600	15,100	49,800	25,743	77,200
Victoria lawns ..... do....	47,506	28,500	105,980	74,200	114,993	80,506
Silk sateens ..... do....	2,985	44,000	6,413	112,200	7,068	148,300
Lastings, black ..... do....	1,490	14,500	3,899	36,100	2,589	22,700
Orleans and lustres ..... do....	7,190	35,900	16,228	73,009	13,490	62,700
Italian cloth ..... do....	30,401	219,300	65,470	494,000	76,671	552,000
Mousseline de Laine ..... do....	189,870	638,000	220,369	952,000	189,650	1,068,590
Cloth ..... yards..	52,288	42,900	54,182	43,400	54,103	42,100
Blankets ..... pairs..	37,288	67,100	47,267	85,100	56,514	90,400
Flannel ..... yards..	111,048	38,900	362,118	120,500	360,000	135,000
Iron:						
Assorted ..... piculs..	37,168	94,000	68,885	186,000	90,720	272,160
Pig ..... do....	39,643	49,100	48,258	77,200	78,960	118,440
Nails ..... do....	35,502	166,500	31,244	156,200	55,500	277,500
Steel ..... do....	2,207	8,800	1,040	4,200	.....	.....
Lead ..... do....	869	4,700	3,330	21,660	5,302	35,300
Spelter ..... do....	1,194	7,400	1,076	7,000	4,536	34,000
Window glass ..... boxes..	24,418	76,200	29,573	88,700	30,000	95,000
Sugar ..... piculs..	121,594	784,800	210,510	1,364,000	230,105	1,334,600
Kerosene oil ..... cases..	932,441	1,603,800	1,186,673	2,302,000	1,265,942	2,569,900
Miscellaneous ..... value..	.....	100,000	.....	500,000	.....	500,000
Steamers ..... No..	.....	.....	3	106,600	4	173,500
Total	.....	7,352,500	.....	12,679,500	.....	16,271,318
Treasure (including Government).	.....	3,686,063	.....	8,145,000	.....	8,830,000

*Silver yen=$0.75.3.

EXPORTS.

Aniseed ..... piculs..	983	1,500	746	1,200	.....	.....
Antimony ..... do....	31,009	148,800	32,125	160,200	17,125	126,700
Awabi, dried ..... do....	1,826	43,800	662	15,900	397	11,900
Awabi, shells ..... do....	1,376	1,100	572	1,900	.....	.....
Beans and peas ..... do....	1,500	2,500	850	1,500	6,117	12,200
Beche de Mer ..... do....	1,202	32,400	1,460	39,400	1,128	24,800
Camphor ..... do....	36,632	661,200	44,364	828,100	35,312	881,000
Camphor oil ..... do....	5,808	25,000	8,212	26,200	8,974	30,500
Copper ..... do....	48,049	665,400	52,787	826,500	62,740	1,530,900
Copper wire ..... do....	1,534	27,600	587	33,100	1,512	37,800
Cotton goods, sundries .... value..	.....	10,000	.....	5,000	.....	8,500
Cuttle-fish, dried ..... piculs..	18,921	227,000	21,085	252,800	18,422	221,100
Dried fish ..... do....	2,032	6,400	3,384	10,800	2,729	8,200
Feathers ..... do....	1,290	16,700	639	8,300	266	3,200
Fish oil ..... do....	702	2,000	5,076	27,900	2,105	8,400
Gall-nuts ..... do	1,847	31,300	1,694	27,900	2,132	37,000
Ginseng ..... do....	266	11,900	498	22,400	355	16,000
Hides ..... do....	19,067	276,600	17,151	205,300	7,997	85,200
Isinglass ..... do....	7,237	209,800	10,300	288,400	11,033	292,400
Matches ..... cases..	.....	.....	65,011	650,100	48,930	489,300
Medicine ..... value..	.....	30,300	.....	8,800	.....	17,500
Miscellaneous articles, including porcelain, lacquer, screens, fans, etc ..... cases..	61,026	610,200	88,035	1,261,026	85,080	1,276,000
Mushrooms ..... piculs..	3,623	126,800	6,812	238,400	6,421	224,800
Rags ..... do....	100,963	158,500	117,973	224,200	154,405	352,000

Imports and exports of Osaka and Hiogo—Continued.

EXPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	1886.		1887.		1888.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Yen.		*Yen.*		*Yen.*
Rape-seed ..... piculs..	1,600	3,900	1,303	3,300	8,045	24,200
Rice ..... do....	664,829	1,787,800	653,269	1,534,900	2,355,604	5,182,300
Sea-weed ..... do....	20,296	36,500	21,162	38,100	14,142	24,000
Sharks' fins, dried ..... do...	616	36,900	612	36,700	511	12,300
Shell fish ..... do....	16,427	180,600	19,941	219,400	14,825	100,600
Shells ..... do....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,603	28,800
Shrimps ..... do....	3,794	35,600	7,176	67,500	8,413	117,800
Sinews ..... do....	112	1,500	210	2,300	.....	.....
Soap ..... cases..	85,734	68,600	103,674	82,900	33,810	26,000
Sulphuric acid ..... do....	6,270	37,000	4,689	28,200	6,375	41,500
Teas ..... pounds..	18,197,370	3,625,200	17,408,396	3,425,200	17,649,132	2,822,900
Timber ..... value..	.....	207,300	.....	35,000	.....	251,200
Tobacco ..... piculs..	2,505	11,900	592	3,300	1,156	10,400
Waste silk and cocoons .... do....	256	25,600	574	57,400	662	59,600
Wax, bees ..... do....	35	1,200	77	2,700	299	9,000
Wax, fish ..... do....	120	500	199	800	.....	.....
Wax, vegetable ..... do....	12,899	203,100	16,127	245,700	14,724	226,100
Sundries (not including above) ..	.....	150,000	.....	200,000	.....	300,000
Total	.....	9,598,900	.....	11,321,600	.....	14,942,100
Treasure	.....	2,921,000	.....	4,481,500	.....	1,272,000

It will be observed that the above tables show a decided increase in the trade of this port for each of the years named, the import and export trade for 1886 aggregating, in yen, 21,000,000; in 1887, 35,000,000, and in 1888, 41,000,000. The increase in 1888 was not maintained over 1887 to the same extent as 1887 was over 1886, because the export in treasure in 1888 was less by several millions than during the two preceding years.

The foreign trade of Japan is in equally as prosperous condition. In 1887 it amounted to $104,108,992, and in 1888 to $131,160,744, an increase of $27,051,752. During 1888 the trade of Great Britain increased 35 per cent., China's 11 per cent., United States' 10½ per cent., Germany's 12½ per cent., and France's 40 per cent. Large purchases of silk at the close of the year added materially to France's trade, as well as increased the trade of the United States.

TONNAGE.

The shipping interest of this port is also in a prosperous condition as compared with last year, which appears from the following tables:

1887.

Flag.	Description.	Entered.		Cleared.	
		No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
British	Steamers	227	347,589	228	347,847
British	Sailing vessels	14	16,082	14	15,694
Japanese	Mail steamers	70	80,848	69	77,871
German	Steamers	57	60,223	57	60,223
German	Sailing vessels	2	961	2	668
French	Steamers	52	80,209	51	79,947
American	Sailing vessels	10	15,882	10	15,882
Italian	... do	1	902	.....	.....
Norwegian	Steamers	1	1,150	1	1,150
Belgium	....do	1	560	1	550
Danish	....do	1	379	.....	.....
Dutch	....do	1	81	.....	.....
Total	....	437	604,836	429	599,832

1888.

Flag.	Description.	Entered.		Cleared.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	Steamers	322	519,624	319	497,221
British	Sailing vessels	14	16,955	12	14,207
Japanese	Steamers — Shanghai line and foreign ports.	136	173,877	136	173,877
German	Steamers	53	71,643	53	71,643
German	Sailing vessels	2	560	2	560
French	Steamers	58	126,994	58	126,994
American	Sailing vessels	18	26,520	18	26,520
Norwegian	Steamers	1	1,167	1	1,167
Danish	....do	1	397	1	397
Swedish	Sailing vessel	1	498	1	498
Total		606	932,495	601	923,183

It will be noticed that the increase in the entrance and clearance of American ships for 1888 was, in number, eight more than for 1887, and an increased tonnage of 10,638.

T. R. JERNIGAN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Osaka and Hiogo, February 27, 1888.

PALESTINE.

JERUSALEM.

REPORT BY CONSUL GILLMAN.

AGRICULTURE.

It would seem as if the long continued commercial depression which has afflicted Palestine had reached this year its climax. The prevailing drought has been disastrous in its consequences. In many parts of the country all agricultural products, cereals as well as vegetables and fruits, have been more or less injured, or completely destroyed for want of rain; while sickness and death have been alarmingly frequent.

The "former rain," which generally begins about the close of October, was not only unusually late in making its appearance, but came in too small an amount to be of much effect. As a result, plowing was delayed for six weeks later than usual. The "middle rain" was markedly deficient in quantity; and there was little or no appearance of the "latter rain" till the month of April, when all hope of it had been abandoned, and when, in most cases, it was too late to produce the desired effect. As early as the month of March cattle had been driven into many of the fields to devour the perishing crops, which it was evident, through insufficient moisture, would not come to perfection.

The volume of the export trade, though usually much smaller than that of the imports, has receded extraordinarily this year, giving only the amount of $818,160, against $1,142,710 of imports; a result that must be ascribed mainly to the bad crops in consequence of the failure of rain.

In fact, it is claimed that since the year 1876 Palestine has not seen a thoroughly fruitful year with crops of the maximum abundance; and that the fertility and strength of the soil have been suffering, more or less, during the greater part of this time, from insufficient rain; and the ensuing commercial impoverishment to the population of this country, in the course of the last twelve years, at a fair estimation will not fall far short of $4,000,000. This means much for a people already so poor.

Besides this, other causes have been brought to bear. The increasing competition of wheat from India has, year after year, excluded Palestine wheat more and more from the European market; so much so, that at the present time, even with good crops, the export of this product would hardly prove remunerative to our merchants.

However, the check to exportation would seem to have prevented any extraordinary advance in prices.

The following statement gives the prices current in our market for wheat, corn, and other produce:

	Per measure.
Wheat	$0.96
Barley	.50 to .60
Flour	1.12 to 1.75
Doura (maize)	.50 to .60
Peas	1.44
Beans	1.92
Potatoes	.96
Vegetables generally about	.80

The measure of wheat contains 8 rottles, amounting to about 48 pounds.

THE ORANGE AND LEMON CROP.

The produce of the orange and lemon groves of Jaffa and its neighborhood, where those fruits are chiefly cultivated, has been comparatively good, or at least fair. Owing to the abundant means of irrigation at Jaffa, where the water is supplied from numerous springs and wells, by means of the ancient wooden water-wheel propelled by horse-power, the severe drought which so seriously injured fruits in other parts of Palestine was there of little effect. As a rule, about two-thirds of this important crop are exported. Of this, the greater part goes to Turkey itself and to Egypt. The price realized was $12 per 1,500. The usage is that 1,500 oranges are reckoned to the thousand, so as to allow for all losses in transportation, such as decay, etc. Both oranges and lemons were of good quality; the Jaffa fruit being celebrated for its excellence the world over. The proportion of the lemon crop to that of the orange is about one per cent. A small proportion of limes is also produced, the soil being equally well adapted for the culture of this valuable fruit.

The amount of land at Jaffa and its vicinity devoted to the production of these fruits had been largely added to during the last few years, and in consequence land suited to this purpose has greatly advanced in price.

OLIVE-OIL AND OLIVES.

This has not been as good a year for olives as was last year. It has been estimated that the olive groves of Jerusalem and the surrounding villages have produced about 10,000 gallons of oil, which have sold at $3.15 per gallon. Neither the olives nor the oil produced here are of as fine a quality as those from the Lebanon. It is probable that with better care of the trees, which generally receive but little culture or attention, the quantity and quality of the crop would be largely improved. The methods of extracting the oil are also of the crudest and most negligent character.

WINE AND GRAPES.

The grape crop also was this year inferior to that of the previous year; but still was fairly abundant. The grapes of Palestine are of superior quality and of immemorial renown. They are ripe from July to November; and never suffer from mildew, and are free from the diseases which have afflicted the vineyards of France and other countries.

An excellent article of wine is made here, and at reasonable prices. The German and Jewish colonies have largely planted vineyards, and have entered on the manufacture of wines to a considerable extent. These have already attracted some attention, and the export, though at present small, will doubtless improve when the various brands of wine are better known. At the German colony at Jerusalem, both claret and sweet wines are made of excellent quality, and of the pure unadulterated juice of the grape. Of the latter, one has been pronounced by competent judges equal to the celebrated *Lachrymæ Christi*. These wines retail at about 20 cents per quart bottle. Lower grades of wine are much cheaper.

Vines of the Isabella grape of the United States have been introduced into some of the vineyards at Jaffa and elsewhere. This grape, though among the earliest cultivated in the United States, is there regarded as rather inferior in flavor; but the climate and soil of Palestine have greatly improved the fruit, from which a highly esteemed wine has been produced.

In the German Colony a regular press is used to crush the grapes; but throughout the country at large the old, primitive methods for accomplishing this are still employed, as they are in many parts of Europe. Young men, throwing aside their

outer garments, with feet and legs bared to the thigh, literally tread out the juice, which is run off into wooden troughs, from which it is finally drawn or dipped into barrels or vats, to pass through the process of fermentation.

It may not be considered out of place to mention, in this connection, that the "King's wine-presses," referred to in Scripture, have been recently identified here. They are reservoirs cut in the horizontal face of the solid rock, to the northward of the city, and outside of the site of the third wall. It is to be feared that, in the increased demand for stone for building purposes in the immediate vicinity of Jerusalem, they will soon fall a prey to the quarry-men; and so disappear a most interesting relic, dating back to the times of the kings of Israel and Judah.

PETROLEUM AND OTHER IMPORTS.

An encouraging feature as regards imports is that petroleum from the United States has positively regained some of its lost ground; the tables showing this year a sale of 10,000 cases. As compared with the amount imported in 1887, which was only 1,200 cases, this must be regarded as a most favorable indication of the preference for the American article, and a return to its use, which I have done everything in my power to foster. The result must be attributed largely to the oil from Russia not satisfying in quality the requirements, notwithstanding the many professions which have been circulated as to greater care in its refinement and preparation.

It is unnecessary I should repeat the remarks on this subject which I have made in my previous reports. The only possibility we have of competing here with Russia in this article, is in keeping up the standard, and forwarding here only the best quality of the oil, while keeping the price as low as possible.

As to the other imports, I beg to refer to the accompanying tables. This is indeed a restricted field. Articles of every-day use by all classes in the United States, in a country so poor as this is, must be regarded by the masses as absolute luxuries.

OLIVE-WOOD WORK.

Among the principal industries of Jerusalem is the well-known olive-wood work. An average business has been done the past year, though the number of persons engaged in it and the eagerness to sell at low prices, would seem to imply that it is somewhat overdone. A great variety of articles are manufactured. Among the larger are pieces of household furniture, such as tables, writing-desks, chests of drawers, and wardrobes; while the smaller articles are of an innumerable description, including picture-frames, boxes and caskets, covers for books, paper-knives, ink-stands, and articles of devotion, such as crosses, crucifixes, communion services, rosaries, etc.

MOTHER-OF-PEARL WORK.

The town of Bethlehem is the seat of the mother-of-pearl work manufacture, which it almost completely monopolizes. The shell used is brought for the large pieces, from the Red Sea. For the smaller pieces, such as beads for rosaries and chaplets the Austrian and German article is used. All the work is done by hand. No machinery is employed. Occasionally work commendable in an artistic sense is produced. The larger pieces are plaques, often representing groups from celebrated pictures, such as Leonardo da Vinci's "Last Supper," Nativities, Crucifixions, Resurrections, Madonnas, etc. The smaller pieces are in the shape of brooches, various articles of personal utility or ornament, crosses, rosaries, etc. A large amount of capital is invested in this and the olive-wood work business, both of which have a world-wide reputation.

IMPROVEMENTS IN JERUSALEM.

During the year about 3½ miles of streets have been paved. The number of houses finished was seven, while only nine new houses were built. The restriction as to building, to which I shall presently refer, accounts for the small amount.

The Russian belfry on the summit of the Mount of Olives has been completed, being capped with a pyramidal roof surmounted with a large gilt cross. This conspicuous structure, which exceeds 147 feet in height, dominates the landscape in all directions and is distinctly visible from the north shore of the Dead Sea. A chime of bells has been placed in it, among them the great bell from Russia weighing 24,000 pounds and measuring nearly 6 feet in diameter, and which, when every other means of transportation failed, was hauled up from Jaffa to Jerusalem and the Mount of Olives over the rough and difficult roads, at that time unimproved, by Russian pilgrims, largely women, chanting their hymns as they dragged it up. Another bell, also from Russia, weighing 47,000 pounds and measuring 6½ feet in diameter, has been placed in the

ruined tower of the basilica of Constantine, in front of the Church of the Holy Sepulcher. Those bells, when rung, fill the air with a wonderful tumult of sound.

The church erected to the memory of Her Majesty the late Empress of Russia, also has been completed. It is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and stands on the slope of the Mount of Olives, just above the Garden of Gethsemane. Their imperial highnesses, the Grand Dukes Sergius and Paul, and the Grand Duchess Elizabeth, of Russia, were present at the dedication.

ROADS CONSTRUCTED.

The road to Hebron has been completed; so that now carriages can pass over a handsome macadamized road to that point from Jerusalem. With the exception of that part of the way crossing the plains of Sharon, the new road to Jaffa has been finished. A new road to Bethlehem also has been made, with the exception of about half a mile, still uncompleted, but which can be traversed in a carriage. These are all finely-built macadamized roads, which would be considered creditable in any country. They have been constructed, as usual, by the enforced labor of the peasants.

Roads have also been commenced from Jerusalem to Jericho, Ain Karim (the birthplace of John the Baptist), and Beit Djalla; also from Jaffa to Nablous (ancient Shechem). The last mentioned, it is expected, will be finished by the close of the year, and like the others is a fine carriage-way.

THE RAILROAD TO JAFFA.

The long-looked-for railroad from Jerusalem to Jaffa, after so many years of disappointment, seems at last about to become a realized fact. His Imperial Majesty, the Sultan has granted a firman for the purpose. This prescribes that the road must be commenced within six months and finished within three years, or else the money deposited as a guaranty shall be forfeited. One of our wealthiest bankers has left for Constantinople and Paris in order to form a company and complete arrangements. It is proposed that the railroad shall approach Jerusalem through the Plain of Rephaim.

COLONIES OF PALESTINE.

Colonization in Palestine, different from that in other countries, has chiefly for its incentive a religious motive. Americans have been the pioneers in this modern crusade, opening the way to the succeeding German settlers, who, in turn, were soon followed by the Hebrews.

American colony.—On August 10, 1866, thirty families of Americans, numbering one hundred and fifty-seven individuals, with about a dozen ready-made wood houses, furniture, etc., sailed from Maine, in the United States, for the Holy Land, and disembarked at Jaffa on the 22d of the following month. These "Restorationists," as they called themselves, looked for a speedy restoration of the earthly kingdom of Christ in Palestine.

They must have been considered by the local Ottoman authorities as a species of foreign invaders; for only on such supposition can we account for the really barbarous treatment to which these immigrants were subjected. Consigned to a plot of ground on the Sandy Beach outside of Jaffa, fenced in and crowded together like a flock of sheep in the open air, under the burning Syrian sun, watched by the police, and all communication with the people of the town forbidden, no language can describe the sufferings of those strangers in a strange land. Suffice it to say, that in six weeks of this inhuman quarantine they had lost twenty of their number, who died from climatic fevers, though all had been in good health on leaving the ship. Although the colony subsequently carried out its object, so far as to buy the ground necessary for the settlement and erect fifteen block houses, the majority of the colonists were utterly discouraged. The wealthier members returned to their homes in the United States, and the larger portion of the immigrants, conveyed in a ship sent for the purpose by the United States Government, followed their example within six months after having first set foot in Palestine. In November, 1868, but four families of the original colonists remained, determined to stay at any risk in the country of their adoption.

German colonies.—In 1868-'69, the Germans began their immigration into Palestine; but, taking a lesson from the experience of the Americans, came in gradually, preparing for the main body. They have founded colonies at Jerusalem, Haifa, Sarona, and Jaffa; at the last mentioned place purchasing as many of the houses and premises of the nearly deserted American colony as could be recovered.

The Germans belong to a Christian sect known as the Templars, originating in Würtemberg, southern Germany, in 1854, and believing in the erection of the spiritual temple at Jerusalem for the worship of God by all the nations of the earth. Their

settlements, in a modest sense, may be called thriving. They are at least self-supporting.

Hebrew colonies.—These Christian efforts towards the colonization of Palestine were followed, in 1869, by a Jewish essay, resulting in the foundation of an agricultural school near Jaffa by the Universal Israelite Alliance at Paris, the protector of which is the Baron Rothschild. *Mikwa-Israel* (the Hope of Israel), as the institution is named, is calculated to become the seminary for the establishment of Hebrew settlements all over Palestine. By a firman of the late Sultan, 400 acres of the best land have been assigned to it, as a kind of fief; *i. e.*, the land has been granted forever, and free of all taxes, on the payment of an annual fee of about $340.

The persecution of Jews in Russia, and their expulsion thence in 1880, gave a remarkable stimulus to Hebrew immigration to Palestine. Hebrew immigrants flocked into its towns by thousands. For those who chose to be farmers, the Baron Rothschild has prepared some ten agricultural settlements. These are at different points throughout the Holy Land, and are named as follows: Rischon, Ekron, Imlebesse, Ghédérah (Gadara), Castinia, Zicron-Jacob, Géouné, Isbed, Yehoudich, and Wadi-Achnan.

Several of these settlements have entered extensively on the culture of the vine, orange, lemon, and other fruits and products of the soil; but so far can not be said to be self-supporting, as they depend more or less on liberal endowments and advances of the Alliance at Paris.

About twenty-five thousand souls, or half the population of Jerusalem, are Hebrews, the greater number of which are, to some extent, dependent on the charitable aid of their co-religionists throughout the world. During the last six years the Hebrew immigration to Palestine has been computed as reaching fifteen thousand individuals.

SICKNESS AND THE WATER FAMINE.

As already mentioned, largely owing to the scarcity of water the past season, there has been an unusual amount of sickness and mortality in Jerusalem and Palestine. Measles became, at one time, epidemic, and of a most virulent type, proving most fatal in the case of children, many hundreds of whom died from this disease in the city alone. In the outside towns and villages it was equally severe. The want of ordinary care and cleanliness has, no doubt, greatly contributed to produce the result. The number of deaths in Jerusalem during the year amounts to twelve hundred.

There never is a sufficient supply of water in the city. In ordinary seasons water sells generally at about 4 cents per goat-skin; but this year it cost from 8 cents to 12 cents per skin and was of inferior quality, and often could not easily be obtained at that. In such a state of things poor people must suffer. Each evening, during the rainless months, the poor went around with jars, begging the precious liquid; while, in many cases, offensive and impure water was used even for drinking. Horses and mules were given water once only instead of twice a day; and cattle and sheep were with difficulty provided with even dirty water, which had to be purchased for them. The dogs of the city were so devoured with thirst that, on finding a cistern open, they would plunge down into it, where not seldom they were drowned. The erection of new buildings was prohibited by the governor, in order to spare the use of water as much as possible; and, finally, a system was organized to bring in a supply from distant springs, which, though sold at a high price, partially helped to mitigate the distress.

The scenes which I myself have witnessed in some of the neighboring villages, at the almost exhausted springs and fountains, were painful in the extreme. One day in October, in passing through Lifta, the first village outside of Jerusalem, on the Jaffa road, I beheld the most pitiful sight of crowds of famishing men, women, and children struggling for water around the dribbling and nearly spent fountain. And I was assured that similar scenes to this, of which I was then a spectator, had gone on from morning till night for more than two months.

The setting in of the rainy season at the close of October, of course brought the longed-for relief from the worst phases of this distressing state of things.

SUPPLYING THE CITY WITH WATER.

It was impossible to pass through such an experience as I here have described without making some attempt not only to alleviate the present misery, but also to take such action as would, if possible, prevent, or rather counteract, so far as human measures can do so, the recurrence of its cause. The number of disused fountains throughout the city, which are now only receptacles for rubbish and filth, distinctly show that Jerusalem was at one time, and that within a comparatively recent period, abundantly provided with water. This was doubtless conducted by the aqueduct from Solomon's

Pools, where an abundance of water is still found. Tradition says this aqueduct was originally made by Solomon and reconstructed by Pontius Pilate. About two years ago this conduit, which had been suffered to get out of order so that it brought in little, and at length no water, was put into such a condition as once more to convey a small supply into the Mosque of Omar, the site of the Holy Temple. With proper repairs to this work, and the restoration of the various cisterns, reservoirs, and fountains of Jerusalem, so as to have means for storing up the supply for the dry season and against a time of drought, the desired end would be accomplished. Even more abundant means for gathering and preserving the rain-fall would contribute to a similar result.

With this object, of the greatest importance to the people of Jerusalem, I have used such influence as I possess to bring the matter to the knowledge of friends in a position to aid the work, and with most encouraging results. The press in America and Europe have warmly advocated the measure, and subscriptions have been taken on both sides of the Atlantic to carry out the object. Twenty-six years ago the present Lady Burdett-Coutts offered £30,000 for the purpose of supplying Jerusalem with water; but was frustrated in her benevolent design by various obstructions and objections. There would now be no such difficulty. All alike, whether Moslem, Jew, or Christian, favoring the project, and testifying that the work would be an incalculable blessing to the people, there can be no doubt the necessary firman would be granted.

DECLARED EXPORTS.

During the year ending September 30, 1888, the value of the declared exports from this consular district, consisting chiefly of mother-of-pearl work, olive-wood work, olive oil, wine, brandy, etc., is as follows: Quarter ending December 31, 1887, $276.99; March 31, 1888, $916.62; June 30, 1888, $536.69; September 30, 1888, $425.80; making a total of $2,156.10.

JAFFA.

The town of Jaffa, the port of this consular district, has been, within the year, greatly improved by the erection of a good custom-house, with solid and spacious warehouses; in connection with which a substantial stone wharf has been constructed for the better accommodation of visitors to Palestine. The cost of the building amounted to $30,000.

HENRY GILLMAN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Jerusalem, December 13, 1888.

Value of declared exports from the Consular District of Jerusalem to the United States during the four quarters of the year ended June 30, 1888.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1887.	Dec. 31, 1887.	Mar. 31, 1888.	June 30, 1888.	
Brandy	.....	$40.00	$20.00	.....	$60.00
Olive oil	.....	.....	7.50	.....	7.50
Olive-wood and mother-of-pearl	$1,208.75	211.99	769.90	$440.31	2,630.95
Raisins	.....	.....	5.50	.....	5.50
Sesame oil	.....	.....	12.00	96.38	108.38
Spirits	.....	.....	143.50	.....	143.50
Wine	.....	25.00	58.22	.....	83.22
Total in United States gold	1,208.75	276.99	1,016.62	536.69	3,039.05
Total for preceding year	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,309.36
Increase	.....	.....	.....	.....	729.19

Imports at Jaffa for the year ending September 30, 1888.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Countries whence imported.
AMERICAN GOODS.			
Leather, cloth, tinware, etc.	.....	$700	United States.
Candles and paraffine	.....	3,000	France, Belgium.
Coal ..... tons..	650	5,200	England, France.
Coffee ..... sacks..	1,500	45,000	Yemen, France.
Copper and metals	.....	5,000	England, France, Germany.
Drugs and medicines	.....	28,000	From all countries.
Flour ..... sacks..	5,200	31,200	Russia, Austria.
Fish, dry and salt	.....	19,000	Egypt, Holland, England.
Furniture	.....	9,000	Austria, France, Russia.
Glassware, earthenware	.....	15,000	Austria, Belgium, France.
Grocery	.....	8,000	France, England, Austria.
Hardware	.....	15,000	England, Austria, Germany.
Hides ..... pieces..	3,000	16,500	India.
Indigo and dyestuffs	.....	27,500	India, Austria, France.
Iron ..... tons..	330	65,000	Belgium, England, France.
Leather	.....	20,000	France, Turkey.
Machines:			
Sewing ..... pieces..	110	1,210	Germany.
Engines ..... do....	3	6,500	England.
Manufactures of cotton, wool, silk	.....	265,000	England, Germany, Austria, and all countries.
Mother-of-pearl	.....	2,800	Arabia, Austria.
Beads of Mecca	.....	5,000	Yemen.
Nuts and pistaccias	.....	8,400	Turkey.
Petroleum:			
Russian ..... cases at $1.15..	2,400	27,600	Russia.
American ..... cases at $1.35..	10,000	13,500	United States via Beirut, Alexandria.
Potatoes ..... sacks..	1,500	4,900	Turkey, Austria, France.
Paper:			
Stationery	.....	15,000	Austria, France, Germany.
For cigarettes	.....	14,000	Do.
Rice ..... sacks..	21,000	109,240	Egypt, India, England, Italy.
Salt ..... tons at $19..	550	10,450	Africa.
Soda ..... for soap-making..		23,000	Egypt, England.
Sugar ..... cases..	9,700	90,300	France, Austria, Egypt.
Tea	.....	3,400	England, Germany, Russia.
Tiles and bricks	.....	10,000	France, Italy.
Tobacco	.....	11,200	Persia.
Wines and liquors	.....	45,000	Cyprus, Russia, France.
Wood and timber	.....	89,000	Austria, Turkey, Russia, Roumania.
Yarn	.....	9,000	England.
Sundries	.....	60,000	From all countries.
Total	.....	1,142,710	

Navigation at the port of Jaffa, Palestine, for the year ending September 30, 1888.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
		No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Austrian ..	Trieste, Constantinople.	90	100,793	3	1,107	90	100,793	3	1,107
English....	Liverpool	38	20,251	.....	.....	38	20,251	.....	.....
French	Marseilles, Constantinople.	77	110,727	.....	.....	77	110,727	.....	.....
German ...	Hamburg	1	814	.....	.....	1	814	.....	.....
Greek	Greece, Turkey	.....	.....	8	1,287	.....	.....	8	1,287
Italian.....	Genoa	.....	.....	5	1,130	.....	.....	5	1,130
Ottoman .	Egypt, Turkey	139	136,570	592	19,835	139	136,570	591	19,752
Russian...	Odessa, Alexandria...	52	83,542	.....	.....	52	83,542	.....	.....

SIAM.*

Imports at Bangkok for the year 1887.

Articles.	From Singapore.	From Hong-Kong.	From China.	From Europe and America.	From coast.	Total quantity.	Total value in Mexican money.
White shirtings ...pieces..	343, 709	.....	.....	.....	.....	171, 854	$343, 709
Gray shirtings.....do..	207, 264	.....	.....	.....	.....	129, 540	207, 264
Figured shirtings.....do..	6, 138	.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 720	6, 138
Colored piece goods....do..	320, 677	.....	.....	.....	.....	229, 055	320, 677
Turkey-red cloths.....do..	15, 414	.....	.....	.....	.....	12, 845	10, 414
Long cloths.....do..	1, 475	.....	.....	.....	.....	395	1, 475
Linen .....do..	1, 029	.....	.....	.....	.....	147	1, 029
Prints and chintses....do..	41, 736	.....	.....	.....	.....	34, 813	41, 736
Madapollams .....do..	12, 129	.....	.....	.....	.....	9, 330	12, 129
Cambrics .....do..	21. 962	.....	.....	.....	$501	23, 372	22, 553
Miscellaneous piece goods, pieces.....	266, 193	$27, 365	$130	.....	2, 280	295, 902	295, 968
Woollen goods.....pieces..	21, 888	.....	.....	$312	.....	2, 775	22, 200
Canvas.....bolts..	4, 319	.....	.....	.....	.....	617	4, 319
Chowls .....corges..	549, 380	.....	.....	.....	.....	68, 361	549, 380
White twist .....bales..	86, 025	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 147	86, 025
Red twist.....do..	50, 310	.....	.....	.....	.....	559	50, 310
Colored twist.....do..	95, 485	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 469	95, 485
Hardware..... packages..	67, 075	17, 850	9, 025	2, 675	775	3, 896	97, 400
Earthenware .....do....	11, 322	40, 468	1, 025	9, 672	.....	.....	72, 487
Crockeryware .....do....	835	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	835
Brass and copper ware .....packages..	11, 240	55, 240	1, 400	22, 290	.....	2, 154	90, 160
Copper sheathing..piculs..	12, 150	1, 600	150	.....	.....	546	12, 900
Glassware .....cases..	42, 120	9, 135	240	375	.....	3, 374	51, 870
Silverware.....packages..	9, 297	30, 699	.....	.....	.....	149	39, 996
Iron.....piculs..	20, 526	.....	159	.....	.....	6, 895	20, 685
Steels ..... kegs..	14, 169	.....	.....	78	.....	4, 750	14, 247
Machinery.....packages..	87, 550	950	.....	1, 500	.....	1, 800	90, 000
Jewelry .....parcel..	232, 250	.....	.....	.....	.....	362	232, 250
Ship chandlery .packages..	54, 200	1, 185	.....	100	.....	1, 764	55, 485
Fancy goods.....do....	23, 268	4, 214	.....	.....	2, 647	.....	30, 129
Sundries .....do....	211, 045	68, 922	7, 908	3, 175	17, 038	.....	307, 188
Gold thread.....do....	4, 700	1, 850	450	.....	.....	140	7, 000
Silk thread .....do....	103	1, 440	.....	.....	.....	63	1, 543
Cotton thread..... do....	13, 800	.....	.....	.....	.....	560	13, 000
Silk piece goods....pieces..	3, 510	107, 953	.....	.....	.....	18, 385	111, 464
Silk crape.....do....	.....	12, 681	.....	.....	.....	1, 480	12, 681
Silk chowls .....do....	.....	42, 147	.....	.....	.....	14, 049	42, 147
Silk trowsers ..... do....	184	5, 004	.....	.....	.....	2, 594	5, 188
Opium .....chests..	470, 537	.....	.....	.....	.....	968	470, 537
Coals .....tons..	6, 056	6, 152	.....	2, 485	.....	1, 836	14, 693
Charcoal.....packages..	11, 061	.....	.....	.....	95	37, 018	11, 156
Gunny bags .....bales..	355, 225	1, 125	.....	.....	.....	14, 254	356, 350
Mat bags .....pieces..	126	963	.....	.....	5, 589	159, 330	6, 678
Mattings..... do....	43, 597	12, 337	2, 064	.....	8, 325	663, 350	66, 323
Fire crackers...packages..	.....	26, 180	50	.....	.....	2, 629	26, 230
Tea ..... do....	924	24, 318	10, 185	.....	.....	5, 061	35, 427
Joss paper..... do....	.....	3, 288	.....	.....	.....	548	3, 288
Joss sticks..... do....	66	15, 396	.....	.....	.....	2, 577	15, 462
Gold paper..... do....	.....	19, 440	708	.....	.....	1, 259	20, 148
Paper ..... do....	13, 325	46, 245	7, 325	125	.....	4, 524	67, 020
Fowling pieces, muskets, and guns.....pieces..	548	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	548
Medicine.....packages..	17, 080	18, 400	.....	880	400	1, 838	36, 760
Umbrellas..... do....	29, 640	13, 590	5, 160	.....	.....	1, 613	48, 390
Salt garlic .....jars..	.....	47, 532	3, 864	.....	.....	171, 320	51, 396
Gold leaf.....boxes..	3, 710	163, 130	.....	.....	.....	67	171, 840
Vermicelli .....packages..	75	14, 805	.....	.....	.....	1, 984	14, 880
Tobacco ..... do....	.....	15, 920	670	.....	.....	1, 659	16, 590
Cigars .....cases..	6, 075	1, 875	.....	.....	.....	106	7, 950
Flour .....barrels..	.....	23, 156	.....	.....	.....	16, 540	23, 156
Fruits .....packages..	280	26, 455	.....	.....	.....	15, 347	26, 735
Vegetables..... do....	6, 867	50, 481	2, 718	.....	.....	20, 022	60, 066
Cloth boxes .....numbers..	1, 267	5, 698	.....	.....	.....	4, 975	6, 965
Tiles .....pieces..	1, 680	3, 870	720	.....	.....	1, 838, 000	6, 270
Biscuits .....cases..	18, 260	60	.....	160	.....	917	18, 480
Matches ..... do....	16, 920	84, 960	.....	.....	.....	5. 083	101, 880

* This and the following tables were received at the Consulate General in printed form from the Siamese customs.

Imports at Bangkok for the year 1887—Continued.

Articles.	From Singapore.	From Hong-Kong.	From China.	From Europe and America.	From coast.	Total quantity.	Total value in Mexican money.
Candles ..... cases..	$10,368	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,640	$10,468
Cutlery ..... packages..	10,530	8,570	8,030	.....	.....	591	17,430
Lead ..... piculs..	10,745	868	.....	.....	545	1,822	12,158
Tins ..... do....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liquors ..... casks .	62,230	200,924	1,857	379	.....	204,638	265,390
Molasses ..... tubs..	.....	80,478	.....	.....	1,680	18,916	82,158
Kerosene oil ..... cases..	189,416	32,672	.....	43,726	.....	134,880	215,813
Lamp oil ..... piculs..	90,558	22,412	2,288	.....	5,680	18,648	120,938
Betel nut ..... do....	65,417	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,788	65,417
Bee's-wax ..... do....	26,635	1,085	.....	.....	.....	792	27,720
Raw silk ..... do....	4,000	3,081	.....	.....	.....	32	7,881
Dates ..... packages..	5,434	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,260	5,434
Shoes ..... do....	3,640	7,000	70	.....	.....	306	10,710
Hats ..... do....	29,375	550	.....	.....	.....	1,134	30,225
Paris goods ..... do....	2,853	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	2,853
Rifles and ammunition ..... packages..	765	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	765
Sugar ..... piculs..	73,052	23,872	.....	.....	.....	12,850	96,924
Cocoa-nuts ..... pieces...	53,281	.....	224	.....	20,568	2,804,507	74,173
Corrugated iron .... piculs..	33,332	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,128	33,332
Fire-wood ..... pieces..	2,862	.....	.....	.....	1,556	359,800	4,418
Treasure ..... boxes..	2,492,993	1,342,543	.....	.....	.....	850	3,835,536
Dynamite ..... cases..	1,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	1,050
Gunpowder ..... pounds..	2,520	.....	.....	.....	.....	190	2,520
Fuze ..... feet...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	.....
Cartridges ..... pieces..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,800	.....
Shot ..... kegs..	1,864	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	1,864
Totals	6,996,106	2,723,935	70,518	87,921	67,769	.....	9,946,249

Exports for Bangkok from the year 1887.

Articles.	For Hong-Kong.	For Singapore.	For China.	For Europe.	Total quantity.	Value in Mexican money.
Rice ..... piculs..	$7,267,871	$2,511,156	$8,880	$1,567,867	6,662,620.50	$11,419,613
Broken rice ..... do....	72,420	7,105	.....	.....	79,714.16	79,925
Paddy ..... do....	5,710	3,439	648	.....	12,048.65	13,563
Sapan wood ..... do....	42,868	2,553	4,757	5,442	29,769.47	55,620
Ivory ..... do....	8,147	15,566	.....	.....	87.87	24,713
Bastard cardamom ..... do....	91,169	21	15	.....	3,714.79	91,205
Best cardamom ..... do....	33,787	.....	120	.....	226.08	33,907
Gamboge ..... do....	3,126	17,312	.....	.....	330.48	20,438
Salt meat ..... do....	17,559	24,237	4,370	.....	11,148.47	46,166
Plahaang ..... do....	26,939	157,210	195	.....	52,031.36	186,279
Plasalit ..... do....	90	118,154	.....	.....	21,750.22	118,252
Dried mussels ..... do....	116,617	7,609	6,918	.....	21,351.11	131,144
Pelican quills ..... do....	177	.....	.....	.....	13.81	177
Betel nut ..... do....	20	80	.....	.....	12.79	100
Krachi wood ..... do....	214	.....	200	.....	197.81	414
Sharks' fins:						
White	655	50	.....	.....	17.68	705
Black ..... do....	1,628	591	.....	.....	64.74	2,519
Krabow seed ..... do....	1,577	.....	.....	.....	2,177.65	1,577
Buffalo bones ..... do....	9,151	.....	8,503	.....	9,577.86	17,654
Buffalo horns ..... do....	14,427	48,171	75	.....	4,195.70	62,673
Buffalo hides ..... do....	5,436	225,032	.....	.....	25,469.15	231,010
Buffalo hoofs ..... do....	718	.....	.....	.....	103.32	718
Rhinoceros horns ..... do....	15,605	.....	.....	.....	335½	15,605
Rhinoceros hides ..... do....	60	.....	5	.....	8.17	65
Hide cuttings ..... do....	5,170	863	.....	.....	713.66	6,033
Turtle shells ..... do....	767	6	.....	.....	82.46	773
Peacock tails ..... pieces..	6	15	.....	.....	35	21
Beche de mer ..... piculs..	.....	61	.....	.....	6.16	61
Fish maws ..... do....	468	16	.....	.....	43.01	484
Cutch ..... do....	.....	127	.....	.....	20.03	142
Pungtalai seed ..... do....	142	31	.....	.....	52.84	173
Gumbenjamin ..... do....	.....	55,886	.....	.....	622.90	55,886
Agilla wood ..... do....	5,755	1,375	220	.....	294.98	7,350
Ray skins ..... do....	298	.....	.....	.....	33.86	298

Exports for Bangkok from the year 1887—Continued

Articles.	For Hong-Kong.	For Singapore.	For China.	For Europe.	Total quantity.	Value in Mexican money.
Old deer horns.....piculs..	2,466	.....	.....	.....	264.25	$2,466
Soft deer horns.....pairs..	10,829	.....	.....	.....	2,092½	10,829
Deer sinews.....piculs..	8,879	.....	840	.....	613	9,719
Deer hides.....pieces..	1,702	.....	70	.....	3,754	1,855
Deer hides, common....do...	40	.....	.....	.....	95	40
Elephant hides.....piculs..	87	.....	.....	.....	13.97	87
Elephant bones.....do....	651	.....	.....	.....	118.14	651
Tiger bones.....do....	419	.....	.....	.....	55.80	419
Tiger skins.....pieces..	42	156	.....	.....	65	198
Tiger glue.....piculs..	32	.....	.....	.....	.45	32
Otter skins.....do....	4	.....	.....	.....	.35	4
Armadillo skins.....do....	7,942	.....	150	.....	282.12	8,092
Stick lac.....do....	.....	27,962	.....	.....	3,127.37	27,962
Hemp.....do....	2,337	.....	200	.....	290.40	2,818
Feathers.....do....	4,461	.....	.....	.....	186.35	4,461
Bird's nests.....do....	297,533	.....	.....	.....	118.94	297,533
Sugar.....do....	8,030	150	.....	.....	2,765.50	9,768
Pepper.....do....	91,227	482,260	900	.....	26,099.25	574,387
Peas.....do....	1,450	15,030	.....	.....	6,570.00	16,480
Teel seed.....do....	28,784	124,752	.....	41,049	66,170.79	194,619
Lotus seed.....do....	17,279	8,267	.....	.....	4,088.82	25,546
Niger seed.....do....	.....	795	.....	.....	282.00	795
Basel seed.....do....	334	1,302	.....	.....	564.50	1,636
Barley.....do....	48	96	.....	.....	54.00	144
Long pepper.....do....	832	.....	.....	.....	45.70	832
Onions.....do....	.....	7,230	.....	.....	5,457.00	7,387
Tamarind.....do....	92	2,456	.....	.....	987.00	2,548
Cleaned cotton.....do....	21,056	.....	11,637	.....	3,074.42	32,692
Uncleaned cotton.....do....	13,929	.....	14,902	.....	5,787.55	28,831
Bean cakes.....do....	.....	.....	6,540	.....	348.00	6,540
Teak plank.....do....	120,453	15,224	28,145	5,500	120,402.94	173,669
Teak timber.....do....	162,935	15,850	92,921	130,631	234,191.72	436,287
Log ends.....do....	2,243	.....	.....	.....	3,159.50	2,243
Rosewood.....do....	99,617	.....	12,600	.....	51,896.00	112,217
Iron wood.....do....	12,904	.....	3,704	.....	15,112.20	16,608
Padoo wood.....do....	21,120	.....	4,400	.....	22,035.00	25,520
Yellow wood.....do....	.....	51	100	.....	96.00	151
Ebony.....do....	2,458	.....	.....	.....	1,551.00	2,458
Scantling.....do....	199	1,155	.....	.....	1,725.01	1,354
Mangrove bark.....do....	8,118	.....	693	.....	8,985.00	8,811
Salt.....coyans..	.....	527	131	.....	377½	2,893
Salt fish.....piculs..	30,193	62,636	.....	.....	63,074.10	94,779
Platoo fish.....do....	3,151	100,250	.....	.....	57,940.84	116,551
Dried prawns.....do....	3,005	240	.....	.....	259.60	3,245
Shark skins.....do....	14	.....	.....	.....	1.30	14
Snake skins.....do....	606	.....	.....	.....	100.05	606
Leather.....do....	17,020	.....	30	.....	958.72	17,059
Tobacco.....packages..	156	.....	.....	.....	63.00	330
Tallow.....piculs..	240	1,017	.....	.....	262.28	1,257
Wood oil.....do....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gum damar.....do....	.....	65	.....	.....	6.00	65
Chunam.....number..	.....	.....	.....	.....	143,631.00	3,755
Empty pots.....do....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,950.00	719
Raw silk.....piculs..	.....	22,080	.....	.....	210.00	22,080
Gold ware.....boxes..	.....	37,200	.....	.....	2.00	37,200
Meal.....piculs..	3,813	17,982	.....	.....	33,138.50	21,295
Tin.....do....	63,493	2,370	.....	.....	2,200.39	95,863
Iron pans.....pieces..	.....	30	.....	.....	662.00	504
Ashes.....piculs..	1,160	.....	.....	.....	1,672.00	1,160
Buffaloes.....heads..	.....	1,242	.....	.....	89.00	1,242
Bullocks.....do....	.....	192,233	.....	.....	15,263.00	192,233
Eggs.....packages..	.....	1,680	.....	.....	22.00	1,680
Lead.....piculs..	1,436	.....	.....	.....	124.00	1,436
Bees'-wax.....do....	.....	3,348	.....	.....	93.00	3,348
Kranjee wood.....do....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	1,000.00	1,000
Sundries.....do....	79,152	23,958	3,003	.....	.....	160,434
Treasure.....do....	1,734	159,904	2,440	.....	.....	171,218
Total.....	8,904,385	4,526,695	219,312	1,750,389	.....	*15,593,410

*Including $49,050 for the Philippines; $35,000 for Dutch India; $88,366 for the coast ports; and $20,113 for Saigon.

Navigation at Bangkok during the year 1887.

ENTERED.

Flag.	With cargoes.		In ballast.		Totals.		Grand total.
Sail:	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	
Siamese	22	8,369	4	1,277	26	9,649	$35,042
British	8	2,379	5	5,010	13	7,389	19,636
German	1	367	5	4,143	6	4,510	19,593
French	.....	.....	1	470	1	470	.....
Dutch	.....	.....	2	1,577	2	1,577	.....
American	1	530	.....	.....	1	530	7,134
Swedish and Norwegian	3	1,472	3	1,414	6	2,886	52,562
Italian	2	802	4	3,137	6	3,939	3,965
Austrian	.....	.....	1	865	1	865	.....
Junk	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67,709
Steamers:							
British	219	157,581	28	34,503	247	192,084	7,518,122
Siamese	9	3,789	.....	.....	9	3,789	95,766
German	84	73,011	14	17,124	98	90,135	2,004,638
French	3	6,929	.....	.....	13	6,929	72,002
Swedish and Norwegian	.....	.....	3	3,475	3	3,475	.....
Total	362	255,229	70	72,995	432	328,224	9,946,249

CLEARED.

Flag.	Steamers with ballast.		Sailing vessels.		
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	Value of cargoes.
British	.....	.....	14	10,052	$405,053
Siamese	.....	.....	28	12,380	425,398
German	.....	.....	8	5,381	217,347
French	3	1,599	.....	.....	.....
American	.....	.....	1	530	18,750
Dutch	.....	.....	2	2,705	84,358
Sweden and Norway	.....	.....	4	1,340	66,981
Italian	.....	.....	3	1,851	68,789
Austrian	.....	.....	2	1,635	69,654
Junks	.....	.....	.....	.....	162,540
Total	3	1,599	62	35,847	1,518,770

Flag.	Steamers.			Grand total.		
	No.	Tonnage.	Value of cargoes.	No.	Tonnage.	Value of cargoes.
British	293	182,889	$9,293,935	253	192,941	$96,989
Siamese	9	3,664	81,841	37	16,044	30,713,988
German	96	89,092	4,519,895	104	94,473	5,747,242
French	11	5,800	48,856	14	7,399	48,856
American	.....	.....	.....	1	530	18,750
Dutch	.....	.....	.....	2	2,705	84,358
Sweden and Norway	3	3,494	180,113	7	4,834	197,094
Italian	.....	.....	.....	3	1,851	68,789
Austrian	.....	.....	.....	2	1,635	69,654
Junks	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	162,540
Total	358	284,939	14,074,640	423	322,412	15,593,410

JACOB T. CHILD,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Bangkok, Siam, 1888.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

REPORT BY CONSUL WEBB, OF MANILA.

Before presenting what is intended for my first annual report of the trade and commerce of the Philippine Islands it may be proper for me to poach upon the preserves of the historian and geographer sufficiently to show American merchants and manufacturers what kind of a field for business is to be found here. In order to do this effectively it may be necessary to carry this report out to what may be at first considered an unnecessary length, but to understand the commercial possibilities of a country one must have, at least, an idea of its distinctive features, the habits and needs of its people, the customs prevalent, and its natural products. These with other important features I shall endeavor to cover as briefly and concisely as possible.

Before leaving the United States, in November last, I searched among my own books, as well as among the remarkably extensive collection of the Public Library of St. Louis, Mo., for a description of Manila and the Philippine Islands that would give me a reasonably accurate idea of the country to which I was about to go. The most voluminous and graphic work I could find was written nearly one hundred and fifty years ago, and of course could not be taken as a guide to the islands to-day, to say nothing of the exasperating character of the typography, and the matter of modern date, including the various encyclopædias, I have since discovered was not strictly accurate in many important statements. I am forced to the conclusion, therefore, that American business men, as a rule, know comparatively little of the vast and populous territory embraced in the Philippine archipelago or of its commercial possibilities, and that they will gladly receive something more than a merely statistical statement of last year's trade and commerce

I desire, also, to explain that the delay in making this report is due to the fact that the annual commercial report of the local government, upon which I have been compelled to rely for the major portion of my statistical matter, was not issued until the 14th instant, and the labor of preparing tables and reducing the quantities from kilograms to tons, and the prices from Manila silver to American gold, has occupied the major portion of my leisure time since then. However, the inforced delay has given me an opportunity to become better acquainted with the country and its people, and I can write more confidently and accurately than I could have done six months ago.

Spanish is the official language, and is practically the only language spoken.

Those American business men who desire to extend their trade to this particular part of the world should understand at the outset that a knowledge of Spanish is indispensable, and that they will greatly advance their interests here if they conduct their correspondence in that language, unless it is addressed to the one American or five or six English houses, and even in those all the employés speak Spanish. A better idea of the situation will be obtained from a knowledge of the general character of the population. From the most reliable statistics obtainable there are in Manila 11 Americans and 250 Europeans, exclusive of Spaniards, perhaps 100 of which number are English, the other 156 being Germans, Italians, French, etc. It is possible that there are 125 persons who speak English, and against them are 6,189 Spaniards, 20,157 Chinese, 46,066 Chinese Mestizos, 13,849 Spanish Mestizos, and 513,489 natives, all speaking Spanish except a small percentage of natives, who speak only Tagaloc, Pangasinan, Visayas, or other native dialects. As soon as a Chinaman arrives he immediately sets to work to learn Spanish and Tagaloc, and with the help of his fellow-countrymen, who have already learned these languages, he soon knows enough to begin trading or usurping the functions of a dray-horse. It is quite unusual to hear English spoken, except in the homes of the English and Americans or in the business houses of that nationality.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL.

The Philippine Islands are situated between latitude 5° 32′ and 19° 38′ north, and longitude 117 and 126 east. The islands are bounded on the north by the Pacific Ocean; on the south by the South China Sea; on the east by the Celebes Sea and Borneo, and on the west by the Channel and Island of Formosa. They form a Spanish colony and comprise over five hundred islands, some of which have never been explored, having an area of about 52,647 English square miles. The total population, as given by the census of 1883, including the Spanish army and navy, was 7,636,632, but these figures, it is believed, do not truthfully represent the whole number of persons who exist on the various islands. As stated above, some of them have never been fully explored and on others it is extremely dangerous for a white man to set foot. There are also parts of the island of Luzon,

which island has probably the largest civilized population of any one of the archipelago, where white men never go. In some of the mountainous parts the savages are still unsubdued, and, I am told, hate the Spaniards with all the intensity of their fiery untamed nature, and being unable to distinguish between a Spaniard and any other nationality of pale-faced men foreigners seldom enter those districts. It is generally believed that if a white man should penetrate into the wild parts of some of the islands he would never return. It is quite certain that white men seldom or never go very far from the outskirts of civilization unattended by a native. I know an American who has lived in the Philippines for about thirty-five years, who is married (to all intents and purposes) to a native woman, and speaks fluently Tagoloc and Visayas as well as Spanish. He has probably gone as far into the interior as any white man, but he frankly admits that there are places where he would not dare to go, knowing that a white man would be promptly killed on sight. Under these circumstances it is impossible at present to secure a true census of the population.

The principal islands are divided into twenty-seven provinces, thirteen of which are on the Isle of Luzon; four on the Isle of Negros; three on Panay, and four on Mindanao. Each of these islands has its governor and each province and district has its "gobernadorcillo" or sub-governor. The principal cities and shipping ports, and the only ones that do any foreign trade, are Manila, on the Isle of Luzon; Iloilo, on Panay, and Cebu, on the island of that name.

It would be supererogation for me to attempt to more than briefly allude to the early history of the islands. It is given in various forms in different works and those who are anxious to ascertain how widely some historians may differ in their statements of what are chronicled as historical facts should consult the encyclopædias and and other published records. It is a reasonably well-established fact that the islands were formally annexed to the crown of Spain, in 1565, and that for many years that nation had its hands full in its efforts to hold on to them. Not only was there continual trouble and conflict between the civil and ecclesiastical authorities on the inside, but, on the outside, Portugal and the Netherlands, feeling that they never would be really prosperous until they had acquired possession of the rich and valuable property, were making the most annoying and harassing efforts to accomplish this end. Attacks were also made by powerful Chinese piratical fleets, and in 1762, while Spain was very busy attending to all these troublesome elements, the English stepped in and captured Manila, which they held for two years and then returned it to Spain in consideration of a ransom of £1,000,000. This ransom, however, was never paid.

An English writer says that "England never exacted the payment," but he does not say why Spanish historians give the impression that Spain, having disposed of some of its most urgent business turned toward Manila, and that England, concluding that that city was not such a wonderfully desirable piece of property after all, abandoned it. Between the two records the truth may perhaps be found.

THE CIVILIZED NATIVES.

Soon after the discovery of the islands, Roman Catholic missionaries flocked to them in large numbers, and the work of converting the natives was carried on with great vigor. It was a most excellent field for these self-sacrificing and earnest men, for they found the natives religious by nature and ready to adopt the first attractive form of worship that came to them.

To-day all the civilized natives are Catholics and no other religion has any declared representation nor place of worship on any of the islands. They are most devoted adherents to their church, and one has but to go about any of the cities or towns during Lent, Holy Week, or any other religious festival to become impressed forcibly with their earnestness and loyalty to the priesthood. The pure native has a strong element of soulfulness in his nature that manifests itself in love of music and an inclination toward the forms and ceremonies of religious worship, and while, as a rule, he has no capacity for money-getting or the ordinary duties of life, he never neglects his prayers nor fails to lift his hat and bow reverently when he passes a church or wayside altar. Unquestionably the church has done much good for the natives, as it has raised them from a condition of savagery and vagabondage to a fair degree of citizenship, and the clergy, who now number nearly 2,000, I am told, have a hold upon their affection and loyalty that no civil power can disturb.

But despite all the civilizing influences brought to bear upon them, the majority of the natives cling to many of their half-savage customs and practices. For instance, they have no idea of the use of knife, fork, or spoon, but squat upon the floor of their nipa huts and eat with their fingers, just as their ancestors did centuries ago. They sleep on the floor or earth on thin mats of woven strips of bamboo or a fibrous plant of the lily family, and only remove their clothing in the morning to wash themselves, which they do by taking a pail of water and pouring it over their heads. The ordinary dress for a man is a thin muslin or gauze shirt and a pair of short, baggy trousers of

the same material. He doesn't mind having his clothing wet, for the air is generally warm and he can dry himself in the sun at almost any time. His food is rice and fish, generally, but of late years many of the natives have followed the example of Europeans and eat meat when they can get it. Of course, this description applies only to the middle and lower classes of natives; there are many who have attached themselves to European households and business houses who, although they still eat with their fingers, dress quite tastefully, and are very neat in their outward appearance.

DRUNKENNESS.

Drunkenness is the rare exception among the natives, and although there are more than half a million of them in Manila and its suburbs, I have not seen one under the influence of liquor in any degree since I have been here. Although the majority of the Europeans drink wine, liquor, and beer freely, the natives do not yet seem to have acquired the habit to any extent. Strong drink is sold openly on almost every street.

UNCIVILIZED NATIVES.

As I have said before, there are a number of unsubdued tribes in various parts of the archipelago who still refuse to recognize the Spanish Government or pay tribute to it, but the latter, instead of resorting to force, which would be followed by a great deal of bloodshed and no really beneficial results, is pursuing the wise policy of gradually bringing the recalcitrant or rebellious leaders into the church and impressing them with the wisdom of graceful submission to the dominant authority. Less than four months ago two petty chiefs were baptised and taken into the church with unusually impressive ceremonies, and it is reasonable to suppose that at least the majority of the members of their tribes will soon follow. It is apparently only a question of time when every native in the entire archipelago will pay tribute to Spain and worship devoutly before a Catholic altar.

The last census returns show the number of natives not subject to the civil government, and paying no tribute, to be 602,853, but how the census-takers obtained these seemingly exact figures I can not imagine, when, as I have shown, white men are not permitted to invade the mountainous districts where these people live. From reports that have reached me I am inclined to believe that the figures are too small and that the census-takers have enumerated only those who were approachable by the civilized natives. It is said among the incorrigibles that the natives who have submitted to civilization are in quite as bad odor as the white man; that their wild brothers are ashamed of them and will have nothing to do with them. But there are tribes who are, apparently, "on the fence" as it were; who are ready, under slight provocation, to topple over into civilization or back into extreme savagery, and who receive their civilized brethren with some show of cordiality and hospitality. These are probably the ones counted by the census-taker.

But these unfriendly tribes have one redeeming quality—they are not aggressive and never attempt to raid their civilized neighbors. They are quiet and peaceable until their haunts are invaded, when they promptly and vigorously resent the intrusion. I am told, also, that at stated times they will trade with Chinese peddlers, but will not allow the latter to approach near them. The peddler deposits his pack at a designated spot and walks away to a considerable distance while the Indians come forward, take such goods as they want and leave in payment various rare gums, fine woods, leaves, roots, plants, etc., which the peddler can dispose of in the cities at an enormous profit. There is an exhibition of mutual confidence in these transactions that is exceedingly beautiful in these degenerate times. The Indians seem to be very honest and liberal, and the peddler is generally well satisfied with what he finds on his return to his pack.

THE NATIVES AND THE CHINESE.

The number of natives paying tribute is 5,501,356. The number of Mestizos, Chinese, and Spanish, as shown above, is very large. The Chinese and natives affiliate quite readily, although there is a manifest disposition on the part of the latter to treat their almond-eyed neighors rather contemptuously. This feeling is due, to some extent, to the fact that the Chinaman makes money readily and rapidly, and knows how to keep it, while the native has not the remotest idea how to do either. The Chinaman always has money and the native is in a chronic condition of impecuniosity. Then the Spaniards look upon John very much as the Californians look upon him, but he is very numerous and pays heavy taxes, and no attempt, of late years, has been made to drive him from the islands. Of course the natives share this feeling with the Spaniards and are inclined to sneer at and snub

him. But possibly the most potent reason for a feeling of superiority on the part of the native is that he is a Catholic and John is a heathen.

But John, apparently, does not notice the attitude of the natives toward him, for he courts their friendship and treats them as if he felt that they were every bit as good as himself. He has been marrying the native women for the past seventy-five or one hundred years and the mixture of the races has produced some very handsome women and excellent quality of men, the latter being finely formed, robust, enterprising, and honest, as a rule, having the industrious, frugal traits of the Chinaman and the simple honesty and affectionate disposition of the native.

It is generally supposed that the native women seldom marry Chinamen voluntarily, although such marriages are frequent, and that the latter use strategy in order to obtain the coveted wives. The operation is something like this: John falls in love with a dusky maiden and reaches the conclusion that she is the proper person to do his cooking and make his clothes for the rest of his life. He has very little trouble in securing permission to call at her father's nipa hut, and if she receives him in a friendly manner and encourages him to call a second time her fate is sealed. He gives her at first an inexpensive present, merely as a matter of courtesy, and subsequently follows it with something a little more valuable. Just a little inclined to covetousness she accepts his gifts until she has accumulated $50 or $100 worth, or more. Then John proposes, but is indignantly refused. But that doesn't disturb him in the least—he expected it. He goes away smiling contentedly, and the next day calls around with a larger smile and a bill for all the presents he has given his victim. Of course, she can not pay it, for the whole family probably never had more than $10 at a time in their lives, but she generously offers to return his presents. These he does not want as they are now second-hand and have depreciated in value; he wants the money, but will compromise the matter if she will marry him. This, she declares, is impossible as he is not a Catholic, and no priest would consent to solemnize such a marriage. This obstacle is easily surmounted by his promptly offering to join the church and be as good a Catholic as anybody. There is no escape for her; she knows that a lawsuit will follow if she refuses to marry him, so she makes the best of the situation and consents He applies in proper form for admission to the church, is baptized, and after the expiration of the proper time is regularly married to his choice. As a rule he makes a good husband, and the girl has little cause to regret having been confidenced into matrimony. Of course, no celestial who contemplates a return to his native land in the near future ever takes a step of this sort, but when he does he usually settles down to pass the remainder of his days here. It is rumored that cases have occurred in which Chinamen have deserted their native wives after a few years and have returned to China and the religion of Buddha or Confucius, but I have never heard of a well authenticated instance of this kind.

THE PUBLIC REVENUE.

The total public revenue of the Philippines for 1886 was $11,528,178 in Philippine money. Of this amount $6,262,738 was from direct taxes; $2,176,500 for customs duties; $1,254,400 from monopolies, and $525,000 from the government lotteries. The total amount of revenue stated does not include the special tax for the new harbor works now in course of construction in Manila Bay. This very important work I will describe in detail further on.

THE CURRENCY.*

The amounts given above are in the Philippine dollar, or peso, which is usually worth from 80 to 85 cents, American gold. The condition of the local currency is, and has been for a number of years, most unsatisfactory to business men throughout the islands, and particularly so to strangers temporarily sojourning here. The coins in circulation are the Spanish peso, the Mexican dollar, the Spanish half-peso, two reals (25 cents), peseta (20 cents), real 12½ cents), half-peseta (10 cents), half-real (6¼ cents), and "dos cuatros," the latter a copper coin worth 2½ cents. All the other coins are silver, there being no gold in general circulation. There are a few bank bills in circulation issued by the Spanish bank, but they are not plentiful. There is also a smaller copper coin called a "cuatro," and worth 1½ cents but it is seldom seen.

Not only is the currency much depreciated, but its value fluctuates frequently and is most exasperatingly uncertain. The importation of Mexican dollars is prohibited by law, and any brought to the islands are liable to seizure by the Government, while the person who brings them in is subject to fine or imprisonment, or both. Yet there are many more Mexican than Spanish pesos in circulation. In 1877 the Government declared all Mexicans contraband, except those in circulation in the Philippines at

* Throughout this report the consul has estimated the Philippine or peso dollar at 83 cents in reducing values to American dollars.

that time. The avowed object was to ultimately withdraw this coin from circulation entirely, leaving nothing but the Spanish peso and smaller coins, and giving the whole volume of the currency a certain and unchanging value. There were a large number of Mexicans then in circulation, and as it would have been hard to their possessors to have depreciated their value at once, they were allowed to circulate at par with the peso. The decree failed, however, to effect the desired result, and Mexicans continued to pour into Manila and the other ports quite copiously, notwithstanding the rigid preventive measures adopted by the customs officials. Shrewd travelers and speculators found it quite profitable to bring Mexicans into Manila from Hong-Kong, for they were worth from 10 to 15 per cent. more here than at the latter port, and all kinds of strategems were resorted to in order to deceive the watchful customs officials. Whenever a smuggler was caught in possession of a small amount of the contraband coin he pleaded ignorance and innocence, and escaped with only the loss of his Mexicans; but if the amount was large enough to warrant the conclusion that it was a clear case of smuggling, he not only lost his Mexicans, but was compelled to pay a heavy fine besides. Not long since a steamer plying regularly between this port and Hong-Kong was fined $500 for having Mexicans on board.

On the 19th of July, 1886, another decree was issued from Madrid, instructing the government of the Philippines to rigidly enforce the order of 1877 and rapidly withdraw all Mexicans from circulation. It was again declared, however, that Mexicans dated 1877 and prior to that year would be allowed to circulate only until they could be withdrawn together with those of subsequent dates for the purpose of recoining them into the Spanish half peso. It has been asserted, by the way, that this coin contains 10 per cent. less silver than the Mexican, owing to shrinkage and the presence of alloy; but two of them will buy a dollar's worth of goods quite as readily as a Mexican. Of course, upon the receipt of the second decree the government officials here became more vigilant than ever, and it was hoped and expected that the unwelcome Mexican would soon be frozen—or melted—out of circulation; but notwithstanding all the precautions taken it continued, and still continues, to pour in. None of a later date than 1877 are accepted in trade, but that and earlier dates still circulate at par with the peso, which is comparatively scarce. The same conditions favorable to making money by smuggling Mexicans still exist, and I have been told that a man who left here several months ago made over $20,000 in about four years by getting this coin at 70 and 75 cents in Hong Kong and realizing 80 and 85 cents for it in Manila. My information in this case, however, is not reliable, and I present the incident only as a possibility.

The quite natural result of all this is that the currency is in a very unstable and unsatisfactory condition. Merchants here who buy goods in America must of necessity pay a high rate of exchange, as all transactions must be upon the basis of American gold. Mexicans, which are quoted by the United States Treasury Department at 75.09 cents, are accepted at par with the Spanish peso valued by the same authority at 95.15 cents, while both are worth from 15 to 20 cents less than the United States gold dollar. There seems to be no immediate prospect of a change for the better, as the Government appears to be unable to keep the Mexican out or to get the currency upon a substantial basis.

CLIMATE.

The climate of the Philippines varies comparatively little from that of other tropical countries, and the high death-rate in the cities is due undoubtedly more to the very unfavorable sanitary conditions prevalent than to climatic influences. To the foreigner who walks about Manila it is at once apparent why the cholera and other contagious diseases are so fearfully destructive when they obtain a fair start here. The thermometer ranges from 60 to 90 degrees the year round, and remains steadily about the latter figure during March, April, and May. During those months the heat is very oppressive, and during the middle hours of the day everybody and everything seems to sink into a lethargy fully awake only after sunset. Owing probably to the humidity of the atmosphere the heat is much more oppressive and enervating than a corresponding degree would be in the United States.

In June the rainy season begins, and it drizzles and pours almost continually until about the first of December. The rivers and creeks overflow their banks and the fields and streets and roadways are inundated sometimes to the depth of from 2 to 4 feet. For six months traveling in the interior is almost impossible, and in the cities everything is wet and moldy, the houses are damp and dismal, and the people are depressed and gloomy. Trade becomes comparatively lifeless, amusement and recreation languish, and a disagreeable funereality settles upon everybody and everything. The floods in the fields and gardens drive the snakes, centipedes, and other venomous creatures into high places, and they even find their way to the second stories of dwellings, much to the terror and disgust of the inmates. Most of the reptiles and vermine of the country are forced out in the rainy season, and of course are ruthlessly slaugh-

tered whenever found. Only a day or two since, while the streets were flooded, I saw a native wading along the side walk with a water snake in each hand, whose young lives he had sacrificed by seizing them suddenly by the neck and pressing his thumb strongly behind their jaws. To the student of entomology and natural history the rainy season offers wonderful opportunities, but it is not pleasant for the ordinary every day citizen. The maximum annual rain-fall is 144 inches and the minimum 84.

About the first of December the cool season sets in, and lasts until about the first of March, during which period very little or no rain falls; the nights and early mornings are refreshingly cool and pleasant and the whole face of the country, densely clad in tropical verdure, is very beautiful. During the day, or from about 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., the thermometer sometimes strikes the nineties, and white people remain as much as possible in the shade, but between 4 and 5 o'clock p. m. a strong breeze almost invariably springs up from the China Sea and blows for three or four hours quite briskly, when it gradually subsides, and for the rest of the night all those charming conditions prevail which poets so graphically ascribe to the tropics.

Not infrequently during the cool season long droughts prevail which parch the ground and destroy the crops; and locusts occasionally make a descent upon a province, denuding it entirely of herbage, but this, I infer, does not occur very often. As a rule the crops are good.

TYPHOONS.

The Philippines are within the typhoon belt, and most terrific wind-storms sometimes accompany the rain in September, October, and November. In July and August the careful native anchors the roof of his nipa hut by lashing together with rattan thongs the small ends of several heavy bamboo poles, and placing them astride of the ridge, while he pins the larger ends firmly to the earth. Similar precautionary measures are taken also by the occupants of some of the larger houses where the roofs are not securely bolted to the rafters, and a threatening cloud in the typhoon season is generally looked upon with grave apprehensions. But after November no damage from wind is feared.

EARTHQUAKES.

Most of the islands of the archipelago have been badly shaken up by subterranean disturbances at various times, and the natives and older residents seem to live in a continual state of fear whenever the active volcanoes are less active than usual. These are popularly supposed to be the outlets or escape valves for the gases generated by fierce subterranean fires, and so long as they are belching forth smoke and lava at the usual rate it is felt that there is comparatively little danger of a violent disturbance; but when they become partially or completely inactive the people at once conclude that the craters have become clogged and that an outlet for the gas will be forced open at some other point, which action will be preceded by a violent earthquake.

There are traditions of terrible "terremotos," as the Spaniards call them, that have overturned mountains, filled valleys, desolated extensive plains, opened passages from the sea far into the interior, and from the lake to the sea. One is recorded as having taken place in 1796 which was fearfully destructive of life and property. In 1824 one of the most violent earthquakes that ever afflicted the islands is said to have occurred. It completely wrecked several churches, the principal bridge across the Pasig River and the barracks at Manila; destroyed many private houses all over the archipelago, and opened a narrow chasm in the earth nearly four miles long. The inhabitants fled in terror to the open fields, but hundreds were crushed to death under falling buildings. Six vessels were wrecked in the harbor and an incalculable amount of general damage was done. The number of the dead was never ascertained.

In 1645 the old city of Manila was almost entirely destroyed and over 300 lives were lost. During an earthquake in 1828, it is said, the vibration of certain hanging-lamps described an arc of 4½ feet, the huge corner-stone of the principal gate of the city was displaced, and the great bells of the churches were set ringing. The shock lasted between two and three minutes, and rent the walls of several churches and other buildings, but was not accompanied by subterranean noises as is usually the case.

In 1863 and 1880, memorable earthquakes occurred, the former destroying the greater part of Manila, and the latter making almost a complete wreck of it. Those who have figured upon the record feel that a violent shock may be expected quite regularly about every seventeen years, and that the next may be looked for in the summer of 1897.

It is quite generally believed that this archipelego was formed by volcanic upheavals, and there is no lack of evidence in various parts of it to support this theory. I have been assured that there are portions of the mountainous districts of this island (Luzon) where a perceptible tremor of the earth is going on at all times. Slight

shocks are felt very frequently, and since the 1st of January I have felt three very strong vibrations. I have heard an American complain of being made "sea-sick" by the motion of the earth.

MANILA.

Manila is the chief city of the Philippines and is situated on the north shore of Manila Bay, spreading over a comparatively level tract of land for about 2 miles north and 4 east and west. I refer, of course, to what is now known as Manila, and not to the walled city alone, which is located on the east bank of the Pasig near its mouth and overlooking the shore of the bay. Old Manila, which was founded in 1671, is compactly built, covering about three-fourths of a mile square, and is inclosed by a massive stone wall 10 or 12 feet high and about 6 feet thick. It has five or six great gates, each named after a Spanish king or queen and each having an old-fashioned draw-bridge over the broad moat which surrounds the wall. The latter has a very ancient appearance, being covered in many places with thick moss and heavy shrubbery, and its general aspect suggests tales of the Middle Ages. It looks like a mediæval castle, somewhat musty and decrepit but still on duty. At the southwest corner of the wall is an ancient fort which, with several lines of earthwork along the shore of the bay, forms the protection to the harbor and mouth of the river. But while the old city is still called Manila the districts of Binondo, Santa Cruz, Quiapo, San Sebastian, San Miguel, Tanduay, Sampoloc, Santa Mesa, Santa Anna, Malate, Ermita, and a number of others are considered as forming the whole city of Manila. Each of these districts is about the size of one of New York's lower wards and they merge so completely into each other that there are no distinguishable dividing lines. It seems as if a number of villages had gradually grown until they melted into each other and formed a city, still retaining their old names, however, and becoming districts instead of villages. Each district has its chief executive officer or "gobernadorcillo," and the whole city is presided over by a civil governor and what may quite properly be called a board of aldermen. The head of the general government of the archipelago is a governor-general, who has his palace in the Malacañan district, Manila, is appointed by the Queen Regent of Spain, and holds his office for three years.

Manila lays no claim to architectural beauty, but it has a number of very pretty streets and drives, notably Malecon, a well paved boulevard extending about a mile along the shore of the bay in front of old Manila; the Lunetta, an oval-shaped drive about a mile in circumference into which the Malecon boulevard merges and in the center of which is a handsome stand, where a fine military band gives free concerts every pleasant evening all the year; and the Calle Iris, a level gravel road 75 feet wide and lined on either side with bamboo trees, running from Sampalac to Tondo, a distance of about a mile and a half. The dwellings, although strikingly large and roomy, are built with special reference to safety during earthquakes and typhoons. As many posts or beams, from 6 to 12 inches in diameter, as are required are planted with one end deeply imbedded in cement and stone underground and extending to the roof of the house, the latter, as well as the floor supports, being firmly bolted to them. The houses are only two stories high, the first, the floor of which is level with the street, being usually devoted to a stable, carriage-house, and servants-quarters, although occasionally a first floor room is used as a dining-room. The second floor is essentially the residence. The outer walls of the first story are usually built of stone, while the second is always of wood, with sliding panels for windows, rendering it possible to throw open the entire upper part of the house in warm weather or close it tightly during the cool and rainy seasons. These panels, instead of glass, have square pieces of transparent shell set into the light frame-work, letting in plenty of light when the house is closed.

The walls and ceilings have neither lath nor plaster to drop on one's head when the house is being racked by an earthquake, but are covered with sheets of woven bamboo, grass, or muslin, upon which very pretty designs are often painted in water colors. The house is so constructed that if an earthquake shakes the first floor wall from under it, the upper story, where the family sleep and eat, will be supported firmly by the upright beams described. This idea may, perhaps, be profitably applied by the builders of Charleston, S. C., and other earthquake-shaken cities. It would require the best efforts of an unusually able-bodied typhoon to more than unroof one of these structures.

Since the last earthquake a number of handsome churches have been built. The Santa Yglesia Cathedral in old Manila, first built in 1578, has been destroyed by earthquakes several times, and did not escape in 1863. In 1880 it was badly shattered, and its tower had to be pulled down. To-day its interior, with its vast flooring of tessellated marble, its grand and massive arches and pillars, its pure white marble altars, rich in gold and silver ornamentation, and its immense organ presents an appearance of substantial elegance and solidity not at all suggestive of fear of earthquakes. The Cathedral of San Francisco, also in old Manila, is a very handsome

structure, gorgeously furnished; and each district of the city has its church, the greater number being substantially built and richly decorated. An iron church is now in course of erection in the district of San Sebastian, the entire frame-work having been imported from Germany, and it is expected that it will be a magnificent edifice.

MANILA BAY.

Manila Bay is 27 miles wide and the anchorage is about 3 miles from the mouth of the Pasig River which will not admit vessels that draw more than 13 feet. The principal shipping houses are fully half a mile from the mouth of the river, and nearly all the goods shipped are taken down the river and out to the ships in lighters, propelled by natives with long bamboo poles, or, in some cases, towed out by steam-tugs. When the monsoons blow strongly the bay is very rough and lighters can not be taken alongside the ships. Thus shipping is sometimes at a standstill for a week or ten days at a time, and even the tugs of the ship-chandlers do not go beyond the mouth of the river. All this trouble, it is expected, will be overcome when the Government finishes the extensive harbor improvement now under way. This is simply a massive stone pier or breakwater, extending about a mile southeast from a long pier running out from the mouth of the river, and forming a large harbor where ships of heavy draught can tie up to stone docks or ride quietly at anchor in rough weather. The undertaking is a gigantic one and it will require many years to finish it. To pay for the work a tax of 2 per cent. is levied on imports, 1 per cent. on exports, tonnage dues, and a tax on fishing boats. Over $4,000,000 have already been collected for the work and it is expected that it will be rapidly pushed to completion. The harbor is certainly needed very badly and will undoubtedly cause a marked increase in the commerce of Manila.

The river Pasig, which divides the city of Manila in two almost equal halves, is less than a quarter of a mile wide and presents a scene of great animation at all times with the numerous native craft gliding hither and thither, among which may be seen an occasional small ship or steamer of foreign build.

The passport system is rigidly enforced, and no one can leave the port nor enter it without having supplied himself with one.

THE POLICE OF MANILA.

The police force of Manila is composed of natives with Spaniards as chief, captains, and lieutenants, and is exceedingly well organized. The low average of crime in Manila is most surprising. Here is a city with a declared population of over half a million, the majority of whom can neither read nor write, and yet during the year there is hardly any more crime than in an American or European town of 5,000 inhabitants. The vast majority of the arrests made are for very slight misdemeanors, and a murder, burglary, highway robbery, or serious assault is of very rare occurrence.

There seems to be a generally prevalent feeling of security, and it is not considered necessary to take extensive precautions against "midnight mechanics." I have been here nearly eight months and have seen but five men who were at all under the influence of liquor. One was a Spaniard, three were English sailors on shore on leave, and the fifth was a French sailor. The natives are just learning to drink, but have not acquired confidence enough yet to become intoxicated, and the Chinamen never get drunk.

No one ever hears of citizens being knocked down and robbed, and I have heard of but one burglary since I have been here. Immorality may prevail to a certain degree, and I have been assured that it does, but it certainly does not appear upon the surface of daily life. Apparently the city is a model of morality and good order.

MANILA NEWSPAPERS.

There are five daily newspapers published in Manila, all printed in Spanish: "El Diario," "La Oceania Española," and "La Opinion," issued in the morning, and "El Comercio" and "La Voz de España" in the afternoon.

AMUSEMENTS IN MANILA.

One of the leading amusement features of the year are the spring races, which are attended by everybody who claims to be anybody. Admission is charged only to the grand stand, and as the surrounding fields are free the natives gather there by thousands. The course and fields present a very animating sight.

There are several theaters where plays are sometimes given by amateurs, but none of them are open regularly. Occasionally an opera company comes from Spain or

Italy, remains here two or three months, and goes away well laden with silver. A circus came here once, I am told, and remained here a month, the canvas being hardly large enough to hold the crowds.

STREET CARS IN MANILA.

In September last the first street car line in Manila was opened for business. The project has proved exceedingly profitable, although predictions were made freely that it would be a complete failure. One of the reasons why it was generally felt that the line would not pay was that every one who has any social status whatever owns one or more conveyances of their own. It is not considered the proper thing for a white man to walk unless he does it for exercise and has his carriage within call, and I am told that there are families who live very plainly, even shabbily, at home, and whose credit with the retail dealers is not good, and yet who appear on the streets in quite decent carriages with coachmen and all the necessary appurtenances for a creditable show. There are rumors, too, of instances where men of small incomes, after having made their appearance on the drives early in the evening, send their carriages out to pick up passengers for two or three hours to pay feed bills and coachmen's wages. With all the white people owning their carriages and the natives and Chinamen able to ride anywhere in the numerous two-wheeled one-horse "caromatas" for 5 cents, the outlook for a street railway project was not considered encouraging.

The line begins at the fountain in the little plaza at the head of the Calle Alixe, in Sampaloc, runs south through the Plaza Santa Anna in front of the United States consulate, into and through San Sebastian, Quiapo, Santa Cruz, and the Escolta, west through the Rosario, and terminates at the church in Binondo, covering a distance of about 2 miles over a single track, with short side-tracks at intervals to allow the cars to pass each other.

The fare was fixed at 6 cuatros (3¼ cents) for first-class passengers and 4 cuatros (2½ cents) for second class. This was cheap enough for anybody, and the natives and Chinese at once began to desert the "caromatas" and patronize the street cars most liberally. The difference between the first and second class accommodations was that the former had cushioned seats in the middle of the car while the latter were standing-room in the front and rear.

The cars are very cheap and rather shabby looking affairs when compared with the handsome American street cars, but answer the purpose quite well. They were built in Germany, largely of sheet-iron and rough boards, and are painted a dingy red and yellow. At either end is a small, square inclosure just large enough for the driver to stand in, and at each side of this are two very awkward steps. Each car will seat twelve or fourteen first-class passengers and will furnish standing room for fifteen or twenty second-class standing closely together.

At first the patronage was confined almost exclusively to natives and Chinese, but gradually it began to dawn upon the clerks and business men along the line that it was a great deal handier sometimes to jump into a car and ride smoothly down town than to wait for their horses to be harnessed and then to be jolted over the rough pavement. Then it was soon understood that a man did not jeopardize his social position by riding in a street-car, and one by one they dropped into the habit as readily as Americans, and now in the morning and evening hours there may be seen in the street-cars English, Spanish, and German merchants, clerks, and occasionally ladies, who seem to enjoy the novelty of such a ride.

Patronage increased rapidly until the fifteen cars with which the line began operations were found insufficient and two more were added; not, however, the dingy, unsightly German ones, but two handsome specimens of the work of J. G. Brill & Co., of Philadelphia. But it proves rather expensive to bring street-cars from America. I am told that the price paid for each was $400, and that the freight and other expenses amounted to nearly $600 each. Still, the new cars are so much more attractive and acceptable to the public that I have no doubt more will be imported and that the old ones will be gradually retired.

THE CITY OF ILOILO.

Iloilo is 250 miles southeast of Manila and is the next city of importance in the archipelago. It is the chief city of the province of Iloilo in the Isle of Panay, latitude 10 degrees 48 minutes west, near the southeast extremity of the island, close to the sea on the border of a narrow channel formed by the opposite island of Guimaras. The city is built on low, marshy ground, partly fronting on the sea and partly along the left bank of a creek or inlet which runs towards Jaro and after describing a semicircle again meets the sea near Iloilo. The harbor is well protected and the anchorage good, the island of Guimaras forming a sheltering passage where heavy draught ships may anchor comparatively well protected from heavy seas. The depth of water

on the bar at the entrance to the river is about 5 fathoms at low water and a short distance inside decreases to 15 feet, deepening again a short distance farther in. During the spring tides the town is flooded; but, notwithstanding the apparently unfavorable sanitary conditions, it is said to be a much healthier place than Manila. A striking peculiarity of the location is that the high ground of Guimaras forms a sort of funnel with the Panay shore and a calm at Iloilo is of rare occurrence. There is almost always a strong breeze there, and when it comes from the northeast it is very heavy. It is, of course, much cooler at all times of the year than in Manila. It is here that the famous "pina" fabric, woven very finely from the fiber of the pine-apple leaf, is made. Another very rich fabric called "jusi," woven from silk in white and colors, is also made here. The surrounding country is very fertile and is comparatively well cultivated, but under the direction of experienced, energetic farmers the yield could undoubtedly be increased incalculably. Sugar is the principal product of this portion of the archipelago, and the annual crop, it is estimated, averages about a million piculs, or nearly 70,000 tons. Tobacco and rice are quite largely cultivated; but none of the latter is shipped and very little of the former, as compared with the shipment of this article from other ports. Earthquakes seldom occur on the Isle of Panay, but it seems to be a special mark for the typhoons, which quite frequently do great damage there. The principal traders are Chinese Mestizos, although there are three Americans and a number of German and English traders there.

The Isle of Negros, which is extremely fertile, now contributes about three-fourths of the sugar shipped from Iloilo. The quality is said to improve every year.

THE CITY OF CEBU.

This is the third city of importance in the Philippines, is noticeably well built, and has fine roads, but is lacking in commercial enterprise. This is the leading center for hemp, the neighboring islands of Leyte, Mindanao, and Camiguin having very extensive plantations and sending the greater part of their products to Cebu for shipment. There is said to be coal on the island, but no one seems to care to take the trouble to mine it. Cebu was at one time the seat of the administration of revenue for the whole of the visayas, but this was removed to Manila in 1849.

FOREIGN TRADE.

The foreign trade is confined to Manila, (which is, of course, the leading port) Iloilo, and Cebu, and the principal articles of export are hemp and sugar. Large quantities of tobacco, coffee, indigo, hides, and ylang-ylang are also shipped, as well as some fruits and gums. But the really prominent features of the export trade are hemp and sugar. The total amount of these products shipped last year was 81,999.1 tons of the former, and 188,929.67 tons of the latter; 45,462 tons, or more than half the hemp, went to the United States, and 123,685 tons, or nearly two-thirds, of the sugar.

The following table will show the total amount of hemp and sugar exported from the Philippines during the past seven years:

Year.	Hemp.	Sugar.
	Tons.	*Tons.*
1881	36,381	89,725
1882	24,776	83,187
1883	24,809	157,504
1884	23,400	95,603
1885	26,982	153,094
1886	24,828	143,881
1887	45,462	123,685
Total	206,638	846,679

HEMP.

The receipts of hemp at Manila in 1887 were 468,911 bales, against 342,015 bales in 1886 and 362,024 in 1885. At Cebu, the next important hemp port, the receipts were 65,764 bales against 60,693 in 1886 and 61,105 in 1885.

The stock afloat and in store on the 1st of January, 1888, was: At Manila, 63,023 bales, against 51,782 in 1887 and 28,914 in 1886; at Cebu, 13,993 bales, against 9,532 in 1887 and 6,374 in 1886.

Loading January 1, 1888: For the United States, 15,940 bales, against 24,500 in 1887 and 6,000 in 1886; for Great Britain, 5,302 bales, against 10,500 in 1887 and 8,500 in 1886. Local consumption has been estimated at 4,000 bales in 1887, against 5,000 in 1886 and 6,000 in 1885.

The following table will show the total amount of merchandise of all kinds exported to the United States in 1887:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value in United States gold.	Duties in United States gold.
Hemp.....tons..	45,462	$5,148,706.63	$91,927.22
Sugar.....do...	123,685	4,499,819.27	116,362.94
Coffee.....do...	47	6,185.99	105.99
Indigo.....do...	33	14,607.17	246.92
Hides.....do...	503	50,976.11	.....
Sapan wood.....do...	103	1,095.00	28.46
Tobacco.....do..	9	18,810.29	317.38
Rice.....pounds..	735	9.96	15
Preserves.....do...	330	12.45	.....
Fruit.....do...	75	11.62	.....
Hats.....number..	39,662	4,387.38	.....

AMERICAN VS. SUBSIDIZED SHIPS.

Of the total amount of hemp and sugar exported to the United States only 15,454 tons, or about one-third of the former and 60,249 tons, or less than one-third of the latter, were carried by American ships. Notwithstanding the fact that America receives more than half the hemp and sugar exported from the Philippines, our showing of ships here is remarkably small. Our captains explain it by saying that our government does not offer them the same encouragement that is given to the ships of other nations, and that if an American ship does not lose money now-a-days, it is doing remarkably well. Almost every captain I have seen since I have been here has expressed the most intense disgust over the situation, and has declared that he would abandon a seafaring life at once if he felt competent to do any other business. They assert that the ships of other nations are run at much less expense than ours, and that they are subsidized by their own government, so that they can carry freight at much lower rates than American ships can and still make money. How true this is I can not say, but it is a fact that but 29 American ships entered this port last year against 383 of other nations, exclusive of steam vessels.

In support of their assertions the captains, among other things, point to the record of freight rates, which have steadily declined during the past fifteen years, and this, they say, is almost wholly due to the fact that the ships of other nations, receiving government support, are able to carry freight profitably at rates against which American ships can not compete. The following table will show the freight rates from the Philippines to the United States for the past twenty years:

Comparative table of freight rates to the United States.

Year.	Hemp.		Sugar.		Year.	Hemp.		Sugar.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1868....	$14.50	$12.50	$17.00	$8.50	1878....	$8.00	$4.00	$9.00	$3.00
1869.....	12.00	10.00	15.00	11.00	1879....	12.00	4.00	12.00	3.50
1870.....	11.25	8.00	11.00	7.00	1880....	10.00	5.00	12.00	8.00
1871.....	12.00	10.00	13.50	9.00	1881...	13.00	8.00	14.00	8.00
1872.....	13.00	10.50	15.00	9.50	1882....	10.00	7.00	13.00	8.00
1873.....	18.00	12.00	22.50	11.00	1883....	7.50	6.00	10.50	8.00
1874.....	14.00	12.00	20.00	11.50	1884....	6.00	4.00	8.00	5.00
1875.....	11.00	5.00	18.00	11.00	1885....	6.00	4.00	9.25	5.00
1876.....	8.50	6.00	16.00	10.00	1886....	4.50	3.00	6.50	3.00
1877.....	10.00	7.00	14.00	7.00	1887....	6.00	3.50	6.00	5.50

COFFEE AND TOBACCO.

The total export of coffee from the islands was 5,442.74 tons; of cigars, 800.49 tons, and of leaf tobacco, 4,717.94 tons. Only a comparatively small quantity of these products went to the United States.

The following table will show in detail the cargoes taken away from the three principal ports last year in American ships:

American vessels and their cargoes cleared from the Philippine Islands during the calendar year 1887.

MANILA.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Master.	Destination.	Cargo in tons.		Tonnage.
				Hemp.	Sugar.	
Feb. 18..	Henry Failing	J. Merriman	New York	1,140	1,386	1,898.85
19..	John T. Berry	James Watts	do	242	1,066	1,248.99
Mar. 4..	Alice Reed	A. F. Stahl	Boston	498	583	829.41
19..	Martha Davis	T. M. Benson	Iloilo, P. I.	Ballast		833.09
Apr. 6..	Carrie Winslow	Chas. Loring	New York	266	1,066	899.76
May 14..	Mindoro	D. F. Hutchinson	Boston	740	426	970.57
19..	Lucile	Wm. E. Sherman	New York	600	1,386	1,329.17
26..	Daniel I. Tenney	G. T. Wilson	do	186	2,346	1,633.28
June 2..	Jas. A. Wright	L. R. Baker	do	450	746	886.71
2..	Sachem*	J. C. Bartlett	do	280	1,600	1,311.67
16..	Imperial	Jas. E. Crosby	do		1,920	1,266.02
16..	Sea Witch	John H. Drew	Boston	729	853	1,232.93
17..	Mary L. Stone	G. L. Josselyn	New York	707	1,066	1,420.20
17..	Luzon	J. G. Park	do	518	1,333	1,339.24
July 1..	Thos. A. Goddard	Amasa C. Sears	do		960	685.62
10..	Continental	I. F. Gilkey	do		2,480	1,668.00
Aug. 8..	Santa Clara	R. K. Dunn	do	726	1,277	1,473.63
8..	Ringleader	J. C. Entwistle	Iloilo, P. I.	Ballast		1,145.28
9..	L. Schepp	E. D. Gates	New York	356	2,333	1,776.11
24..	H. J. Libby	C. W. Richardson	do	473	69	590.04
28..	Hercules	Chas. S. Kendall	Liverpool	770	1,016	1,215.43
Oct. 4..	Timour	Jos. Johnson	New York	748		914.78
Nov. 4..	Nomad	E. R. Sterling	do	313	213	452.34
13..	Hiram Emery	F. Gorham	do	496	426	759.15
15..	Henry S. Sanford*	B. F. Colcord	Cebu, P. I.	20		1,101.21
17..	Benj. F. Hunt, jr.	T. H. Winn	Boston	653	853	1,131.17
Dec. 5..	Furness Abbe	Wm. E. Quin	Cebu	Ballast		1,044.16
12..	Jabez Howes	F. T. Henry	New York	1,016	853	1,580.92
	Total			11,927	26,207	32,759.64

* The Henry S. Sanford was subsequently wrecked in the harbor of Cebu and was towed back to Manila and sold at auction.

Twenty-nine American vessels entered the port of Manila during the year with a total tonnage of 34,766.85.

From Iloilo 70,883.85 tons of sugar were shipped in vessels of all nations, 41,074.23 tons from Manila, and 11.73 tons from Cebu. Iloilo is essentially a sugar port, and Cebu's specialty is hemp. No hemp was exported from Iloilo last year, while Cebu exported 6,735.06 tons. All the rice exported from the islands was shipped from Cebu. Iloilo shipped no tobacco, while 781 pounds were exported from Cebu. Besides the articles named above there were exported last year over 4 tons of pearl shells, about 43 tons of gum almaciga, and small quantities of other gums and fine woods.

IMPORTS.

The total value of imports from all parts of the world, as given by the official report of the Government, was $16,530,000 (peso $ = 84 cents American), of which $523,421 worth, in Manila currency, or $434,439.43 United States gold, came from America. But these figures do not represent half the quantity of American goods imported, for the same difficulty is experienced here as is complained of by other United States consuls in the east. American goods are shipped to Hong-Kong, reshipped there to Manila, and credited to Hong-Kong in the official reports. Other American goods are purchased in London and are entered as imports from England. In the Government report of imports the United States are credited with about 2½ tons of

flour, a ridiculously low figure when one ascertains that nearly, if not all, the flour used here comes from San Francisco. The amount stated is simply one shipment that came directly from California in an American ship. Over 100,000 sacks (50 pounds each) come here every year, of the same kind of flour that has been shipped from San Francisco to Hong-Kong, and is reported among the imports from the latter city. Thousands of barrels of American pork, I am told by a prominent merchant, come here every year from Hong-Kong, and yet the United States is not credited with a barrel of it The same is true of canned goods and almost every kind of merchandise shipped from San Francisco, unless it is billed to Manila direct. Perhaps the merchant will think this fact of comparatively small importance so long as the goods get on the market here and are promptly paid for, but I am sure the local government's annual report of imports would be much more attractive and readable if the United States had a more conspicuous representation on it.

The following is a transcript from the Government report showing the merchandise imported from the United States last year.

Philippine Islands imports from the United States in 1887.

Articles.	Quantities.	Value in United States gold.	Duties in United States gold.
Petroleum ..... tons..	4,421.74	$367,005.25	$36,700.50
Steel ..... pounds..	1,467.40	72.21	7.20
Cotton for wicks ..... do....	242.00	54.78	5.48
Fire-arms ..... number..	23	109.56	10.92
Fire pumps ..... do...	1	49.80	.....
Coal ..... tons..	8,063.48	34,178.57	.....
Beer ..... quarts..	1,975	827.85	82.79
Shoes ..... pairs..	3	3.32	.32
Copper ..... tons..	3.55	553.61	18.92
Canned goods ..... do...	50.76	11,520.40	1,152.15
Flour ..... do....	2.53	205.84	20.62
Vegetables ..... pounds..	257.40	9.96	.98
Sheet tin ..... do....	411.40	22.41	2.24
Iron ..... tons..	3.77	367.69	34.03
Thread ..... pounds..	517.00	195.05	19.50
Oil-cloth ..... do....	1,482.80	223.27	22.38
Lard ..... tons..	2.72	1,025.88	102.71
Furniture	.....	10,118.53	1,011.85
Machinery	.....	286.55	.....
Paper ..... pounds..	6.60	.83	.10
Perfumery ..... do....	1,553.20	585.98	58.60
Leather ..... do....	1,757.80	2,108.20	210.89
Drugs and chemicals	.....	3,808.04	304.64
Gunpowder ..... pounds..	242.00	45.65	4.57
Cotton cloth ..... do....	1,590.60	1,030.86	103.09
Glass and glass ware	.....	127.82	12.77

Total imports to and exports from the Philippines for the calendar year 1887.

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Value in United States gold.	Duties in United States gold.	Value in United States gold.	Duties in United States gold.
United States	$434,439.43	$39,888.39	$9,744,622.47	$188,991.64
Europe and Africa	8,384,737.19	661,037.50	5,038,424.51	166,508.03
Asia and Oceania	4,900,969.06	321,668.00	6,177,899.16	117,492.71
Total	13,720,145.68	1,022,593.89	20,960,946.20	472,992.38

AMERICAN TRADE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Here is another point that may be of interest to American merchants. One of the proprietors of the largest light hardware and house furnishing establishment in Manila told me recently that he bought American tools and some other classes of American goods in London because he could get better discounts there than he could from the manufacturers. Assuming that the London firm, because it buys large quantities of goods, receives better discounts from the manufacturer than are offered to a firm that buys smaller bills, how can it offer the best discounts to a Manila house after paying freight from New York to London? The merchant referred to admitted that American goods as a rule were far superior to those of other countries, but he said that his efforts to deal directly with our manufacturers had always been unsatisfactory, as they had manifested no special interest in selling their goods here. His trouble seems to have been his inability to get definite replies to his inquiries concerning discounts.

"I have a splendid handsomely printed catalogue," he said "of just the goods that I want, but it contains only the list prices with no discounts. I know there are discounts, for I get them when I buy the same goods in London, so what is the use of my bothering with the manufacturers when I can buy to better advantage and with less trouble somewhere else."

Although one frequently encounters American goods in the bazars and shops, by far the greater proportion—nearly all of them, in fact—have been purchased in Hong-Kong or London. Except American petroleum, which is used exclusively here, and in immense quantities, as it is the only illuminating material to be had beside cocoanut oil and candles, and a few American buggies and carriages, there are no direct shipments of goods from the United States to the Philippines, and apparently, no effort of any importance has been made by our manufacturers to put their goods into this market. I have heard that a year or two ago an agent for an American silver-plated ware manufactory visited Manila, but found that he could not compete with the prices offered by German and English manufacturers. This is undoubtedly true of some classes of goods, but not of all. I am satisfied that there are American manufacturers of silver-plated ware who can make a better article of table ware than any of the English or German goods sold here, and that it can be imported here and sold at the same price, with fully as good a profit. There are large quantities of Belgian enameled ware sold at prices that seem to me fully 50 per cent. higher than American enameled and granite ware is sold at retail in the United States. If there is any difference in the quality, I think it is in favor of the American ware. Tin-ware and all sorts of cooking utensils, I feel quite confident, could be supplied by American manufacturers as cheaply as by those of Germany, England, or any other country. The same is true of wooden-ware, tools, cotton cloth, calico, muslin, linen, canned goods, preserves, stationery, drugs and chemicals, agricultural implements, sewing-machines, and numerous other articles that would find a ready sale. The Singer sewing-machines may be found in many homes in these islands, and as the company has established a sales-room in Manila and another in Iloilo I infer that the market is found reasonably good, at least.

The only objection I have heard to American goods is the price, and the idea that they cost, as a class, more than the manufactures of other countries is acquired by comparing lines of goods that America never did, and, I think, never can make and sell as cheaply as Germany, England, Switzerland, and France. I refer to toys, fancy articles, and what are known as "notions." There are also laces, silks, embroideries, etc., in the sale of which in the east, of course, the United States can not yet compete with Europe. Some of the stores are filled with articles that look very attractive, but are cheap in every sense of the word. They are made in Europe, sell readily at what appears to be a reasonable price, and afford a large profit. It is admitted that American goods of a similar class are much superior in every respect, but they cost more and afford less profit. The same objection is raised to Spanish goods, and as a result Germany and England have the largest share of the trade, not only in "notions" and fancy goods, but in many lines which, it seems quite possible, could be furnished by the United States. But European manufacturers bid for the trade and Americans do not.

PAPER BAGS WANTED.

I want to call attention to the item of paper, 2,338.6 tons were imported last year, of which three kilograms or 6.6 pounds are credited to the United States and 2,33[illegible] tons to China. Considerable of this paper was probably made in China, the major portion of which was the coarse stuff used in the Chinese "tiendas" or shops here for wrapping purposes, but most of it was undoubtedly made in some other country and

shipped to Hong-Kong, from whence it was sent here. The United States may have had a share of this trade amounting to more than 6 pounds.

Paper bags and good wrapping paper and twine, such as one sees in the stores in the United States, are unknown here You make a purchase at a grocery store, and if the article is in a tin can or box, you are expected to take it as it is without a wrapper; if it is something that requires a wrapper, you will get it rolled up in an old Spanish newspaper or a scanty piece of Chinese paper, something like the inside wrapper of a bunch of fire-crackers, which will tear upon the slightest provocation. It but you get no string tied around it, and must take the chance of spilling your purchase before you reach your destination. If you ask for a string, as I did once, the salesman will smile in a surprised way, elevate his shoulders, holding the palms of his hands out toward you, and reply:

"*No, senor, no lo tengo*" (No, sir, I haven't it).

He knows at once that you are a stranger in Manila, and his face and manner show that he pities your ignorance.

In the small Chinese "tiendas" and native shops pieces of the banana leaf are used for wrapping goods, and the package is tied with a blade of strong swamp grass, banana-tree fiber, or thin strip of rattan. There is a mission here for the American paper bag.

A PENCHANT FOR PERFUMERY.

Florida water sells in large quanties, and the familiar bottles and labels may be seen on the shelves of every drug, dry goods, and fancy store in Manila. Allow a Chinese peddler to open his pack at your door and it is highly probable that the first thing he will produce will be a bottle of Florida water. Colognes, toilet waters, and numerous varieties of perfumes have large sales among the natives as well as among the foreigners, and there are two quite large stores here devoted almost exclusively to the sale of that class of goods, while several of the drug stores carry quite large stocks. The majority of the people seem to have a passion for fragrant odors, and not only perfume their clothing liberally, but burn sweet smelling gums, woods, and leaves in their homes, filling the air about them with delightful fragrance. As many of the natives keep their pigs and dogs under their houses and empty their slops there too, there are generally several loud-breathing cess-pools below, and the contest for supremacy between the odors is often vigorous and interesting.

AMERICAN PATENT MEDICINES.

A few American patent medicines, notably Jayne's, Holloway's, and Mother Sigel's Sirup, have been sold here quite largely, but can come here no more unless the manufacturers consent to comply with the provisions of a decree issued about four weeks ago which requires that the formula by which patent medicines are made shall be printed on the outside wrapper of each package so that it can easily be read by all purchasers. This is considered by local druggists as an effectual bar to the entry of all patent medicines, as it is not probable that the manufacturers will consent to make public their formulas, except in very rare cases. When the supplies on hand are exhausted the medicine-takers will have to find new remedies for their ailments or give up being sick.

AMERICAN CARRIAGES AND PHILIPPINE HORSES.

American buggies and carriages are quite numerous on the streets of Manila and, I believe, are all shipped here by a Philadelphia firm. Light broughams, dog-carts, and victorias find a ready sale, but they must be very light, as all the horses are very small. They are very much like Australian ponies both in size and powers of endurance. Large horses of the breeds common in the United States are not often brought here, it being popularly believed that they can not stand the climate. I have been told that quite a number of persons have tried to keep and breed the larger horses, but that the experiment has always proved a failure; that they soon became unable to work and in a short time die. I do not understand how the little horses, or ponies, used by the native "caromata" drivers manage to keep alive under the treatment they receive, to say nothing of the climate. They are thrashed up and down the streets from early morning until far into the night hauling passengers hither and thither; probably only half fed, and yet apparently healthy and vigorous at all times. Some of them look a little discouraged, but the majority are in good condition. They are never used, however, for hauling freight or other heavy loads; that sort of work is left to the Chinese coolies and "carabaos" or water buffalos. The latter animal is about the size and shape of a half-grown ox, with a hide like an ele-

phant's and a pair of great curved horns about 6 inches in diameter at the base and from 2½ to 3 feet long. These beasts are hitched singly to small, low, two-wheeled drays and haul enormous loads at a most aggravatingly slow pace.

AN OPENING FOR A DAIRY FARMER.

Dairy products are exceedingly scarce and very high, and there is apparently no reason why an enterprising dairy farmer could not make a great deal of money here with a few good cows. Butter in tin boxes and glass bottles imported from Europe sells at the rate of a dollar a pound; small Holland cheeses at $1.50 each; a very inferior article of English and German cheese at from 50 to 75 cents a pound, and the Swiss cheese at 62½ to 75 cents. One house occasionally gets an American cheese and sells it off at a good profit almost as fast as it can be cut, but the intervals between cheeses is very long, as it is less trouble to get and keep the other kinds. It is not considered nice to be too active and enterprising in this climate.

There are a few cows owned by private families, who consume the milk and have little or none to spare; but occasionally cow's milk can be had at the rate 50 cents a quart. Native milkmen sell the milk of the carabao at 25 cents a quart, but it has a strong, disagreeable taste, which renders it unpopular, except with the natives, who have never been accustomed to any other kind. It is used sometimes for cooking by some of the foreign families. As a rule everybody, except the very few who own cows, uses the American condensed milk, Eagle brand, and it sells at retail for 37½ cents a can. There are one or two brands of milk powder on the market, but they are not extensively used.

Cows apparently thrive here, and I have heard of no good reason why there are not more here, nor why a dairy farm on the American plan could not be made a most profitable investment. There is good grazing; nipa sheds to protect the animals during the rainy season could be constructed at a comparatively slight cost. Corn is very plentiful, and palloi, or unhulled rice, the food given to horses and cattle, is comparatively inexpensive. In fact a man with an eye to economy would raise his own corn and palloi. He could sell all the milk, butter, and cheese he could produce at the prices I have quoted.

UNDEVELOPED RESOURCES.

I have not yet been here a year, and of course I have a great deal to learn of the islands and the resources of the interior of the country, but my observations thus far, which have been as extensive as my official duties would permit, lead me to believe that the possibilities here for men of temperate, industrious habits who are not afraid of the climate are very promising. I may have underestimated the climatic conditions and overestimated a white man's ability to endure them, but at present I believe that the statements I have made are strictly accurate.

Little attention is paid to agriculture, and yet the land is rich and fertile and the climate is favorable to vegetable growths of all kinds. Delicious fruits and vegetables grow wild, and nature seems to be only waiting to respond to intelligent effort and pour forth her treasures most lavishly. Every white man who comes here drops at once into trade in the cities, unless he comes as an officer in the Spanish service or has a special mission that will not admit of his doing anything else. No one thinks of trying to get a fortune from the interior of the country, and the exportation of hemp, sugar, coffee, indigo, etc., is considered, apparently, the only occupation that an American or Englishman ought to engage in. Coffee is a comparatively new article of export; a few years ago none was shipped, but last year 5,447.74 tons were exported, none of it, however, going directly to the United States. About 40,000 manila hats were shipped to the United States last year.

PROFESSOR STEERE'S EXPLORATIONS.

There are many things which, although abundant in various parts of the archipelago, are seldom or never exported. Natives come into Manila with great bamboo trays on their heads loaded with the finest kind of ginger root, which they dig in the woods, where it grows plentifully, but, as far as I have learned none of it is ever exported. They sell it to the small Chinese dealers, who retail it to the city natives, and the latter make a weak tea with it to drink with their rice and fish. Prof. J. B. Steere, professor of zoology at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., who has been exploring these islands for the past year, tells me that arrowroot grows in great abundance on some of the southern islands, but none of it is exported. Professor Steere, who has been accompanied by Messrs. Dean C. Worcester, Frank S. Bourns, and E. L. Mosley, has made a number of most interesting discoveries in the

way of new species of birds and beasts, and incidentally has studied quite closely the trees, fruits, and plants of the archipelago. He is now on his way home, and I have no doubt that the report which he contemplates making soon after his arrival will be looked for with great interest not only by scientific men but by merchants and traders, who will find it a mine of most valuable information. This is Professor Steere's second visit to the Philippines, and I am quite satisfied that there is no man living to-day who has explored the islands so thoroughly or who has any thing like the vast knowledge of their resources that he has acquired. He is strongly impressed by their immense wealth in rare woods, gums, plants, etc., and the undeveloped possibilities for men of intelligence, industry, and capital.

The jungles are filled with rattan of all varieties, and quantities of it are used by the natives instead of nails in building their houses, while the Chinese make pretty furniture of it; but I have never heard of any of it being exported. Cocoa-nuts are very plentiful, and millions of them, formed into immense rafts, are floated down the rivers and creeks to the cities and towns, where they are sold. Quite a large number are eaten in the raw state, while many are made into preserves of various kinds, but by far the greater portion are converted into oil, which is burned in the native lamps or used to grease the raven tresses of the native belles. Very few are exported. Occasionally an enterprising Chinaman will fill a ship with them, top the cargo off with a few hides and betel nuts, and ship them to Hong-Kong or some other port in China, but I think they go no farther.

Fragrant woods, herbs, and gums and medicinal plants and trees grow profusely, but no one pays any attention to them except the natives, who gather small quantities and sell them as their necessities prompt.

I inadvertently omitted to say, when referring to the habits of the natives, that the average countryman does not take kindly to labor, and indulges in it only when he finds it necessary to supply some of his pressing needs. If he should happen to need something for his family that could not be procured without money, or desired to contribute something to his church, he would go out and gather fruit, or ginger or pine-apples enough for the purpose. But his wants are very few, and he doesn't feel the necessity of work. This statement does not apply to the city native, nor to those living in the adjacent suburbs, who as a rule are quite industrious.

IMPORTED RICE.

As an illustration of the prevailing indifference to agriculture, the fact that it is found necessary to import rice is very striking. Rice is the staff of life for the natives and takes the place of bread; there is plenty of fertile land in these islands upon which it might be cultivated, and yet last year $1,304,000 worth was imported from China and Japan to supply the market here. I have neither seen nor heard of a farm nor a farmer since I have been here, and yet I have seen tracts of rich land that I believe an American farmer would go into ecstacies over.

Many of the natives have little patches of corn, and for roasting or boiling when young it is fully as good as the average American sweet-corn. When ripe and dry it is hard and flinty, like our best red corn, but I have never seen any of it shelled for sale on the market, nor is corn-meal made as far as I know. It is apparently raised only for roasting, and when green it is peddled about the streets by the natives, cooked and raw, for one cuatro (1½ cent) per ear and three reals (37½ cents) per one hundred ears at wholesale. I am told that it reaches maturity five weeks after planting, and I am sure there have been two crops here since the first of last January.

Large quantities of indigo and ylang ylang are exported, but it is an exceedingly small percentage of what might be shipped. Ylang ylang, it is asserted, is peculiar to these islands and is found nowhere else. The fragrant blossoms are hawked about the streets of Manila in large bamboo trays by native women who sell them by the handful to ladies and gentlemen who desire to perfume their trunks and wardrobes. A handful worn in the inside pocket of the coat will soon make a man smell like a wedding. There are quite a number of other aromatic blossoms, leaves, and roots used for similar purposes, which grow in profusion in the interior and are sold about the streets in small quantities.

THE MANILA MANGO.

Among the many luscious fruits of the islands the mango is the most famous. It is asserted that nowhere in the East does this fruit reach such perfection as in the Philippines, and the "Manila mango" has a great reputation throughout this side of the world. It is about the size and shape of a slightly flattened goose egg—probably a little larger—with a yellowish skin and meat a light shade of lavender. It is very juicy and has a rich, peachy flavor, with faint suggestions of half a dozen other kinds

of fruits. Of course it cannot be shipped in its natural state, but it and many other fruits might be preserved or canned and exported to the United States and other countries quite profitably. When the mango first makes its appearance in Manila, in January, it sells for most extravagant prices. This year the early ones sold for 50 cents each, and I heard it said that some of the wealthy Spaniards paid as high as $10 a dozen for them. But after the first week or two the price drops to 25 cents each, then to a dollar a dozen, and continues to decline until the market is full of them at 12 and 15 cents a dozen at retail.

ALEX. R. WEBB,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Manila, August 1, 1888.

AUSTRALASIA.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

REPORT BY CONSULAR AGENT MURPHY, OF ADELAIDE.

The colony of South Australia having just completed the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation, the statistics embodied in this report will give some idea of the rapid strides it has made in material progress and civilization since it was erected into a colony five decades ago. Then, like most early settlements, the land presented all the possibilities for the formation of a great colony, and only required labor and population to convert the wilderness into the prosperous towns and flourishing farms that are spread over the land to-day. This has not been done without a great struggle, a struggle that has been more severe than in most new colonies, owing to the irregularity of the rain-fall and the consequent scarcity of water. The numerous checks that the colony has received in its onward march may all be traced primarily to dry seasons and their inevitable result, bad crops, and depression among the sheep-raisers. Until very lately, wheat, wool, and copper have been almost the only products of the colony. When from any cause the supply of the two former has failed, or the price of copper has fallen, the result has been disastrous to the colony. But now that the resources of the land have been better developed, and gold, silver, copper, and tin mining are flourishing industries, and the manufacture of jams, agricultural implements, wine, and oil are carried out upon a large scale, the prosperity of the land depends less than formerly on the one hazard of a good wheat crop. Thus the result of seasons of drought will not be so widely felt or so generally disastrous, and the colony in all probability will make far greater progress during the next fifty years of its existence than it has done in the half century that has just passed away.

In the details of the progress of the colony and its present status the first item is:

POPULATION.

The population at the end of last year was estimated at 317,446, which is only 4,000 more than in 1885, but, as the estimate for 1886 was only 312,758, it shows an increase of nearly 5,000 for last year. The subjoined table shows the estimated population of the colony for the past ten years:

1878	248,795	1883	304,515
1879	259,460	1884	312,781
1880	267,573	1885	313,423
1881	286,324	1886	312,758
1882	293,509	1887	317,446

It will be seen that the increase in population from 1878 to 1879 was over 10,000; from 1879 to 1880, over 8,000; from 1880 to 1881, over 18,000; from 1881 to 1882, over 7,000; from 1882 to 1883, over 11,000; and from 1883 to 1884, over 8,000. Since 1884 the increase has not been 5,000. The average access to population from 1878 to 1884 was over 9,000; but from 1884 to 1887 it had fallen to 1,500. This is mainly due to the depressed times, resulting from over speculation in land, combined with continued bad harvests. The phenomena of decreasing population in bad times is common to all the colonies, and seems to be the outcome of the oscillation of what may be called a "floating population" who wander from colony to colony in search of prosperous times, and have no home or ties sufficiently strong to induce them to settle permanently in any one province. In addition to that the newly-formed mining towns of Silverton and Broken Hill have been chiefly populated by South Australians, to which colony those towns geographically belong, though they are under the New South Wales administration; but, considering that all the business in those

places is transacted through South Australia, this colony reaps the substantial benefit of the population. About 15,000 of the population were lost in this way during 1885, 1886, and 1887. However, population is steadily increasing now, especially in Adelaide and suburbs, where the former decrease was most acutely felt. Adelaide and suburbs now contain 113,000 souls.

LAND.

The whole province contains an area equal to 578,361,600 acres, which gives the proportion of 3 square miles of country to every soul in the colony. The total acreage alienated up to January 1, 1888, was 9,860,927, or in the proportion of 31 acres per head of the population. Included in the total are 7,308¼ acres, which were taken up last year as workingmen's blocks containing from 5 to 20 acres each and leased for twenty-one years at an average rental of 32 cents per acre.

The greater portion of the land alienated, outside of city and township property, has been sold under the "Credit selections act," which permits farmers to select land on payment of a deposit of 10 per cent. of the purchase money, and spreads the payment of the balance over a number of years. The act has worked fairly well, but it has been found that the price of $5 per acre has been in a great many instances too high, and has tended to make the lot of numbers of the small farmers a simple struggle for existence. Of the 9,860,927 acres alienated, 6,310,497 acres have been taken up on credit at a price of $41,902,640.

WHEAT CROP.

About 2,800,000 acres of the land alienated from the Crown were cultivated last year, and most of it (2,008,100 acres) were utilised for growing wheat, and produced about 20,023,000 bushels of grain, or an average of 10 bushels per acre. It will be seen from the following table that this is the best yield the colony has had since 1875–'76:

	Bushels.	Pounds.		Bushels.	Pounds.
1875–'76	11	57	1882–'83	4	13
1876–'77	5	24	1883–'84	7	56
1877–'78	7	46	1884–'85	7	32
1878–'79	7	9	1885–'86	3	45
1879–'80	9	47	1886–'87	5	15
1880–'81	4	58	1887–'88	10	0
1881–'82	4	34			

The figures give an average yield of 6 bushels 55 pounds per acre for the last thirteen years, which is 3 bushels and 55 pounds less than last year's yield. The low average for the last thirteen years is due in a great measure to the improvident manner in which the farmers sterilize the land by sowing wheat in the same land year after year without any attempt to irrigate, rest, manure, or in any way vary the crop. A second factor may be traced to the large area of land upon which wheat is grown which is situated beyond what is known as "Goyder's line of rain-fall." This line has been marked down by the surveyor-general of this province, north of which he declares the rain-fall to be too uncertain for wheat growing purposes, and though in one or two years fair crops have been grown beyond this limit, the average yield for that portion of the country has tended to verify Mr. Goyder's statement.

Out of the 20,023,000 bushels of wheat produced at least 2,000,000 bushels will be required for seed purposes, and, say, 1,732,500 bushels for home consumption. There would then remain available for export 16,290,500 bushels, and this with some 1,440,000 bushels still on hand at the end of 1887 make a total of 17,730,500 bushels available for export this year. This at the low average price of 75 cents per bushel means a sum of $13,297,875 to the colony. Though the yield has been prolific the sample is not quite up to the average for the past ten years. The sample this year weighed 66 pounds 11½ ounces.

Decennial return of weight of wheat per imperial bushel.

	Pounds.	Ounces.		Pounds.	Ounces.
1878	66	5	1883	68	9
1879	65	1	1884	67	14
1880	68	0½	1885	66	5
1881	66	6	1886	65	10
1882	67	11	1887	66	11½

A reference to the table of the average yield will show that the weight of the sample does not depend upon the abundance of the yield, for though the sample has been generally of good weight in good seasons, still the best wheat has been produced in the bad seasons, notably in 1883, when the yield only averaged 4¼ bushels, but the sample weighed the heaviest recorded in the ten years, viz., 68 pounds 9 ounces. The reason of this appears partly from the fact that bad harvests have been the result of other causes than dry seasons. Heavy storms when the grain is ready for reaping, red rust, and grasshoppers have all added their quota at different times towards ruining the harvest.

THE FLOUR INDUSTRY.

The manufacture of flour in South Australia, always a great industry here, has improved in a wonderful manner during the past few years, and the introduction of the roller system has given it a great impetus. The quality of our wheat enables the miller to turn out an article which commands attention in every part of the world, and it is not so surprising therefore that a ready sale is obtainable in places where competition is not so keen as to cause too great a difference in price between the home and South Australian produced article. It is only lately that China has been drawing supplies from South Australian flour, but during the present season a large quantity has found its way to Hong-Kong. New South Wales has for many years purchased most of her flour in this colony, and during the last twelve months close on to 20,000 tons have been sent to Sydney and some 10,000 tons to Queensland, another old customer. About 3,000 tons have gone to South Africa, and Ceylon, New Caledonia, and Cochin China, have also drawn small lots. For the twelve months ending September 30, 75,349 tons had been exported, representing a value of $3, :37,315. Of this 60,000 tons are credited to Port Adelaide, Port Pirie coming next with 8,628 tons. For the manufacture of flour there are 85 mills in the colony, with a total horse-power of 1,951 and employing 644 hands.

RAIN-FALL.

In no country in the world is the rain-fall a matter of so much consequence as in this province. A succession of dry seasons not only causes wide-spread depression, but absolutely paralyses all the business of the country. The one great cry of the land is for water, of which it is almost impossible to get too much. The Government has awakened to this fact, and to minimize the effects of long droughts is carrying out large schemes for water conservation, such as the construction of large dams and reservoirs where the rain-fall is good and the conformation of the country affords facilities for such operations. In drier districts where rain is more scarce recourse is had to boring, and artesian wells are now fairly numerous in the arid back country, and promise to be a great source of benefit to the farmers.

Only twice in the last twenty-five years has the rain-fall exceeded the amount recorded last year, 25.701 inches. In 1883 the fall was 26.761 inches, and in 1875, 28.964 inches were registered. By comparing the following table of the rain-fall since 1875 with the table of the wheat yield during the same period it will be seen how uniformly the heavy rain-fall is succeeded by a good crop.

Table of rain-fall for past thirteen years.

	Inches.		Inches.
1875	28.964	1882	15.742
1876	13.434	1883	26.761
1877	24.949	1884	18.738
1878	22.063	1885	15.887
1879	20.709	1886	14.420
1880	22.226	1887	25.701
1881	18.192		

EXPORTS.

The annual value of the exports of the colony is in a great measure dependent upon the crops, but the highest figure the exports ever reached was $26,461,110 in 1884, when there was only a medium harvest. The exports for 1887, owing to the failure of the harvest of 1886 and the dullness of the times, only reached $16,742,805. Of this amount $8,754,260 worth, consisting of everything the colony produced, found its way to the United Kingdom, whilst only $140,530 worth of exports, consisting chiefly of kangaroo skins, reached the United States from here. The total value of kangaroo and opossum skins exported was $249,225, and they were chiefly for the American market; but as the total exports for the States direct was only $140,530, it shows that more than 50 per cent. of the exports from here to the States found its

way there from some other country. This is accounted for by the fact that owing to the want of direct communication between this colony and America, parcels for America are consigned to England, and thence re-exported to their destination. Of the total exports, about $16,750,000, nearly $14,000,000 were made up of the six following items.

Wool, largest amount ever exported	$6,790,580	Flour	$3,488,340
Copper and copper ore	1,201,665	Bark	284,935
Wheat	1,801,870	Bullion	360,000

The only remaining articles besides live-stock and perishable articles that exceeded $10,000 in value were:

Agricultural implements	$123,995	Meat, preserved and salt	$23,010
Apparel and slops	10,220	Manganese ore	25,720
Beer	12,310	Potatoes	13,075
Bone dust	13,290	Saddles and harness	13,960
Boots and shoes	15,650	Kangaroo skins	197,840
Butter	15,080	Rabbit skins	37,670
Eggs	148,110	Opossum skins	13,510
Bran	120,775	Sheep skins	492,210
Pollard	33,315	Soap	48,720
Hay and chaff	184,430	Tallow	43,065
Iron girders and columns	31,740	Tannage	18,020
Jams and jellies	110,465	Vehicles	53,330
Leather	186,845	Unenumerated articles	25,100
Manure	17,835	Wine	118,935

The item of wine has been steadily increasing in the amount exported, and since the Indian and Colonial and Adelaide Jubilee Exhibitions the trade has assumed much larger proportions. The wines made here are finding great favor in the English market, where they are considered to compete favorably with the best French wines. The amount of wine annually produced now is 600,000 gallons from 4,850 acres of vineyards. In 1886 the acreage under cultivation for this industry was 6,679 acres, and the wine produced was 895,000 gallons, but of much inferior quality to that now manufactured. The large wine makers now buy the fruit of the small grape growers, and by this means the produce is kept more uniform in character and can be reproduced year after year

BARK.

The supply of wattle bark, which this colony produces, is practically unlimited in extent, and is one of the finest tanning agents in the world. The following is the report of the royal imperial commissioners for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition: "They have an admirable tanning agent in the bark of the *Accacia mimosa*, or wattle, as it is spoken of in the country. The leather produced by this bark is some of it of bright color and high excellence, and large quantities are sent to England, where it sells as readily as the production of their tan-yards. The black wattle bark is the richest in tanning properties, and the best is that shipped from Adelaide, where the chopping, grinding, packing, etc., is as well done as they are capable of being. The wattle grows wild now, but would prove an immense source of revenue to cultivate, as the trees would yield easily a ton to the acre, and that at $37 or $40 per ton would pay the small expenses incident to cultivation and an almost princely profit.

IMPORTS.

The import trade of the colony for the past year reached the value of $25,481,465, and though this amount is less by $5,750,000 than the imports in 1882, it shows a large increase over the past year for which the figures are 1886, $24,113,750, and a slight decrease on the $26,445,070 imported in 1885. The imports from the United States declined from $914,865 in 1885 to $852,520 in 1886, and last year there was a further drop to $571,220, a clear indication that from some cause the trade between this colony and the United States, which might be developed to an unlimited extent, has gradually fallen away. The English imports have also fallen off, especially between 1885 and 1886, when the decrease amounted to $3,940,000, and last year was $125,000 less than in 1886. The increasing trade between this colony and New South Wales has been mainly responsible for this. In 1886 the trade between here and Sydney showed an increase of nearly $5,000,000 over 1885, and last year about $1,250,000 over 1886. The imports from Queensland have also grown a hundred per cent. since 1885,

when they were valued at $370,000. Trade between this and the remaining colonies during the last three years has shown a decided downward tendency. At all events the figures show that the merchants in this colony are not so wedded to English manufactures as to decline to go elsewhere, and a little energy on the part of American houses could increase a hundred fold their present exports to this colony which, in the undeveloped state of its manufactures, affords such a splendid field for the more matured manufactures of older nations. That there is a wide field here for American enterprise and trade may be easily gathered from the following table of articles imported last year, and whose import value exceeded $25,000:

Wool	$3,865,000	Machinery	$370,000
Sugar, molasses, and glucose	1,390,000	Drugs	275,000
Drapery	1,360,000	Oil in bulk	275,000
Bullion	1,185,000	Galvanized iron	225,000
Cotton, linen, and woolens	1,180,000	Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	200,000
Tea	605,900	Fancy goods	195,000
Apparel	530,000	Books	185,000
Beer	530,000	Hardware	180,000
Bags and sacks	530,000	Agricultural implements	180,000
Boots and shoes	415,000	Tweeds and cloths	165,000
Coal	395,000	Furniture	140,000
Spirits	390,000	Bar and rod iron	140,000
Wire	140,000	Wood, spars and quartering	65,000
Stationery	140,000	Leather	60,000
Wood (unenumerated)	135,000	Potatoes	60,000
Grain, barley and maize	135,000	Rice	60,000
Oats	130,000	Hops	60,000
Dried fish	115,000	Musical instruments	60,000
Deal and battens	115,000	Plate and plated ware	55,000
Coffee, raw and roasted	85,000	Glass and glassware	55,000
Malt	85,000	Earthenware and china	55,000
Boards	80,000	Jewelry	50,000
Capet and druggeting	70,000	Chocolate	45,000
Candles	70,000	Clocks and watches	45,000
Wine	70,000	Nails	30,000

The articles in the above list supplied by Great Britain were chiefly machinery, ironmongery, printed books, stationery, drapery of all sorts, spirits, drugs, jewelry, tweeds, cloths, and every variety of manufactured articles. The imports from the United States consisted chifly of kerosene, and other mineral oils, tobacco and musical instruments, thus leaving the bulk of American manufactures comparatively unrepresented. England monopolized 44.1 per cent. of the entire trade, and the other colonies 45.1 per cent., whilst the imports from all foreign countries including America only reached 6.5 per cent. upon the total amount.

TARIFF.

The protective tariff which was adopted last November will probably have a deterrent effect upon the import trade during the current year, and this will probably be more marked as time goes on and manufactures which have risen under the sheltering wing of protection commence to put forth their supply. However, the tariff though distinctly protective is by no means prohibitive, and the free list is the most extensive of all, consisting chiefly of articles which the colony affords no facilities to produce. The large import of wool into the colony is due to the South Australian ports being easier of access to many of the back country stations in Victoria, Queensland, and New South Wales.

VITAL STATISTICS.

It is a feature in South Australian, as well as in the statistics of all the colonies, that there has been for some years a steady decrease in the birth and marriage rates.

It is somewhat difficult to account for the falling off in births, and the explanation if any, would probably be more readily ascertained by an inquiry into the morals of the community, than by an analysis of its commercial status. The marriage rate is always low in depressed times, and the present falling off in the number of marriages may possibly be due to the wave of dull times which has swept over the whole world during the last few years. In 1878 there was an average of 38.22 births per thousand of population in this colony, and though the average has fluctuated a little since it now stands at 35.07 per thousand. Marriages in 1878 averaged 9.47 per thousand but in 1887 they only reached 6.40 per thousand, a fall of nearly 33 per cent.

The death rate has declined from 15.44 per thousand in 1878 to 12.77 in 1887, which is the lowest death rate in the colonies. This low rate may be traced pretty clearly to the adoption of the deep-drainage system in Adelaide and some of the suburbs, and it is mainly there that the great decrease in the number of deaths has been ap-

parent. The following is a decennial return of the proportion of the births, deaths, and marriages to the living population of the colony:

Year.	Proportion to every 1,000 of the population of—			Year.	Proportion to every 1,000 of the population of—		
	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.		Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
1878	38.22	9.47	15.44	1883	36.64	8.33	14.56
1879	38.81	8.77	14.04	1884	37.69	8.13	15.34
1880	38.81	8.66	14.79	1885	37.70	7.65	12.28
1881	37.11	8 00	13.90	1886	35.32	6.74	13.33
1882	36.64	8.55	14.84	1887	35.07	6.40	12.77

Possibly, all the birth, death, and marriage rates would be somewhat lower if the actual population of the colony could be definitely ascertained, but there has been no census taken since 1881. A census should have been made in 1886, but owing to the bad financial position of the colony then, it was decided for economy's sake to make no census and to abandon the annual collection of the live-stock and agricultural returns. In those matters, therefore, all the figures must be taken as approximate. They are chiefly compiled from the returns of the daily papers who spare no pains to insure their accuracy, but being unsupported by act of parliament they have no means to compel those who are unwilling to furnish returns to send them information.

MINING.

The mining industry in this colony has received a great impetus by the discovery of the Broken Hill and other mines in the Barrier district of New South Wales, about 9 miles from the South Australian border. As mentioned before these places belong geographically to this colony. Though situated in New South Wales, the population is mostly derived from here and the greater part of the trade and the substantial benefits of the discovery flow into this province. A branch from this colony's main trunk line of railway brings Broken Hill within sixteen hours' journey of Adelaide.

The Broken Hill proprietary mine is one of the richest silver mines ever discovered, and it is said to rival even the great Comstock mine. The lode is several miles in length and varies from 60 to 100 feet in width. The weekly output of ore from the mines varies from 1,200 to 1,500 tons which yield from 40 to 45 ounces of silver per ton. The capital of the company is $1,600,000 in shares of $100 each, issued as being paid up to $95. Dividends are paid at the rate of $10 per share per month and already $2,520,000 have been paid in this way. The shareholders have also received for block 14 shares in that company whose value was $2,160,000. For blocks 15 and 16, $2,880,000 in cash and 80,000 $25 shares fully paid up. For block 10, they received 96,000 $50 shares paid up to $48. All the skilled labor for the mine has been imported from America, notably Mr. Patton, the manager, who filled a similar position at the great Comstock mine. Mr. Schlapp, the underground manager occupied a like situation at that renowned mine. The assayer is also an American. There are numerous other mines in the district which are not doing as well as they might owing to the difficulty in obtaining machinery to concentrate ores which are easily obtainable from extensive lodes that are not of a rich description. There is a wide field open here for the ingenuity of machinists in America, who might make an immense trade with this colony by manufacturing machinery of the nature indicated.

Some silver mines of great promise are also being developed in South Australia proper, about 250 miles from Adelaide, and bid fair to be equally as productive as the Barrier mines. The deposit is said to be 20 or 30 square miles in extent, with lodes that exceed 100 feet in width. Assays of ore from the field have given from 60 to 100 ounces of silver per ton and from 40 to 60 per cent. of lead.

In spite of all these finds the share market is dull, owing partly to the reaction after the excited state of the market when the discoveries were first made, and partly to the natural delay that must occur between the floating of the companies and the proper development of the mines.

The revival of the price of copper, through the operations of a French syndicate, has given a fresh impetus to the working of the copper mines here. Most of the mines were closed and the towns around them robbed of half their inhabitants, and the houses fallen to decay, but the rise in the price of copper has stimulated the mining companies to fresh exertions, and has induced the opening up of new mines

that would not pay to work during the time that copper was quoted at the low figure of $156 per ton. The Moonta and Wallaroo mines are in full work again and are paying good dividends. During 1887 there was a larger amount of copper exported than in any year previously, except in 1884, when the amount exported was 91,441 cwts. of copper and 23,968 tons of ore, as compared with 77,490 cwts. of copper and 12,695 tons of ore exported last year. Though the amount of copper and ore sent away last year was, except one, the largest amount exported in one year, the money-return for it was the lowest but once, viz, $1,599,770. The lowest value was in 1886, $1,376,400 for 72,711 cwts of copper and 14,782 tons of ore.

Gold mining is progressing steadily, and in addition to the Teetulpa and Woodside finds a fresh discovery is reported beyond Terowie, about 180 miles from the capital. The reefs appear to be of an exceedingly rich description, and quartz that has been tested has given from 6 to 140 ounces per ton. Gold has also been found in the McDonnell ranges near the reported find of rubies. The reefs there are extensive and rich and offered a great opportunity for thorough miners to make a fortune.

There has been a great deal of excitement over the reported find of rubies in the McDonnell ranges in the far North, but from the report of experts in England it appears that the gems are only garnets of a very superior kind. It is probable that mining in all its branches will receive a very great stimulus when the act legalizing mining on private property which is now before the legislature becomes law. Now that the finds of gold are so extensive it might be pointed out that America might command the whole trade and supply the demand for gold-crushing and concentrating machinery which now for the want of a little pushing finds its way to England and the other colonies.

SHIPPING.

The shipping trade in the colony shows a large increase in the last few years both in cargo and passenger steamers, but the sailing-vessel trade is steadily grower weaker as the greater facilities for transferring cargo and the shorter times in which steamers deliver it increase. There are two lines of mail steamers, the P. and O. Company and the Orient Company, both of which receive aid from the English and Colonial Governments. Their fleets are composed mostly of steamers whose tonnage exceeds 5,000 tons. In addition to these the Messageries Maritime Company's boats and those of the Nord Deutscher Lloyds Steamship Company call every month. Both of these lines are subsidized by the Governments of the countries to which they belong. There are several lines of British cargo steamers that call, and the British India Steam Navigation Company's boats put in an appearance occasionally.

It is most noticeable that there are no steamers from the United States calling here, although there is a splendid opening for them. Most of the prominent mercantile marine countries in the world, except the United States, are represented by steamers calling for our trade. The San Francisco mail steamers only come as far as Sydney, and as a result this colony has to pay 38 cents per pound for the carriage of letters that come by that route, from Sydney to Adelaide, and for which the United States makes no allowance to this Government. This could easily be obviated by the steamers calling here via Melbourne, and would be the means of opening up direct communication between here and America.

In course of time the vessels that are trading here now will have obtained such deep root in commercial circles that any opposition then will be a tedious and expensive undertaking. Only 17 vessels arrived here from American ports last year, and out of this number only two ships, whose combined tonnage only reached 1,400 tons, were flying the American flag. The remainder were all foreign vessels that were doing the trade that America itself neglected.

Latest advices state that a large company has been formed in Hamburg for the purpose of running a line of boats from there to Australia. It will be seen from the following decennial statement of the number and tonnage of vessels arriving at Port Adelaide that 1884 was the best year in the last ten both as regards the number of vessels and tonnage outward and inward. Since then the large steamers calling here have naturally decreased the number of smaller vessels calling here.

Years.	Arrivals.		Departures.		Years.	Arrivals.		Departures.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*		*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
1878	1,026	452,738	1,035	453,535	1883	1,062	748,926	1,074	755,839
1879	1,092	467,729	1,039	465,182	1884	1,120	909,334	1,111	925,197
1880	1,045	590,085	1,111	610,819	1885	1,072	893,092	1,091	913,950
1881	1,072	640,885	1,081	628,606	1886	859	770,922	878	787,554
1882	1,113	675,441	1,099	661,777	1887	907	841,422	905	836,461

It is interesting to note that during the last ten years the annual number of ships arriving at our port decreased 11.6 per cent., but the tonnage increased 85.8 per cent., so that though the number of vessels that arrived last year was 119 less than in 1878, their tonnage was greater by 388,684 tons.

The following is a list of vessels owned and registered in the colony: Steamers 88, tonnage 11,481; sailing vessels 134, tonnage 15,583; barges, hulks, and lighters 82, tonnage 7,804; total 307 vessels, tonnage 34,868, or an average of a little more than 112 tons each. The Government vessels are not included in this. They consist of 8 steamers, 2,220 tons; 7 dredges, 1,800 tons; 3 launches, 50 tons; 8 light-ships and hulks, 420 tons; 9 barges, 2,000 tons; 53 pontons, 2,900 tons; 6 life-boats, and H. M. C. S. *Protector*, 1,000, tons, 10 guns, and equipped in the most complete manner with the latest improvements.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

This department is developing into one of the most useful departments in the colony and is yielding a revenue that promises to be of substantial value to the colony. The forest department was first established in 1870, and since then natural forests have been protected and reserves granted which have been planted with trees of a useful description. These have all been wonderfully successful, and, as tree nurseries, bring in a good income. In the northern district of the colony there are 8 reserves containing 23,134 acres. In the western district one reserve of 4,174 acres. In the southern district 9 reserves, containing altogether 45,440 acres. In all, 24 reserves containing an aggregate of 165,324 acres. Additional to this are 6,635 acres of land inclosed and devoted to the purpose of planting and the encouragement of a natural growth of trees in the indigenous forests. There are six nurseries under the department of an aggregate area of 33 acres, from which about 1,000,000 trees have been raised annually, but it is hoped with recent improvements to double this number in future.

Last year the expenditure for this department was $27,315, and the revenue $40,615. Since the establishment of the department the expenditure has been $290,000, and the revenue $295,000. Thus the whole work of the department has been carried on without any actual expense to the country, and at the same time the reserves are valued at $750,000, and are a permanent source of revenue. A contract has been entered into by the forest department with the Broken Hill proprietary mine for the supply of 200,000 feet of sawed timber per month for the next three years. Besides smaller contracts large quantities of railway sleepers are supplied to the Government as required. To encourage the planting and culture of trees an act has been passed authorizing the payments of $10 per acre for every acre planted by a land-owner, under certain specified conditions.

RAILWAYS.

The railway system of South Australia now extends over 1,499¼ miles and there are 273½ miles in course of construction. The lines extend nearly 690 miles to the north of Adelaide, and nearly 200 miles to the south.

The most important line yet opened is the line to the Victorian border, which connects this city with Melbourne and Sydney. The distance by rail from here to Melbourne is 510 miles and the express train occupies 18 hours in performing the journey. There is railway communication with Broken Hill, a distance of 310 miles, which taps all the trade from the Barrier district.

The transcontinental line from Adelaide to Port Darwin is completed nearly as far as Angle Pole, 690 miles north of Adelaide. There is a line being constructed from Palmerston in the Northern territory to Pine Creek, 146 miles, which line it is proposed to push inland and eventually connect with the transcontinental line, of which there are still 1,000 miles to construct. There is considerable difference of opinion about the construction of the intervening 1,000 miles to complete the line. Many are averse to the colony increasing its public debt to the extent that would be necessary for finishing the work. There seems to be a growing disposition to have it finished on the land-grant system. American capitalists who have had any experience in this kind of work would find here a splendid opening for them. The line will traverse some of the richest pastoral and mineral country in the whole continent, besides opening up a route that would, with efficient steam service, bring the colonies in the matter of mail communication several days closer to England.

The railway returns show that the total cost of construction of the railways in the colony has been $48,531,185, and the revenue was $4,298,140, or 4.45 per cent. on the total cost of construction. The average interest on the money borrowed for construction is 4 per cent., so that the money invested in railways has, after paying interest on money borrowed, contributed 0.45 per cent. profit to the general revenue. The total working expenses were $2,170,000 and the earnings $4,330,000, leaving a profit of $2,180,000. This is the best return the railways of the colony have made, for in no previous year has the excess of receipts over expenses been sufficient to cover the interest

on the original cost. The railways have now been placed under a board of three commissioners, who are not subject to parliamentary control. The chairman of the board is Mr. J. W. Smith, who was manager of the Great Western line in England. His two colleagues are Mr. Hill, who has been manager of a large coaching company for many years, and Mr. A. S. Neill, a gentleman of wide commercial experience. It is hoped that, under this management, the railways will be considerably more profitable than hitherto.

SKINS.

Perhaps the largest item of trade between this colony and the United States consists of kangaroo and wallaby (a smaller marsupial) skins. Owing to the growing demand for these skins large parties are engaged catching these animals, male and female, old and young, in season and out of season, and as they are classed as vermin by the Government there is no close season, and these marsupials will very soon be exterminated. Considering the prospects of this trade and the extent to which it might be developed, the Government should take some steps to prevent the total destruction of these animals and encourage their production within inclosed areas. The tails and hind quarters are considered a delicacy, and a large trade might be done by preserving them. At present the slaughter is conducted on a wholesale principle. The animals are driven in great numbers into an improvised stock-yard, and are then knocked on the head with waddies. This is found preferable to shooting, because skins that have been perforated by shot lose considerably in market value.

Rabbits have simply overrun the colony, and many thousands of dollars are paid annually for their scalps. They are exceedingly destructive, and in those districts where they are most numerous make almost palpable decrease in the wheat yield. The supply of these skins is practically unlimited.

FINANCE.

The financial position of the colony, which has during the past few years been the cause of so much anxiety to all, has at length assumed a brighter aspect Retrenchment has been the order of the day in all Government departments, and this, combined with the increased trade, due to the plentiful harvest and the development of the mineral wealth of the colony, have tended to assist the treasurer in putting before the country a statement which shows an estimated surplus of $865,000 of revenue over expenditure for the present financial year. It will be seen by reference to the following table of revenue and expenditure that since 1882 the expenditure has been in excess of the revenue, until now there is a *deficit* of $5,892,895.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1883	$10,300,695	$11,650,395
1884	10,124,640	11,990,995
1885	11,547,995	12,274,040
1886	9,876,345	11,171,975
1887	10,070,510	10,725,675

The Government proposes to provide for this deficiency by issuing treasury bills for the amount, bearing interest at the rate of 4⅞ per cent. per annum; $125,000 worth of these bills have already been issued at a satisfactory rate. The public debt of the colony, including the amount of the deficit, now totals $101,685,395, which averages $305 per head of the population. The interest on this, which varies in rate from 4 to 6 per cent., is $4,236,790 per annum. Thus nearly one-fifth of the yearly revenue of the colony goes to pay the interest on the public debt, but as most of the principal has been expended on reproductive works, such as railways, jetties, reservoirs, wharves, etc., it can only be looked upon in the light of a good investment, which will in course of time be the backbone of the colony.

TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE, AND POSTAL.

The total length of telegraph lines in the colony is 5,485¼ miles, which is an increase of only 81 miles over the previous year; length of wires in use, 11,008¼; number of intercolonial telegrams sent, 703,575; receipts from same, $211,925; telegrams international, 53,788; gross value of same, $1,380,400; proportion due to South Australia, $162,250; total revenue of department, $974,975; total expenditure of department, $893,080; excess of revenue over expenditure, $440,180.

Since the opening of the telephone exchange in 1882 the business has increased at a great rate. Now there are 1,100 instruments in use and 1,620 miles of wire. There

are 6 telephone exchanges, and 439 subscribers. In Adelaide alone there are 362 subscribers. The revenues from this source for 1887, $55,530.

The postal arrangements of the colony are very extensive and are a fair source of revenue. Last year the sum of $120,000 was expended on the carriage of inland mails, and $85,000 was paid for the carriage of English mails. There are 586 post-offices in the colony, through which no less than 15,181,309 letters and post cards, 706,542 packets, and 7,376,953 newspapers were transmitted. The revenue from this department was $523,375. There are 174 money-order offices in the colony, through which 64,753 money-orders for $955,780 were issued; 64,207 orders were paid for $971,415. The revenue amounted to $11,420.

In connection with this the anomalous state of things in existence as regards the postal rates between here and the United States might be mentioned. Letters for the United States via San Francisco cost 12 cents per half ounce, and via England 16 cents per half ounce. Letters from the States here, however, only cost 5 cents per half ounce, though as a matter of practice it continually happens that double and treble the required amount is put on letters for this colony.

CHINESE.

The question of the admission of Chinese into the colonies is the burning question of the hour through all Australia. As far as this colony is concerned the influx of Chinamen has been very small, and the whole Chinese population does not exceed 350 in South Australia proper, exclusive of the Northern Territory. In none of the colonies is the Chinese population sufficiently numerous to cause any alarm, but the people have heard so much of their evil influences in California and other portions of America, that they are determined by preventive measures now to obviate the necessity for curative legislation in the future. Of course the greatest outcry is from the laboring classes, who fear the competition of the Chinamen in the labor market; and as members of parliament are so largely dependent upon the working classes for their seats in the legislature, they find it absolutely necessary to cry down the Chinaman, right or wrong, and endeavor to hide the real cause of the agitation (the competition with European labor) behind the moral reason that the Chinese are not desirable colonists. To illustrate this view the most degraded representatives of that nation are held up as a sample of them all. The consequence is that almost the whole land cries out, "Exclude them."

There are really two classes of Chinamen who emigrate to these colonies, the loafing criminal and the trader. The former class is guilty of those crimes and offenses for which both classes are blamed. The latter are a steady, thrifty law abiding people, whose presence in our midst is a direct gain to the country, and whose commercial integrity is beyond cavil. The proper course of legislation therefore should be not to exclude all but a class, and in this they would have the co-operation not only of all right-thinking colonists, but also of the Chinese Government itself. Some extracts from the report of Inspector Foelsche on the Chinese in the Northern Territory will be found interesting, and tend to bear out this view of the subject. He estimates the number of Chinese in the Northern Territory at 6,000. In Palmerston (the capital) the number varies from 800 to 1,300. They have in that town 39 stores, 3 carpenter shops, 2 shoemaker shops, 3 laundries, 5 tailoring establishments, 4 eating-houses, 3 fishing establishments, 32 fruit and vegetable gardens, 6 gambling-houses, 7 Chinese brothels (occupied by 24 prostitutes), and there are about 5,000 employed on railway works.

The gambling-houses are attended by all classes of Chinamen. The brothels are conducted quietly and drunkenness among the prostitutes is unknown.

"The Chinese engaged in the various businesses and occupations before enumerated with few exceptions are thrifty and law-abiding, and so are a portion of the laboring class, who came here under the auspices of the leading store-keepers, who as a rule obtain work for them on commission; but by far the greater number of the Chinese population, who came here of their own accord to get a living as best they can, are of the lowest and most undesirable class, and give the police a great deal of trouble. They monopolize our gold fields without paying for miner's rights, and if they do not get sufficient gold to supply their wants they steal and rob each other. A great many of them are old gaol birds from China and Hong-Kong, and would just as soon be fed in gaol as having to work for a living themselves."

He further points out that the punishment by imprisonment has no terrors for the Chinaman, and, as they are accustomed to live on a much more meager diet than that provided at the gaol, they have no efficient control over the majority of the lower classes.

THE LABOR MARKET.

With the gradual decay of the depression in the colony the glut in the labor markets became daily less pronounced. At present there is a fair demand for all kinds of labor, especially tradesmen and artisans, who can always find employment at re-

munerative rates. Domestic servants find plenty of openings for their services, and farm and station hands have no difficulty in obtaining engagements. The following is the ruling rate of wages:

For farm servants, plowmen, $5 per week; newly-arrived immigrants, $4 to $5 per week; married couples, $5 to $6 per week; indifferent farm hands, $4 per week; boys and youths, $2 to $2.50 per week; bullock drivers, $4 per week; all with board and lodging included.

Tradesmen: Blacksmiths and bricklayers, $2 to $2.25 per day; brick-makers, $3 to $3.25 per thousand; cabinet-makers, $2 to $2.50 per day; engineers and iron-founders, $2 to $2.75 per day; plasterers and plumbers, $2.25 to $2.50 per day; miners, $1.50 to $1.75 per day; masons, $2.50 per day; quarrymen, saddlers, and sawyers, $1.50, $1.75, and $2 per day, respectively; shoeingsmiths, $1.75 per day to $2.25; tanners, $2 to $2.50 per day; tinmen, $1.50 to $2.25 per day; watch-makers, $2.50 to $3.50 per day; wheelwrights, $2.25 to $2.50 per day.

Domestic servants: Housekeepers, $2.50 to $3; cooks, $2.50 to $3.75; house-maids, $2 to $2.50; laundress, $2.25 to $2.50, and general servants the same; hotel servants, bar-men, $4.25 to $5; bar-maids, $2.50 to $3.75; cooks (men), $5 to 7.50; women, $3.50 to $3.75; boots and hostlers, $3.75 to $5; all at per week with board and lodging.

Station hands with lodging, rations, and expenses paid to station at per year: Shepherds, $175 to $200; hut-keepers, $130; married couples, $300; knockabout hands, $195 to $225; bush carpenters, $325 to $350; men cooks, $195 to $225, and in shearing time $390 to $500; horse-drivers, $210; horse-drivers, on roads, $260; wool pressers, $260 to $325; stock-riders, $260 to $325; sheep-drovers, $260; youths, $130 to $155.

BANKING STATISTICS.

The banking statistics for the December quarter, 1887, reads as follows:

Average liabilities.		*Assets.*	
Notes in circulation	$1,943,750	Coined metals	$6,335,185
Bills in circulation	65,620	Bullions and ingots	37,365
Balances due to other banks	247,075	Public securities	102,200
Deposits bearing interest	18,691,675	Land and buildings	1,981,215
Deposits not bearing interest	7,563,355	Notes and bills of other banks	143,745
		Balances due from other banks	948,805
Total average liabilities	28,561,475	Other debts due to banks	42,511,905
		Total average assets	$52,060,210

The savings bank returns for January last show an increase of 498 in the number of depositors, which brings the total number up to 58,507. The receipts from the depositors during the month amounted to $487,920, and the repayments totaled $546,365, which shows a balance of $58,445 in favor of repayments. Taking the agencies apart from the Adelaide office an increase is shown of deposits over withdrawals of $43,465. The actual decrease in Adelaide was $101,910. The large amount withdrawn from the Adelaide branch can be accounted for by the excitement in the mining market at that time. Since January the number of depositors has grown, and so, also, have the amounts deposited.

THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION.

The jubilee of the colony was celebrated by the holding of the jubilee exhibition at Adelaide. The idea of holding an exhibition was first mooted during the acute stage of the depression, which we have just passed through, and the scheme had many opponents. However, through the determination of Sir E. T. Smith it was carried out by private individuals for the public benefit. The Government only paid for the permanent buildings. It was a great success and paid for itself.

The building is a fine structure, situated on North Terrace, from whence the grounds slope gradually down to the Torrens Lake. The site commands a fine view of the hills at the back of Adelaide, and was in every way eminently fitted for the object for which it was selected. The grounds extend over an area of 18 acres, and was more than half covered by the main buildings and temporary annexes. The total expenditure was $396,000, of which some $255,000 were spent on buildings, $50,000 on general working expenses, and $20,000 on electric lighting. For receipts $165,000 were received from the Government on account of the permanent buildings. The money received for space was $30,000; admissions totaled $112,500, and sundries $9,500; so that it is estimated that by the time the temporary buildings were disposed of all expenses would be paid.

In the matter of exhibits Great Britain was more numerously represented than any other country, and was well represented in almost every branch of trade. Austria, Belgium, and Germany were also well represented and were fairly successful in the matter of awards.

New South Wales was by far the best represented among the colonies. The exhibits were varied and excellent and included mineral products and gems of great value and beauty. All the countries of Europe contributed to the excellence of the show and Algiers, Fiji, India, Johore, Manila, The Seychelles, and North Borneo were represented by interesting exhibits. To a citizen of the United States it was not a flattering thing to see his country so poorly represented at an exhibition which would have afforded so many opportunities for opening up a trade, which it could easily obtain, but is left without an effort to restrain it, to flow into other channels from which in years to come it will be difficult to divert it. The only exhibit from the United States that attracted any great amount of attention was a centrifugal amalgamator for saving gold from pulverized quartz. It was generally considered a first-class machine, and was far superior to anything else of the kind exhibited. This is the class of thing which considering the growing importance of gold mining in the colony a great trade might be made between here and the States, but unless the business is pushed the trade will go to the other colonies or to England. The following is the number of awards issued to the various countries represented: Austria and Hungary, 94; Belgium, 159; British North Borneo, 2; Denmark, 2; France, 19; Germany, 115; Holland, 2; Italy, 3; New South Wales, 427; Victoria, 516; South Australia, 1,015; Seychelles, 4; Sweeden 4; Switzerland 1; United States 90; Great Britain and Ireland, 995; Algiers 1; Canada, 10; Fiji, 5; India, 3; Johore, 3; Manila, 1; New Zealand, 10; Queensland, 4; Tasmania, 13; Singapore, 1.

The attendance at the exhibition numbered 789,672, an average of about 3,700 per day. In proportion to our population the show was more numerously attended than either of those in Melbourne or Sydney. The proportions were Sydney (1879) 158.934 per cent., Melbourne (1880) 154.262 per cent., Adelaide (1887) 254.816 per cent. Taking it altogether the exhibition was a most gratifying success and in no small measure tended to give that impetus to the trade of the colony which it so much needed after the troublesome times it had gone through. It was the first step around the corner and it was speedily followed by the discovery of the alluvial gold diggings at Teetulpa; then followed the discovery of the Barrier silver mines, then a bountiful harvest and finally the revival in the price of copper, so that now the colony stands in a position of greater prosperity than it has at any time since its foundation fifty years ago.

If the colony is able to stand five such disastrous years as those from 1883 to 1887 it must have great resources, and surely in the prosperous times that are now upon us, we may expect to make rapid strides in overtaking the other colonies in the onward march of progress, population, wealth, and civilization.

CHAS. A. MURPHY,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Adelaide, October 29, 1888.

EUROPE.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

PRAGUE.

REPORT BY CONSUL JONAS.

In the gathering and publication of statistics of trade, commerce, and general economy, a strange backwardness and paucity prevails in this country. It is a matter of much difficulty to collect fresh and recent material so as to present even a very superficial and tolerably correct view of the movements of trade and the general condition of business.

EXPORT AND IMPORT TRADE.

As to the export and import trade of Bohemia, it may safely be said that no statistics are known or published, beyond the statements made by this consulate and the United States commercial agency at Richenberg. All reports concerning foreign trade are merged in the general commercial statistics of the Austrian empire, and whatever may be of any general interest in that regard is fully and ably laid before the Department of State in the commercial reports of the United States consulate-general in Vienna.

The declared exports from the consular district of Prague to the United States in the year 1888 were $3,091,044.81 in value, as against $2,450,418.47 during the preceding year, showing an increase of $640,626.34.

The leading articles of export were the same as those enumerated in my report on the commercial relations in 1887, with one addition, namely, raw sugar. Of this article only an amount worth $35,816.66 was shipped from this district to the United States in 1887, whereas last year it rose to $403,292.94, thus accounting for more than one-half of the total increase of exports. Besides raw sugar, there was a large increase in the shipment of leather gloves, which rose from $121,660.97 in 1887 to $206,644.21 last year; then a moderate increase in the export of buttons, glassware, chinaware, linen, and cotton goods, wood pulp, beer, and a few other articles. Silks and velvets show a marked decline; the same is true of hops, whereas malt appears for the first time in the list of Bohemian exports to America. Carlsbad sprudel salt, a Bohemian specialty, is shipped to the United States in increasing quantities.

In relation to the importation of American goods into Bohemia, there has been no change of any note since my last report on the commercial relations, with the exception of an unmistakable decline in the quantity of genuine American petroleum brought to this market. The correspondence which has recently taken place between this consulate and different American hardware firms or their agents tends to show that the efforts made to introduce American hardware into Austria have so far not met with the desired success. However, one of the leading American agencies in Hamburg says: "We have had more encouragement from our connections in Prague than almost anywhere else in Austria. We have sold agricultural implements in Prague in good quantities."

Attempts to introduce some new American inventions in the hardware line in this market are now in progress. A New York company is also endeavoring to introduce the self-acting shade roller. One of the great railroad lines and the leading tramway company in this country are just giving it a trial, and large orders are expected from them.

CONDITION OF TRADE.

The signs of continued peace in Europe multiplied during 1888, and Bohemia seems to have reaped the full benefit of the good effects thereof on trade in general. A few comparative quotations of ordinary railroad and bank shares will tend to show that the past year was a prosperous period in the business affairs of this country.

Stock quotations.

Stocks.	Closing quotation in—	
	1887.	1888.
RAILROAD STOCK.		
Bohemian Northern	165.00	191.00
Bushtiehrad	211.00	312.00
Elbe Valley	153.00	195.00
Prague-Dux	15.00	37.25
Prague-Dux (preferred)	54.00	117.50
Pardubitz	144.00	153.00
Northwestern	142.25	167.50
BANK STOCK.		
Bohemian Union	92.75	102.50
Bohemian Escompte	300.00	350.00
Zivnostenská Banka	48.00	60.00
Anglo Bank (branch)	94.00	116.50
Credit-Anstalt (branch)	264.50	308.50

The receipts of the railroads of Bohemia in 1888 exceeded those of the preceding year by nearly two million florins.

The Bohemian Savings Bank of Prague, the leading savings institution of the country, had a surplus of 2,200,000 florins, and its reserve fund has reached the enormous sum of 17,000,000 florins.

Among the industrial stock companies, the shares of the Prague Iron Industry Company, show a phenomenal rise during the past year from 202.50 to 302.50—almost 50 per cent. This company paid a dividend of 6½ per cent. for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888. During the remaining six months of 1888, the company produced and sold 600,000 meter centners of manufactured goods, or about 100,000 more than in the corresponding period of 1887 (the meter centner being equal to 221½ pounds). The production of hard coal from the mines of Kladno and Nyrshan, owned by the company, reached in the same period 3,500,000 meter centners, 150,000 more than in the previous year. The outlook is good for a continuance of this prosperity, and the company will most likely be able to declare a dividend of 9 or 10 per cent. for the current fiscal year.

AGRICULTURE.

The results of Bohemian agriculture in the past year were in spite of the cool and somewhat rainy season highly satisfactory. The crop of wheat, rye, barley, oats, and sugar-beet was considerably larger than the average of the previous ten years; the wheat crop was 19 per cent., the crop of barley 34.5 per cent. higher. The quantity of sugar-beet raised last year was 27,400,460 meter centners, worth at least 27,000,000 florins delivered at the sugar mills.

The export of beet-root sugar from the Austrian empire in 1888 reached 1,408,000 metrical centners, of which about three-fifths came from Bohemia. There has been a considerable decline of the shipments of Bohemian sugar to the East via Trieste since 1886. This decline the exporters charge to French competition, which is said to enjoy the advantage of much lower ocean freights. The new contract recently concluded between the government of this empire and the Austrian Lloyd Steam-ship Company in Trieste, according to the views of Bohemian business men, has not secured to the Austrian export business any relief from the disadvantages under which it is said to labor.

CHARLES JONAS,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Prague, February 12, 1889.

Declared exports between the consular district of Prague and the United States for the year ending December 31, 1888.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	Mar. 31, 1888.	June 30, 1888.	Sept. 30, 1888.	Dec. 31, 1888.	
Baskets and basket ware	.....	.....	$1,693.36	$2,581.21	$4,274.57
Beans	$7,536.58	$807.73	.....	.....	8,344.31
Bed-feathers	461.04	1,945.57	874.96	3,462.83	6,745.30
Beer	7,256.85	9,085.82	9,414.77	10,676.13	36,433.57
Beet-root sugar	.....	.....	.....	403,292.94	403,292.94
Black lead	1,588.77	.....	6,357.46	4,173.37	12,419.60
Books	2,122.68	284.86	1,204.20	1,840.60	5,452.34
Buttons	49,446.95	46,365.06	42,190.90	61,333.61	199,336.52
Carlsbad sprudel salt	.....	.....	4,728.21	16,708.16	21,436.37
Carriages	.....	.....	1,348.08	.....	1,348.08
Cloth and woolen goods	36,405.86	10,683.18	12,975.53	10,986.81	71,051.38
Cutlery	4,416.81	2,231.96	5,533.06	2,330.57	14,512.40
Drugs and chemicals	1,015.45	6,040.82	4,152.25	3,749.39	14,957.91
Embroideries	6,750.97	1,098.68	5,661.40	472.94	13,988.99
Fancy goods	2,628.51	2,262.52	2,327.14	10,254.18	17,472.35
Fruits, dried	.....	.....	4,318.83	52,044.41	56,362.84
Furniture	.....	150.37	1,137.81	846.59	2,134.77
Glassware	147,038.47	250,987.98	296,303.86	184,116.32	928,446.63
Gloves	26,648.39	40,739.99	79,520.36	59,735.47	206,644.21
Gold and garnet jewelry	5,381.88	19,402.67	22,046.20	5,336.97	52,167.72
Hair, human	6,067.90	6,119.78	9,999.61	3,420.50	25,607.79
Hare's hair	.....	522.12	535.81	.....	1,057.93
Herbs and roots, medicinal	489.08	.....	.....	.....	489.08
Hops	13,400.21	2,961.15	2,255.38	37,667.77	56,284.51
Leaf-metal	.....	1,837.32	1,064.90	.....	2,902.22
Lentils	.....	.....	.....	1,035.78	1,035.78
Linen and cotton goods	7,331.83	15,140.12	11,911.39	11,449.46	45,832.80
Malt	679.31	12,711.02	12,052.09	.....	25,433.42
Metal goods	3,526.16	4,461.28	2,537.75	3,471.06	13,996.25
Mineral water	11,040.14	29,444.13	10,518.85	6,980.74	57,978.86
Mirror-glass	.....	.....	7,389.48	1,415.45	8,804.93
Musical instruments	3,468.82	3,708.83	4,877.57	903.80	12,959.02
Paper goods	8,557.12	7,668.74	5,085.23	4,406.00	25,717.09
Porcelain and pottery	83,163.12	135,156.06	191,930.42	105,356.68	515,606.28
Skins and leather	5,149.94	3,454.07	2,367.43	5,165.20	16,136.64
Smoker's articles	.....	.....	.....	795.16	795.16
Sparterre	.....	.....	.....	1,199.14	1,199.14
Toys	298.90	8,977.97	3,327.79	.....	12,604.66
Velvets	29,553.43	52,718.78	27,015.24	20,548.91	129,836.36
Wine and liquors	.....	.....	1,906.87	197.92	2,104.79
Wooden goods	.....	.....	2,463.39	1,194.56	3,657.95
Wood pulp	.....	11,554.13	6,287.13	8,478.82	26,320.08
Wool	.....	.....	4,302.17	18,034.10	22,336.27
Sundries	922.88	900.96	1,062.19	2,138.97	5,025.00
Total	472,339.95	689,423.67	910,979.07	1,018,302.12	3,091,044.81
Total in 1887	523,664.74	600,715.45	813,159.66	512,878.62	2,450,418.47
Increase	.....	88,708.22	97,819.41	505,423.50	640,626.34
Decrease	51,324.79	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRIESTE.

REPORT BY CONSUL GILBERT.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the report on commerce and navigation for the port of Trieste, for the year 1888.

The total imports into this port during the year 1888 were as follows: By sea $76,273,142.16, by land $58,276,724.17; total, $134,549,866.33.

The total exports for the port were as follows: By sea $61,378,344.84, by land $59,684,096.84; total, $121,062,441.68.

As compared with the trade of 1887 that for 1888 shows an increase of $2,591,788.91 in imports and a decrease of $3,561,850.94 in exports.

No American vessels arrived in this consular district during the year 1888, although seventeen vessels arrived in this port during the year direct from the United States, viz, fifteen sailing vessels and two steamers. The sailing vessels represented a tonnage of 8,055 tons, the two steamers that of 3,181 tons. Twenty-two steamers of the aggregate tonnage of 31,649 tons cleared for the United States. The sailing vessel was of 1,236 tons.

Only 165 emigrants embarked during the year at this port for the United States. The routes via Genoa and North Sea ports offer greater inducements both in regard to quicker passages and lower rates.

Movement of all vessels at the port of Trieste, for the year 1888, according to flag and tonnage.

Flag.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Austria-Hungary	2,982	705,787	2,578	78,427	2,901	701,978	2,606	75,697
Denmark			1	160			2	267
France	2	1,893			2	1,893		
Germany	37	17,090	2	2,134	36	17,465	3	2,372
Great Britain	218	250,678	3	886	220	252,123	2	648
Greece	28	23,876	122	13,708	29	24,766	127	15,042
Italy	255	154,665	1,369	89,967	252	153,472	1,329	91,218
Montenegro	1	24	23	946			19	831
Portugal	3	3,366			2	2,106		
Russia	12	15,453	2	410	12	15,453	3	517
Samiotte							1	55
Sweden, Norway	18	6,114			19	6,400	2	637
Turkey			64	3,122			59	2,910
Total	3,506	1,178,946	4,164	189,760	3,473	1,175,651	4,203	190,194

Navigation at the port of Trieste, Austria, for the year ending December 31, 1888.

From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Austro-Hungarian flag.	2,250	220,069	2,445	51,152	2,242	223,364	2,471	50,139
Austro Hungarian ports			7	2,593			5	2,270
Algeria	9	9,150			9	11,413		
Brazil	10	22,273			11	22,766		
China	54	74,445	3	2,139	55	75,711	5	2,349
Egypt	3	2,724	2	860	9	7,610	13	6,584
France	23	16,790	6	3,243	6	4,588		
Great Britain	47	23,668	30	3,775	52	29,791	40	4,939
Greece			2	896				
Jamaica	15	23,490			13	26,206		
India	292	115,107	36	4,606	266	98,762	44	4,757
Italy			1	166	1	1,249		
Malta	1	808			2	3,035		
Massaua	1	10						
Montenegro	1	1,264	2	799	2	1,881		
Russia			1	470	2	1,680		
Spain			1	63	1	444	1	63
Tunis	226	190,989	38	4,935	230	196,473	27	4,695
Turkey			4	2,330				
United States								
Total Austrian	2,932	705,787	2,578	78,427	2,901	701,978	2,606	75,697
Danish flag:								
Italy							2	267
United States			1	160				
Total Danish			1	160			2	667
French flag:								
Austro-Hungarian ports					1	1,114		
France					1	679		
Great Britain	2	1,893						
Total French	2	1,893			2	1,893		
British flag:								
Austro-Hungarian ports	7	12,772			8	8,081		
Algeria	2	1,373					1	499
Belgium	1	1,196						
Brazil	1	1,039	1	239				
Egypt					3	3,693		
France					30	29,478		

Navigation at the port of Trieste, etc.—Continued.

From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
British flag—Continued.								
Great Britain	121	154, 974	1	149	91	118, 362	.....	.....
Greece	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1, 223	.....	.....
India	15	25, 104	.....	.....	1	1, 615	.....	.....
Italy	36	35, 276	.....	.....	17	20, 055	1	149
Malta	20	4, 726	.....	.....	5	1, 240	.....	.....
Roumania	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1, 218	.....	.....
Russia	13	11, 037	.....	.....	15	13, 949	.....	.....
Tripoli	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	4, 571	.....	.....
Turkey	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	8, 805	.....	.....
United States	2	3, 181	1	499	21	39, 333	.....	.....
Total British	218	250, 678	3	887	220	263, 123	2	648
German flag:								
Austro-Hungarian ports	4	2, 126	1	1, 236	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgium	1	714	.....	.....	1	646	.....	.....
Brazil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	238
Egypt	2	2, 041	.....	.....	5	4, 871	.....	.....
France	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	868	.....	.....
Greece	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	898
Hamburg	11	7, 510	.....	.....	10	6, 866	.....	.....
Italy	19	4, 689	.....	.....	18	2, 398	.....	.....
United States	.....	.....	1	898	1	1, 816	1	1, 236
Total German	37	17, 090	2	2, 134	36	17, 465	3	2, 372
Grecian flag:								
Austro-Hungarian ports	.....	.....	7	850	.....	.....	2	348
Algeria	.....	.....	1	299	.....	.....	.....	.....
Great Britain	.....	.....	1	400	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greece	.....	.....	66	5, 480	1	226	72	8, 189
Italy	1	787	13	4, 035	.....	.....	7	2, 466
Malta	1	194	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montenegro	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	64
Roumania	.....	.....	1	424	1	787	.....	.....
Russia	25	22, 014	2	438	27	23, 753	.....	.....
Turkey	1	881	31	1, 791	.....	.....	44	3, 975
Total Grecian	28	23, 876	122	13, 708	29	27, 756	127	15, 042
Italian flag:								
Austro-Hungarian ports	2	566	169	6, 690	3	1, 219	134	2, 998
Algeria	.....	.....	5	2, 386	.....	.....	2	579
Argentine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	473
Brazil	4	5, 463	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt	.....	.....	1	267	1	408	1	417
France	53	48, 835	3	757	7	4, 167	11	3, 867
Great Britain	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1, 298	.....	.....
Greece	2	566	18	2, 783	1	283	7	1, 178
Italy	140	52, 770	1, 154	72, 643	183	100, 490	1, 216	80, 619
Malta	1	283	1	217	.....	.....	4	615
Russia	.....	.....	1	223	1	621	.....	.....
Turkey	52	45, 937	9	833	46	42, 662	.....	.....
Tunis	1	245	.....	.....	3	2, 324	3	472
United States	.....	.....	3	4, 168	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Italian	255	154, 665	1, 369	89, 967	252	153, 472	1, 379	91, 218
Montenegrin flag:								
Austro-Hungarian ports	.....	.....	3	324	.....	.....	2	70
Italy	.....	.....	2	78	.....	.....	1	270
Montenegro	.....	.....	1	35	.....	.....	1	34
Turkey	1	24	17	509	.....	.....	15	457
Total Montenegro	1	24	23	946	.....	.....	19	831
Portuguese flag:								
Brazil	2	2, 313	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2, 106	.....	.....
Great Britain	1	1, 053	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Portuguese	3	3, 366	.....	.....	2	2, 106	.....	.....
Russian flag:								
Greece	.....	.....	2	410	.....	.....	1	210
Russia	12	15, 453	.....	.....	12	15, 453	.....	.....
Turkey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	307
Total Russian	12	15, 453	2	410	12	15, 453	3	517

Navigation at the port of Trieste, etc.—Continued.

From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
Samiotte flag:								
Turkey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	55
Swedish and Norwegian flag:								
Brasil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	222
France	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	340	1	314
Gibraltar	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	578	.....	.....
Greece	2	720	.....	.....	3	1,151	.....	.....
Italy	12	3,861	.....	.....	11	3,655	.....	.....
Spain	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	395	.....	.....
Turkey	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	286	.....	.....
Sweden, Norway	4	1,533	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Swedish	18	6,114	.....	.....	19	6,400	2	637
Turkish flag:								
Austro-Hungarian ports	.....	.....	4	158	.....	.....	2	63
Greece	.....	.....	8	645	.....	.....	10	681
Italy	.....	.....	9	466	.....	.....	3	209
Turkey	.....	.....	43	1,913	.....	.....	44	1,957
Total Turkish	.....	.....	64	3,122	.....	.....	59	2,910

RECAPITULATION.

Flag.	Entered.					
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Austria-Hungary	2,932	705,787	2,578	78,427	5,510	784,214
Denmark	.....	.....	1	160	1	160
France	2	1,893	.....	.....	2	1,893
Germany	27	17,090	2	2,134	29	19,224
Great Britain	218	250,678	3	886	221	251,564
Greece	28	23,876	122	13,708	150	37,584
Italy	255	154,665	1,369	89,967	1,624	244,632
Montenegro	1	24	23	946	24	970
Portugal	3	3,336	.....	.....	3	3,336
Russia	12	15,453	2	410	14	15,863
Samiotte	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sweden and Norway	18	6,114	.....	.....	18	6,114
Turkey	.....	.....	64	3,122	64	3,122
Total	3,506	1,178,946	4,164	189,760	7,670	1,368,706

Flag.	Cleared.					
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Austria-Hungary	2,901	701,973	2,606	75,697	5,507	777,670
Denmark	.....	.....	2	267	2	267
France	2	1,893	.....	.....	2	1,893
Germany	36	17,465	3	2,372	39	19,837
Great Britain	220	252,123	2	648	222	252,771
Greece	29	24,766	127	15,042	156	39,808
Italy	252	153,472	1,379	91,218	1,631	244,690
Montenegro	.....	.....	19	831	19	831
Portugal	2	2,106	.....	.....	2	2,106
Russia	12	15,453	3	517	15	15,970
Samiotte	.....	.....	1	55	1	55
Sweden and Norway	19	6,400	2	637	21	7,037
Turkey	.....	.....	59	2,910	59	2,910
Total	3,473	1,175,651	4,203	190,194	7,676	1,365,845

Austro-Hungarian mercantile marine for the decade ending 1888.

Years.	Ocean vessels.				Mediterranean—Black Sea.				Adriatic Sea.			
	No.	Tons.	Crew.	Horse power.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	Horse power.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	Horse power.
Sailing vessels:												
1879	477	223, 907	4, 741	.....	58	5, 783	319	.....	1, 806	25, 749	4, 266	.....
1880	461	221, 363	4, 614	.....	65	6, 865	313	.....	1, 759	24, 659	4, 226	.....
1881	438	214, 127	4, 368	.....	62	6, 674	296	.....	1, 755	24, 396	4, 662	.....
1882	412	202, 951	4, 098	.....	66	6, 627	309	.....	1, 752	23, 769	4, 632	.....
1883	389	197, 166	3, 911	.....	62	6, 238	292	.....	1, 736	23, 594	4, 584	.....
1884	370	195, 212	3, 638	.....	62	6, 738	296	.....	1, 746	23, 735	4, 586	.....
1885	332	180, 966	3, 382	.....	58	6, 626	287	.....	1, 662	23, 449	4, 409	.....
1886	299	164, 014	3, 038	.....	57	7, 483	296	.....	1, 695	24, 078	4, 474	.....
1887	262	142, 023	2, 642	.....	58	8, 081	310	.....	1, 673	24, 049	4 405	.....
1888	216	118, 916	2, 199	.....	53	7, 590	284	.....	1, 641	23, 732	4, 303	.....
Steam-vessels:												
1879	72	58, 604	2, 237	16, 000	4	360	37	250	28	1, 317	180	740
1880	75	62, 101	2, 341	16, 655	5	642	56	330	33	1, 227	189	880
1881	70	62, 387	2, 208	16, 145	11	3, 368	187	1, 440	31	1, 104	168	739
1882	74	72, 365	2, 350	17, 385	19	6, 068	318	2, 420	33	1, 183	173	752
1883	66	67, 562	2, 204	16, 965	28	9, 218	505	4, 090	40	1, 499	209	1, 017
1884	62	67, 412	2, 056	16, 535	34	11, 984	618	5, 140	42	1, 532	220	995
1885	61	69, 452	2, 016	16, 785	34	12, 719	624	5, 255	48	1, 772	251	1, 135
1886	65	77, 463	2, 202	18, 375	34	12, 628	612	5, 205	54	2, 205	287	1, 385
1887	68	80, 203	2, 268	18, 949	34	12, 872	598	5, 405	57	2, 435	310	1, 650
1888	69	80, 286	2, 270	19, 049	29	11, 249	528	4, 355	65	2, 836	348	1, 932
Grand total:												
1879	549	282, 571	6, 978	16, 000	62	6, 143	356	250	1, 834	27, 066	5, 446	740
1880	536	283, 464	6, 955	16, 655	70	7, 507	369	330	1, 792	25, 886	5, 115	880
1881	508	276, 514	6, 571	16, 145	73	10, 042	483	1, 140	1, 786	25, 500	4, 830	739
1882	486	275, 316	6, 448	17, 385	85	12, 695	627	2, 420	1, 785	26, 951	4, 805	752
1883	455	264, 728	6, 115	16, 965	90	15, 456	797	4, 090	1, 776	25, 093	4, 793	1, 017
1884	432	262, 624	5, 694	16, 535	96	18, 722	914	5, 140	1, 788	25, 257	4, 806	995
1885	393	250, 418	5, 398	16, 785	92	19, 345	911	5, 255	1, 710	25, 221	4, 660	1, 135
1886	364	241, 477	5, 240	18, 375	91	20, 111	918	5, 205	1, 749	26, 278	4, 761	1, 385
1887	330	222, 226	4, 910	18, 949	92	20, 953	908	5, 405	1, 730	26, 484	4, 715	1, 650
1888	285	199, 202	4, 463	19, 049	82	18, 839	812	4, 355	1, 706	26, 568	4, 651	1, 932

Years.	Fishing boats.			Lighters, etc.			Total.			
	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	Horse power.
Sailing vessels:										
1879	2, 000	5, 686	7, 309	3, 781	9, 206	7, 337	8, 122	270, 891	24, 972	.....
1880	2, 052	5, 755	7, 448	3, 742	8, 826	7, 441	8, 079	267, 468	24, 742	.....
1881	2, 111	5, 855	7, 575	3, 928	8, 918	7, 728	8, 294	259, 970	24, 629	.....
1882	2, 218	6, 137	8, 173	4, 182	9, 126	8, 107	8, 630	248, 610	25, 319	.....
1883	2, 293	6, 442	8, 530	4, 560	9, 683	8, 736	9, 040	243, 123	26, 053	.....
1884	2, 494	6, 838	9, 207	4, 396	11, 017	8, 632	9, 068	243, 540	26, 359	.....
1885	2, 249	5, 789	8, 799	4, 924	11, 214	9, 061	9, 225	228, 044	25, 938	.....
1886	2, 526	6, 347	9, 716	5, 006	11, 193	9, 304	9, 583	213, 110	26, 828	.....
1887	2, 539	6, 366	9, 778	5, 037	11, 238	9, 275	9, 569	191, 757	26, 410	.....
1888	2, 520	6, 262	9, 612	5, 299	13, 770	9, 691	9, 729	170, 270	26, 083	.....
Steam-vessels:										
1879	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104	60, 281	2, 454	16, 990
1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113	63, 971	2, 586	17, 865
1881	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	66, 859	2, 558	18, 324
1882	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126	79, 615	2, 841	20, 557
1883	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	134	78, 279	2, 918	22, 072
1884	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	138	80, 918	2, 894	22, 670
1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	143	83, 943	2, 891	23, 175
1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	153	92, 296	3, 111	24, 965
1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	159	95, 510	3, 176	26, 004
1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	163	94, 371	3, 146	25, 336
Grand total:										
1879	2, 000	5, 686	7, 309	3, 781	9, 206	7, 337	8, 226	330, 672	27, 426	16, 990
1880	2, 052	5, 755	7, 448	3, 742	8, 826	7, 441	8, 192	331, 438	27, 328	17, 865
1881	2, 111	5, 855	7, 575	3, 928	8, 918	7, 728	8, 406	326, 829	27, 187	18, 324
1882	2, 218	6, 137	8, 173	4, 182	9, 126	8, 107	8, 756	328, 225	28, 160	20, 557
1883	2, 293	6, 442	8, 530	4, 560	9, 683	8, 736	9, 174	321, 402	28, 971	22, 072
1884	2, 494	6, 838	9, 207	4, 396	11, 017	8, 632	9, 206	324, 558	29, 253	22, 670
1885	2, 249	5, 789	8, 799	4, 924	11, 214	9, 061	9, 386	311, 987	28 829	23, 175
1886	2, 526	6, 347	9, 716	5, 006	11, 193	9, 304	9, 736	305, 406	29, 939	24, 965
1887	2, 539	6-366	9, 778	5, 037	11, 238	9, 275	9, 728	287, 267	29, 586	26, 004
1888	2, 520	6, 262	9, 612	5, 299	13, 770	9, 691	9, 892	264, 641	29, 229	25, 336

HENRY N. GILBERT,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Trieste, July 5, 1889.

BELGIUM.

REPORT BY CONSUL STEWART, OF ANTWERP.

COMMERCE OF BELGIUM.

The general commercial movement of Belgium with foreign countries, importations and exportations combined, during the year 1887, amounted to 5,621,900,000 francs, being an increase over the preceding year of 447,100,000 francs, or 9 per cent.

Taken separately, the importations for consumption and direct transit aggregated 2,906,600,000 francs, an increase of 243,900,000 francs, or 9 per cent. over the preceding year, and the exportations, Belgian and foreign goods combined, amounted to 2,715,300,000 francs, an increase over 1886 of 203,200,000 francs, or 8 per cent.

The special commerce of Belgium, that is, the importations of merchandise, for consumption in Belgium, and the exportations of merchandise, the product of Belgian soil or Belgian industry, aggregated in value 2,672,500,000 francs in 1887, being an increase over the preceding year of 155,500,000 francs, or 6 per cent.

Of above amount, 1,431,900,000 francs were importations and 1,240,600,000 francs exportations, being an increase over 1886 of respectively 96,900,000 francs, or 7 per cent., and 58,600,000 francs, or 5 per cent.

For the special commerce the exchanges with the countries of Europe represent 81.4 per cent., and those with America, Africa, and Asia the remainder 18.6 per cent., as against 80.9 and 19.1 per cent., respectively, in 1886.

MODE OF TRANSPORT.

The total transportations of merchandise by sea, in 1887, were 294,500,000 francs or 14 per cent. in excess of those of the preceding year.

The imports and exports considered separately, there was an increase of 82,400,000 francs, or 7 per cent., in the former, and one of 212,100,000 francs, or 22 per cent., in the latter.

In the total transportations by land and rivers there also was an increase over 1886 of 152,600,000 francs, or 5 per cent.

The importations and exportations being taken separately, there was an increase in the former of 161,500,000 francs, or 11 per cent., while in the latter there was a decrease of 8,900,000 francs, or 1 per cent.

The proportional part in the transportation by sea of the general commercial movement was 43.3 per cent., and that of the transportation by land and rivers 56.7 per cent. In 1886 the respective parts were 41.4 and 58.6 per cent., showing that the proportion in the transportation by sea has increased by 1.9 per cent., and that in the transportation by land and rivers has consequently so much diminished.

There has been a steady increase from year to year in favor of the transportation by sea. In 1877 the proportion was 35.9 per cent. by sea and 64.1 per cent. by land and rivers.

Table A gives the special commerce of Belgium with all countries in alphabetical order, showing the amount and proportion with each.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The accompanying Table B shows the commercial movement between Belgium and the United States, giving the quantities and values of the different articles imported and exported during the years 1886 and 1887.

It is seen that the total importations from the United States have increased from 160,400,000 francs in 1886 to 164,900,000 francs in 1887—4,500,000 francs or 3 per cent.

This increase was principally in the following articles:

Drugs were imported to the value of 4,687,000 francs in 1887, while the year preceding only to the amount of 54,000 francs were received.

Grain of all kinds.—The increase for 1887 was 39,549 tons or 3,625,000 francs in value, or 5½ per cent.

Flour, bran, and meal had an increase of 7,126 tons, or of 2,850,000 francs in value, 50 per cent.

Rosin and bitumen.—The importations have increased by 6,852 tons, and in value by 1,850,000 francs, or 72 per cent.

Vegetable oils, not alimentary, had an increase of 2,351 tons, and in value of 1,693,000 francs, nearly 100 per cent.

Rice.—Of this article, nothing came from the United States in 1886, while 2,891 tons, or to the value of 1,163,000 francs, were imported in 1887.

Grease.—The increase for 1887 was 1,517 tons, or 1,077,000 francs in value, nearly 11 per cent.

Textiles, raw, not specified, had an increase of 460,000 francs in value, or over 250 per cent.

Sirup and molasses had an increase of 3,034 tons, or of 353,000 francs in value, or 40 per cent.

A decrease is marked in the following articles:

Petroleum, refined, to the extent of 49,490 tons, in value 8,413,000 francs, or 29 per cent.

Oil seed had a decrease of 8,950 tons, or of 2,506,000 francs in value, nearly 80 per cent.

Copper and nickel.—The decrease in this article was about as large as in the preceding one, proportionally, 575 tons, in value 1,267,000 francs.

Hemp, tow, and flax show a decrease of 939 tons, amounting in value to 823,000 francs, 97 per cent.

Minerals, ore, had a decrease of 758,000 francs, in value 86 per cent.

Coffee, one of 942 tons, or of 566,000 francs, in value 55 per cent, and *vegetable substances, not specified*, one of 398,000 francs, in value 28 per cent.

The table shows that the exports to the United States have increased in larger proportion than the imports, having been 49,343,000 francs in 1887, as against 40,647,000 francs, the year preceding showing an increase for 1887 of 8,700,000 francs, or 21 per cent.

The increase was principally in the following articles:

Glass, other than window, 2,798,000 francs, or 11 per cent.

Rags and shoddy, 7,284 tons, or 2,543,000 francs in value, the exports of the preceding year having been insignificant.

Window glass, 7,117 tons, or 1,922,000 francs in value, 26 per cent.

Iron, in bars and sheets, 15,744 tons, or 1,797,000 francs, the amount exported being nearly four times that of 1886.

Steel in bars and crude, 9,905 tons, or 838,000 francs in value, nearly 35 per cent.

Clothing, 759,000 francs in value, about 32 per cent.

Steel, worked, 549 tons, or in value 631,000 francs, but little having been exported in 1886.

Arms, 586,000 francs in value, or 40 per cent.

Minerals, ore, 534,000 francs in value, about 40 per cent.

Thread, 34 tons, or 345,000 francs in value, 230 per cent.

Hemp, tow, and flax, 205 tons, or 282,000 francs in value, the exports of this article having been four times as much as in 1886.

Grease, 322 tons, or 228,000 francs in value, 18 per cent.

Hides, tanned and prepared, 55 tons, or 228,000 francs in value, over 60 per cent.

The articles of export, where a decrease has been experienced, are principally the following:

Sugar, raw.—To the amount of 5,177 tons, or in value 1,501,000 francs, over 60 per cent.

Drugs.—1,281,000 francs in value, nearly 60 per cent. also.

Machines and tools.—1,076,000 francs in value, nearly 70 per cent.

Hides, raw.—555 tons or 1,000,000 francs in value over 50 per cent.

Tissues of flax, hemp, and jute.—802,000 francs in value, nearly 60 per cent.

Chemicals.—415,000 francs in value, 22½ per cent.

Tissues of wool.—45 tons, or 409,000 francs in value, 23 per cent.

CUSTOMS DUTIES COLLECTED.

The duties collected upon the merchandise entered for consumption in Belgium amounted to 28,775,262 francs in 1887, as against 27,850,446 francs during the preceding year, showing an increase for 1887 of 924,816 francs, or about 3 per cent.

COMMERCE OF ANTWERP.

In value the statistics place the total imports into Antwerp, for the consumption and general transit, in 1887, at 1,221,700,000 francs against 1,121,700,000 francs the year preceding, showing an increase, for 1887, of 100,000,000 francs, or 9 per cent.

The exports (special commerce) are given at 465,900,000 francs, in 1887, against 433,200,000 francs, the year preceding, showing also an increase for 1887, of 32,700,000 francs, or at 8 per cent.

Included in the general imports is the direct transit, amounting to 278,500,000 francs, against 252,900,000 francs in 1846, showing an increase of 25,600,000 francs, or 10 per cent.

The transit through the custom-house, also included in the general imports, ha sincreased from 28,700,000 francs in 1886, to 38,100,000 francs in 1887, 9,400,000 francs, or 33 per cent.

Considered by quantities, the imports to general commerce in 1887 amounted to 3,210,820 tons, against 2,867,550 tons the year preceding, showing an increase, for 1887, of 343,270 tons, or 12 per cent.

The differences in the principal articles of import are shown by quantity, in the following table, alphabetically:

Increase in imports for 1887.

Cotton	tons	16,032
Drugs	do	2,859
Dyes and colors	do	5,996
Fish and herring	do	2,510
Flour, bran, meal, etc	do	13,657
Fruit	do	3,564
Grain of all kinds	do	208,102
Grease	do	1,802
Hemp, tow, jute, and flax	do	2,720
Machines	do	5,551
Metals:		
Iron—		
In bars and sheets	tons	25,836
Pig	do	24,881
Iron—Continued.		
Lead, unworked	tons	5,961
Steel	do	8,756
Oil seed	do	3,896
Rags and shoddy	do	3,626
Rice	do	13,149
Rosin and bitumen	do	20,885
Salt:		
Crude	do	2,488
Refined	do	3,868
Sulphur	do	15,909
Strup and molasses	do	2,064
Wine	do	1,690
Wood, building	do	67,489

Decrease in imports for 1887.

Beer	tons	297
Brandy and liquors	do	1,079
Coal	do	10,394
Copper and nickel	do	497
Manure	do	32,707
Metals:		
Iron—		
Old	do	3,731
Iron—Continued.		
Worked	tons	3,302
Petroleum	do	58,127
Potatoes and vegetables	do	572
Sugar, refined	do	5,534
Thread, cotton	do	1,544
Wood, cabinet	do	485

The total quantities of merchandise exported in 1887 (to special commerce) aggregated 1,365,413 tons, as against 1,273,755 tons the year preceding, showing an increase for 1887 of 91,658 tons.

The differences, in the principal articles of export, are shown by quantity, in the following table, alphabetically:

Increase in exports for 1887.

Candles	tons	590
Cars, horse and railway	do	4,056
Coal and coke	do	48,886
Drugs	do	2,878
Dyes and colors	do	4,648
Flour, bran, and meal	do	11,560
Forage	do	249
Glass:		
Glassware, ordinary and superior	do	1,479
Window	do	13,552
Grease	do	1,895
Hemp, tow, and flax	do	925
Machines and tools	do	361
Manure	do	1,122
Meat	do	1,075
Metals:		
Copper and nickel—		
Bars and sheets	do	210
Crude	do	408
Iron, bars, and sheets	do	38,180
Metals—Continued.		
Lead, unworked	tons	3,802
Steel, crude	do	6,169
Zinc, unworked	do	539
Oils, vegetables, not alimentary	do	1,061
Oil, cake	do	239
Ore	do	10,782
Pottery, common	do	390
Rags and shoddy	do	7,256
Rosin and bitumen	do	297
Seed:		
Oil	do	3,962
Other	do	3,069
Starch	do	402
Sugar:		
Raw	do	1,278
Refined	do	6,070
Tissues, cotton	do	1,190
Vegetables	do	473
Wood, building	do	1,242

Decrease in exports for 1887.

Bark, tanners'	tons	737
Brandy and liquors	do	1,958
Fruit, of all kind	do	880
Grain	do	4,466
Hides, raw	do	2,385
Lime	do	4,418
Machines	do	1,704
Metals:		
Iron—		
Old	do	20,384
Pig	do	11,776
Worked	do	2,763
Metals—Continued.		
Steel—		
Bars, sheet, and wire	do	772
Worked	do	904
Petroleum	do	10,264
Potatoes	do	784
Rice	do	2,562
Stones, crude and sawn	do	27,146
Sulphur	do	748
Thread, of flax and other vegetables	do	291

The total general transit, in 1887, aggregated 388,846 tons, of which quantities 349,108 tons were by direct transit, and 39,738 tons through the custom-house.

As compared with the preceding year, there was an increase for 1887, in the general transit of 59,986 tons, or 18 per cent. one of 61.585 tons or 21 per cent. in the direct transit, but a decrease in the transit through the custom house of 1,599 tons, or 4 per cent.

Table C has been compiled from the records of the consulate and shows the value, in United States gold of the exports, from the consular district of Antwerp, to the United States, during the years 1886 and 1887.

The increase, for 1887, was $370,604.52 or over 20 per cent.

A.—*Special commerce of Belgium with all countries.*

From or to—	Imports.		Exports.	
	Value, 1886.	Value, 1887.	Value, 1886.	Value, 1887.
	Francs.	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.*
Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia and Zanzibar	3,129,000	3,134,000	887,000	1,300,000
Argentine Republic	59,981,000	68,805,000	14,910,000	18,007,000
Australia and New Guiana	878,000	7,312,000	5,535,000	1,468,000
Austria	915,000	1,877,000	3,915,000	5,003,000
Brazil	21,346,000	24,544,000	11,756,000	15,029,000
British Possessions in America	3,660,000	2,264,000	2,619,000	3,785,000
Bulgaria	1,565,000	1,407,000	366,000	1,808,000
Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius Islands	2,318,000	1,298,000	43,000	862,000
Chili	4,864,000	4,700,000	2,133,000	4,107,000
China	1,634,000	410,000	7,212,000	6,435,000
Colombia		20,000	5,643,000	7,344,000
Congo		1,502,000	841,000	1,915,000
Costa Rica			2,000	5,000
Cuba and Porto Rico	631,000	227,000	2,989,000	3,550,000
Denmark	3,452,000	2,016,00.	6,268,009	9,430,000
Egypt	1,182,000	2,703,000	2,813,000	6,788,000
England	172,324,000	187,791,000	236,416,000	240,425,000
France	251,031,000	282,800,000	329,580,000	335,258,000
Germany:				
Bremen	411,000	912,000	546,000	528,000
German Commercial Association	146,101,000	148,832,000	185,176,000	197,807,000
Hamburg	5,424,000	7,604,000	10,068,000	11,300,000
Gibraltar and Malta	1,000	148,000	205,000	188,000
Greece	3,100,000	4,857,000	2,932,000	4,155,000
Guatemala	1,000		1,000	29,000
Havti and Venezuela	833,000	940,000	3,000	4,000
Holland	199,841,000	198,736,000	175,417,000	167,754,000
India:				
British	68,836,000	47,496,000	4,177,000	3,817,000
Dutch	709,000	2,005,000	73,000	41,000
French			64,000	184,000
Italy	15,433,000	19,187,000	34,064,000	41,596,000
Japan	2,000	166,000	1,132,000	1,652,000
Martinique Islands			2,000	2,000
Mexico	522,000	539,000	206,000	172,000
Panama			7,000	
Persia	4,000			8,000
Peru	29,840,000	20,340,000	853,000	968,000
Philippine Islands	14,000	13,000	735,000	318,000
Portugal	1,512,000	2,628,000	7,689,000	9,681,000
Roumania	31,308,000	48,354,000	5,405,000	5,354,000
Russia	74,225,000	95,868,000	8,666,000	6,173,000
Serbia		7,000	91,000	791,000
Singapore	76,000	103,000	248,000	353,000
Spain	7,427,000	9,299,000	20,738,000	20,172,000
Sweden and Norway	37,941,000	45,273,000	6,511,000	7,140,000
Switzerland	2,653,000	2,708,000	29,458,000	33,638,000
Turkey and Archipel	1,832,000	1,957,000	11,351,000	13,533,000
United States	160,395,000	164,878,000	40,647,000	49,343,000
Uruguay	17,574,000	16,235,000	1,571,000	1,415,000
Various	4,000	2,000		
Total	1,335,049,000	1,431,933,000	1,181,974,000	1,240,625,000

B.—*Special commerce of Belgium with the United States during the years* 1886 *and* 1887.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Value, 1886.	Value, 1887.	Value, 1886.	Value, 1887.
Animals, living:				
Cattle				
Horses and foals	$43,000	$17,000		
Arms	56,000	56,000	$1,452,000	$2,038,000
Butter	10,000			
Cacao	124,000	96,000		
Chemicals	86,000	185,000	1,847,000	1,432,000
Clothing			2,277,000	3,036,000
Coal			668,000	782,000
Coffee	1,350,000	784,000		
Cotton, raw	7,385,000	9,672,000		
Crockery and porcelain			56,000	14,000
Drugs	54,000	4,687,000		2,207,000
Dyes and colors	266,000	408,000	708,000	657,000
Eggs			295,000	320,000
Flour, bran, and meal	5,076,000	7,927,000		
Fruit	122,000	71,000		
Glass:				
Window			7,480,000	9,402,000
Other			2,408,000	5,206,000
Grain of all kinds	65,515,000	69,140,000		
Hemp, tow, and flax	844,000	21,000	87,000	388,000
Hides:				
Raw	535,000	461,000	1,911,000	911,000
Tanned and prepared	153,000	116,000	563,000	591,000
Worked			17,000	19,000
Liquors, alcoholic			16,000	13,000
Machines and tools	112,000	97,000	1,563,000	487,000
Matter, animal, raw:				
Grease	9,995,000	11,072,000	1,230,000	1,458,000
Wax	23,000	12,000		
Other	375,000	357,000	397,000	340,000
Meat	15,551,000	15,641,000	372,000	329,000
Mercery and hardware	45,000	33,000	132,000	164,000
Metals:				
Copper and nickel	1,634,000	367,000		
Iron:				
Bar and sheet			642,000	2,439,000
Old			387,000	482,000
Pig			59,000	16,000
Worked	1,000	1,000	91,000	148,000
Steel:				
In bars and crude			2,417,000	3,555,000
Worked			45,000	676,000
Tin, unworked			25,000	10,000
Zinc, unworked			190,000	321,000
Minerals, ore	873,000	115,000	1,359,000	1,893,000
Objects of art	9,000	15,000	171,000	58,000
Oils, vegetable, not aliment	1,707,000	3,400,000		
Paper			239,000	342,000
Petroleum:				
Crude	15,000			
Refined	29,544,000	21,131,000		
Preserves:				
Honey	201,000	164,000		
Others	2,000	3,000		2,000
Products for industrial purposes			88,000	127,000
Rags and shoddy			273,000	2,816,000
Rice		1,163,000		
Rosin and bitumen	2,366,000	4,200,000		
Seed:				
Oil	3,041,000	535,000		
Other	424,000	383,000		
Starch	79,000	75,000		
Sugar, raw			2,446,000	945,000
Sirups and molasses	862,000	1,216,000		
Textiles, raw, not specially mentioned	291,000	751,000	14,000	14,000
Thread			152,000	497,000
Tissues:				
Cotton			114,000	254,000
Flax, hemp, and Jute			1,358,000	556,000
Silk			78,000	230,000
Wool			1,764,000	1,355,000
Tobacco:				
Leaf	6,979,000	7,140,000		
Manufactured	353,000	471,000		
Typographical products			44,000	58,000
Vegetable substances not specified	1,394,000	996,000		
Wine			8,000	12,000

B.—*Special commerce of Belgium with the United States, etc.*—Continued.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Value, 1886.	Value, 1887.	Value, 1886.	Value, 1887.
Wood:				
Building	$1,332,000	$1,257,000		
Cabinet	1,000	15,000		
Manufactured			$1,319,000	$1,628,000
Various			16,000	16,000
Wool, raw	1,270,000	891,000		
Miscellaneous	213,000	237.000	1,887,000	2,699,000
Total	160,395,000	164,878,000	40.647,000	42,343,000

C.—*Exports from the consular district of Antwerp to the United States during the years* 1886 *and* 1887.

Articles.	1886.	1887.	Articles.	1886.	1887.
Bark	$7,275.15	$11,353.43	Potato starch		$24,772.81
Beans	1,648.52	53,047.67	Rags		4,661.13
Books	5,055.38	3,631.77	Rice	$5,658.07	8,151.22
Cement	17,754.49	58,099.55	Sponges	2,871.65	3,769.15
Chicory	1,235.03	1,252.57	Steel	6,012.98	
Coffee	6,949.29	179,213.11	Bars	537.37	676.83
Diamonds	52,222.12	278,625.83	Rails and fish-plates	5,703.15	286,885.94
Drugs	18,469.20	14,194.90	Wire rods	62,746.27	
Eggs	46,333.15	39,869.90	Sugar	531,343.57	222,786.84
Flax	12,397.05	36,911.16	Sugar of milk	12,160.06	3,489 73
Glass:			Sulphur	8,025.79	2,163.61
Plate	9,443.99	10,600.85	Textile fabrics	10,834.83	31,894.77
Window	2,679.07	1,381.49	Tobacco		21,461.74
Glycerine	65,292.69	104,680.22	Willows	6,271.44	4,659.37
Hair:			Wine and gin	7,260.31	5,500.76
Animal	34,603.36	24,257.51	Wood paste	2,895.00	6,049.57
Human	345.09	1,604.40	Wool	165,335.69	35,981.07
Hides and skins	214,573.46	69,503.54	Woolen goods	12,270 10	852.27
Horses	7,303.12	16,723.46	Zinc	6,440.02	19,845.03
Iron	23,968.50	81,847.45	Sundries	77,333.94	59,276.87
Manufactures of	83,950.72	143,218.32			
Lithostones	8,683.07	28,580.32	Total	1,843,800.28	2,214,404.90
Meat, extract of	246,672.82	242,785.21			
Paintings, oil	11,554.92	11,299.12	Increase for 1887		370,604.52
Paper and parchment	38,689.95	48,844.41			

JOHN H. STEWART,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Antwerp, December 28, 1888.

TABLE A.—*Navigation at the port of Antwerp of American vessels for the year* 1888.

From or to—	Arrived.				Cleared.				Total movement.					
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
America, North:														
Atlantic coast	3	5,814	3	5,756	4	7,752	6	8,231	7	13,566	9	13,987	16	27,553
Pacific coast	....	.....	6	7,056	....	.....	1	1,423	....	.....	7	8,479	7	8,479
America, South	....	.....	1	505	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	1	505	1	505
Europe:														
England	1	1,938	....	.....	....	.....	3	3,663	1	1,938	3	3,663	4	5,601
Total	4	7,752	10	13,317	4	7,752	10	13,317	8	15,504	20	26,634	28	42,138

TABLE B.—*Navigation at the port of Antwerp for the year ending December 31, 1889.*

From or to—	Entered.					
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Africa:						
Algeria	22	18,285	.....	.....	22	18,285
East and East Coast	2	2,388	3	1,012	5	3,400
Egypt	6	6,981	.....	.....	6	6,981
Morocco	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Senegambia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tunisia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
America, North:						
Atlantic coast	105	286,434	103	124,946	208	411,380
Canada	2	2,517	1	749	3	3,266
Mexican Gulf	16	33,447	12	10,806	28	44,253
Mexico	.....	.....	3	782	3	782
Nova Scotia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific coast	.....	.....	10	15,723	10	15,723
America, South:						
Argentine Republic	61	105,472	67	23,432	128	128,904
Brazil	75	138,536	14	2,221	89	140,757
Chili	.....	.....	6	4,221	6	4,221
Colon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guiana, British	.....	.....	1	480	1	480
Peru	.....	.....	51	51,658	51	51,658
Uruguay	.....	.....	24	10,139	24	10,139
Venezula	.....	.....	1	107	1	107
Asia:						
China	15	37,062	.....	.....	15	37,062
Hindostan	96	182,682	11	12,922	107	195,604
Indo-China	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japan	2	3,428	.....	.....	2	3,428
Java	1	1,631	2	1,104	3	2,735
Persia and Red Sea	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Sea and Zanzibar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Siam	2	3,743	.....	.....	2	3,743
Sumatra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkey	1	1,276	.....	.....	1	1,276
Australia	19	38,309	4	3,450	23	41,759
Europe:						
Austria	11	12,468	.....	.....	11	12,468
Bulgaria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denmark	1	618	3	228	4	846
England	1,222	894,144	180	26,284	1,402	920,428
France	174	110,737	31	6,125	205	116,862
Germany	343	382,360	16	5,020	359	387,380
Greece	24	30,659	.....	.....	24	30,659
Holland	610	157,261	4	641	614	157,902
Italy	82	77,341	.....	.....	82	77,341
Norway	103	45,445	75	24,054	178	69,499
Portugal	23	12,528	8	720	31	13,248
Roumania	249	321,527	.....	.....	249	321,527
Russia	436	472,944	35	11,570	471	484,514
Spain	189	132,411	8	950	197	133,361
Sweeden	138	88,300	40	9,212	178	97,512
Turkey	5	4,617	.....	.....	5	4,617
West India Islands:						
Cuba	3	2,330	2	721	5	3,051
Guadeloupe	1	926	.....	.....	1	926
Hayti	.....	.....	9	4,081	9	4,081
Jamaica	.....	.....	4	1,560	4	1,560
Philippine Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Porto Rico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Domingo	.....	.....	2	600	2	600
Upper River Scheldt	6	2,887	36	4,471	42	7,358
New vessels launched	2	2,636	.....	.....	2	2,636
Vessels destination unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	4,047	3,614,331	776	359,989	4,823	3,974,320

TABLE B.—*Navigation at the port of Antwerp, etc.*—Continued.

From or to—	Cleared.					
	With cargoes.		In ballast.		Total.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Africa:						
Algeria						
East and East coast	14	17,178	.....	.....	14	17,178
Egypt	10	10,735	.....	.....	10	10,735
Morocco	3	500	.....	.....	3	500
Senegambia	3	1,617	.....	.....	3	1,617
Tunisia	13	15,004	.....	.....	13	15,004
America, North:						
Atlantic coast	187	401,672	6	7,386	193	409,058
Canada	23	29,350	.....	.....	23	29,350
Mexican Gulf	11	28,102	1	436	12	28,538
Mexico	3	1,011	.....	.....	3	1,011
Nova Scotia	5	7,083	.....	.....	5	7,083
Pacific coast	11	15,669	.....	.....	11	15,669
America, South:						
Argentine Republic	37	19,201	.....	.....	37	19,201
Brazil	91	128,224	.....	.....	91	128,224
Chili	53	68,218	.....	.....	53	68,218
Colon	11	15,601	.....	.....	11	15,601
Guiana, British	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peru	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uruguay	100	168,933	.....	.....	100	168,933
Venezuela	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Asia:						
China	16	39,988	.....	.....	16	39,988
Hindoetan	55	96,676	.....	.....	55	96,676
Indo-China	1	1,634	.....	.....	1	1,634
Japan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Java	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Persia and Red Sea	1	972	.....	.....	1	972
Red Sea and Zanzibar	1	1,009	.....	.....	1	1,009
Siam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sumatra	1	607	.....	.....	1	607
Turkey	3	3,858	.....	.....	3	3,858
Australia	29	46,742	.....	.....	29	46,742
Europe:						
Austria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bulgaria	2	1,948	.....	.....	2	1,948
Denmark	65	31,767	11	9,049	76	40,816
England	1,436	899,257	864	980,549	2,300	1,879,806
France	202	100,943	4	3,395	206	104,338
Germany	220	204,589	18	15,601	248	220,190
Greece	54	65,703	.....	.....	54	65,703
Holland	502	93,533	7	5,307	509	98,840
Italy	62	58,332	.....	.....	62	58,332
Norway	63	24,899	64	23,111	127	48,010
Portugal	35	20,777	1	141	36	20,918
Roumania	4	4,570	.....	.....	4	4,570
Russia	53	28,810	50	39,907	103	68,717
Spain	129	80,321	22	21,335	151	101,656
Sweden	117	50,800	38	18,043	155	68,843
Turkey	18	22,070	.....	.....	18	22,070
West India Islands:						
Cuba	16	24,435	.....	.....	16	24,435
Guadeloupe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hayti	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jamaica	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philippine Islands	1	747	.....	.....	1	747
Porto Rico	2	1,839	.....	.....	2	1,839
San Domingo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upper River Scheldt	57	9,351	14	2,415	71	11,766
New vessels launched	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vessels destination unknown	.....	.....	3	686	3	686
Total	3,730	2,846,275	1,103	1,127,361	4,833	3,973,636

TABLE C.—*Navigation at the port of Antwerp of Belgian vessels for the year ending December* 31, 1888.

From or to—	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.		With cargoes.		In ballast.		Total.	
	No.	*Tons*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Africa:												
Algeria	7	8,165	....	.....	7	8,165	....	.....	2	2,678	2	2,678
East Coast	1	1,052	....	.....	1	1,052	1	1,052	....	.....	1	1,052
Senegambia	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	1	661	....	.....	1	661
Tunisia	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	1	1,402	....	.....	1	1,402
America, North:												
Atlantic Coast	88	254,977	6	6,648	94	261,625	89	254,961	3	5,154	92	260,115
Mexican Gulf	2	2,468	1	657	3	3,125	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
America, South:												
Argentine Republic	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	1	1,052	....	.....	1	1,052
Brazil, Uruguay, etc	24	39,969	....	.....	24	39,969	11	16,315	....	.....	11	16,315
Colon	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	1	1,178	....	.....	1	1,178
Uruguay and Argentine Republic	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	20	35,440	....	.....	20	35,440
Asia:												
Turkey	1	726	....	.....	1	726	6	8,496	....	.....	6	8,496
Australia	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	3	3,962	....	.....	3	3,962
Europe:												
Austria	1	683	....	.....	1	683	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Denmark	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	1	891	....	.....	1	891
England	57	43,641	1	2,500	58	46,141	39	25,578	13	8,687	52	34,265
France	27	12,269	....	.....	27	12,269	41	20,597	....	.....	41	20,597
Germany	7	6,237	....	.....	7	6,237	7	6,353	1	891	8	7,244
Greece	7	5,680	....	.....	7	5,680	5	4,852	....	.....	5	4,852
Holland	103	25,457	....	.....	103	25,457	88	20,013	1	1,352	89	21,365
Italy	23	19,439	....	.....	23	19,439	28	24,442	....	.....	28	24,442
Portugal	2	1,362	....	.....	2	1,362	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Roumania	2	2,206	....	.....	2	2,206	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Russia	12	15,495	....	.....	12	15,495	....	.....	2	2,174	2	2,174
Spain	58	46,362	....	.....	58	46,362	45	33,632	14	13,861	59	47,493
Turkey	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	1	1,402	....	.....	1	1,402
Upper River Scheldt	3	1,753	....	.....	3	1,753	12	3,619	....	.....	12	3,619
New vessels launched	2	2,636	....	.....	2	2,636	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Total	427	490,577	8	9,805	435	500,382	401	467,938	36	34,797	437	502,735

TABLE D.—*Number and carrying capacity of interior vessels arrived at and cleared from the port of Antwerp, with the countries of their respective departures and destinations.*

From or to—	Arrived.		Departed.		Total.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Interior of Belgium	19,658	1,324,450	18,440	1,236,523	38,098	2,560,973
Steamer or tug	4,511	654,557	5,447	674,476	9,958	1,329,033
France	2	178	3	204	5	382
Steamer or tug	122	32,949	478	131,091	600	164,040
Germany	156	20,213	352	46,096	508	66,309
Steamer or tug	703	300,361	829	326,663	1,532	627,026
Holland	1,080	78,012	1,222	96,963	2,302	174,975
Steamer or tug	883	155,538	1,053	182,020	1,936	337,558
Total	27,115	2,566,260	27,824	2,694,036	54,939	5,260,296

BRUSSELS.

REPORT BY CONSUL SLADE.

GENERAL COMMERCE OF BELGIUM.

The general results of the commercial movement of Belgium with foreign countries during 1887 were superior to those of the preceding year.

The general importations and exportations together amounted to $1,085,026,700, an increase of $86,290,300, or 9 per cent. as compared with 1886. The total importations amounted to $560,973,800, an increase of $47,072,700, or 9 per cent over 1886. The total exportations amounted to $524,052,900, an increase of $39,217,600, or 8 per cent. as compared with 1886.

The foreign products received in Belgium for home consumption added to the products of Belgian soil and industries sent to foreign countries amounted in 1887 to $515,792,500, an increase of $30,011,500, or 6 per cent. over 1886. The total value of foreign merchandise consumed in Belgium in 1887 amounted to $276,356,700, whilst in 1886 it only amounted to $257,655,000, an increase of $18,701,700, or 7 per cent. The total value of Belgian products exported amounted to $239,435,800, an increase of $11,309,800, or 5 per cent. as compared with 1886.

The total value of the Belgian commerce for the first eleven months of 1888, exports and imports, was $418,826,212, viz: Imports, $229,973,782, or an increase of 9 per cent. as compared with the first eleven months of 1887; and exports, $188,852,430, an amount about equal to that of the first eleven months of 1887. The following articles of importation increased during the first eleven months of 1888 as compared with 1887:

Cattle	$1,184,441	Wheat and buckwheat	$2,583,691
Sheep	220,599	Rye	926,207
Horses	291,816	Barley	1,552,685
Oak lumber	673,377	Peas, beans, etc	358,401
Other lumber	1,033,708	Oats and corn	1,116,698
Coffee	2,652,013	Flour	493,764
Butter	764,284	Potatoes	1,426,656
Rice	564,718	Lead	386,193
Guano	209,598	Raw hides	822,180
Iron ore	620,759	Soda	2,309,824
Flax	985,072	Petroleum	743,278
Cast-iron	766,596	Rosin	721,627
Oleaginous grain	2,315,228	Wine	261,323

The following articles of importation decreased during the same period:

Hogs	$252,414	Lard	$205,159
Meat	1,095,062	Hemp	788,405
Vegetable oils	380,210	Silk	502,879
Copper and nickel	322,338		

The following articles of exportation increased:

Arms	$205,545	Woolen thread	$614,705
Coke	373,841	Hardware	312,081
Wheat and buckwheat	1,202,006	Steel rails	345,856
Flour	1,010,855	Other steel	279,078
Bread, biscuits, etc	256,497	Lead	261,322
Rags	422,091	Paper	378,859
Raw hides	3,203,028	Soda	619,905
Chemical products	454,708	Refined sugar	281,201
Woolen goods	270,972	Silk goods	218,090
Window-glass	478,640	Glass ware	202,650

The following articles of exportation decreased:

Cattle	$894,801	Machinery	$2,320,053
Sheep	253,216	Hemp	418,617
Horses	228,898	Flax	1,069,606
Candles	216,847	Wool	527,398
Coal	721,241	Copper and Nickle	429,425
Meat	685,922	Rails (iron)	871,718
Railway carriages	532,101	Zinc	636,128
Stone (building)	739,383	Linen goods	390,053
Raw sugar	1,511,962	Glassware (ordinary)	393,527

COMMERCE BETWEEN BELGIUM AND THE UNITED STATES.

The importations from the United States into Belgium, which in 1886 amounted to $30,956,200, increased in 1887 to $31,821,500, an increase of $865,300, or 3 per cent. The principal articles of which the importation increased were the following:

Drugs	$894,169	Grain of all kind	$699,625
Flour, bread, etc	550,243	Rosin	357,050
Vegetable oils	326,749	Rice	224,459
Lard	207,861	Textile fibers	88,780
Sirup and molasses	68,129		

The following articles decreased.

Petroleum	$1,623,709	Oleaginous grain	$483,658
Copper and nickel	244,531	Flax and hemp	158,839
Mineral ore	146,294	Coffee	109,238
Vegetable substances	84,727		

The exportations from Belgium to the United States amounted in 1886 to $7,844,900, whilst in 1887 they amounted to $9,523,200, an increase of $1,678,300, or 21 per cent. The following are the principal articles of exportation which increased:

Plate-glass	$540,014	Rags	$490,739
Window-glass	370,946	Iron	346,821
Steel	283,517	Clothes	146,487
Arms	113,098	Mineral ore	103,062
Wooden ware	59,637	Flax and hemp	54,426
Grease	44,004	Leather and hides	44,004

The following articles decreased.

Raw sugar	$289,693	Drugs	$247,223
Machinery	207,668	Raw skins	193,609
Linen goods	58,855	Chemical products	80,696
Woolen goods	78,937		

The following table will show the commerce between Belgium and the United States for the years 1886 and 1887 compared:

Statement showing the commerce between Belgium and the United States for the years 1886 *and* 1887, *compared—*

Merchandise.	Exports to the United States.		Imports from the United States.	
	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
Alimentary conserves	.....	$386	$386	$679
Animals:				
Cattle	.....	.....	.....	.....
Horses	.....	.....	8,299	3,281
Animal matter	$76,621	65,620	91,675	68,901
Arms	280,236	893,334	10,808	10,808
Art objects	33,003	11,194	1,737	2,895
Books and printed matter	8,492	11,194	.....	.....
Butter	.....	.....	1,930	.....
Cacao, raw	.....	.....	23,932	18,538
Chemical products	356,471	276,376	16,598	35,705
Clothes	439,461	585,948	.....	.....
Coal and coke	128,924	150,926	.....	.....
Coffee	.....	.....	260,550	151,312
Colors and dyes	136,644	126,801	51,338	76,744
Cotton goods	22,002	49,022	.....	.....
Cotton, raw	.....	.....	1,425,305	1,866,696
Drugs	425,951	178,718	10,422	904,591
Earthenware	10,808	2,702	.....	.....
Eggs	56,935	61,760	.....	.....
Flour	.....	.....	979,668	1,529,911
Fruits of all kind	.....	.....	23,546	13,703
Glass:				
Window	1,443,640	1,814,586	.....	.....
Other	464,744	1,004,758	.....	.....
Grain of all kind	.....	.....	12,644,395	13,344,020
Grease and lard	237,390	281,394	1,929,035	2,126,898
Hardware and notions	25,476	31,652	8,685	6,369
Hemp and flax fibers	16,791	71,217	162,892	4,053
Hides and skins:				
Raw	368,823	175,823	103,255	88,973
Tanned	70,059	114,063	29,529	22,388
Manufactures	3,281	3,667	.....	.....
Honey	.....	.....	38,793	31,653
Iron:				
Old scrap	82,218	93,026	.....	.....
Bars and rolled	123,906	470,727	.....	.....
Manufactures of	17,563	31,652	193	193
Linen goods	262,094	203,229	.....	.....
Machinery and tools	301,659	93,991	21,616	18,721
Meat	71,796	63,497	3,001,343	3,018,713
Mineral ore, raw	262,287	365,349	168,489	22,195
Nickel and copper	.....	.....	315,562	70,531
Oil, vegetable	.....	.....	329,451	856,290
Oleaginous grain	.....	.....	586,913	103,255
Paper of all kind	46,127	66,006	.....	.....
Petroleum:				
Crude	.....	.....	2,895	.....
Refined	.....	.....	5,701,992	4,978,283
Products for industries	16,984	24,511	.....	.....
Rags	52,689	543,488	.....	.....
Rice	.....	.....	.....	234,459
Rosin and bitumen	.....	.....	453,550	810,606
Silk goods	15,054	44,390	.....	.....

Statement showing the commerce between Belgium and the United States, etc.—Continued.

Merchandise.	Exports to the United States.		Imports from the United States.	
	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
Spirits and liquors	$3,088	$2,509		
Starch			$15,247	$14,475
Steel in bars, etc	475,166	756,683		
Sugar, raw	472,078	182,385		
Sirup and molasses			166,366	234,495
Textile fibers	2,702	2,702	56,163	144,948
Tin-foil	4,825	1,930		
Tobacco:				
Leaf			1,346,947	1,378,020
Manufactured			68,129	90,903
Vegetable substances			350,874	266,147
Wax, raw			4,439	2,316
Wines	579	2,316		
Wood:				
Building	3,088	3,088	257,076	242,601
Furniture			193	2,895
Manufactures of	251,567	314,204		
Wool			248,110	75,463
Woolen goods	340,452	261,515		
Zinc	36,670	61,953		
Miscellaneous goods	393,527	520,907	41,109	45,741
Total	7,844,871	9,573,199	30,956,235	31,821,454

Declared exports from the Brussels consulate for the years 1887 *and* 1888 *compared.*

Merchandise.	1887.	1888.	Merchandise.	1887.	1888.
Aniline colors	$11,243.26	$17,639.05	Marble		$40,706.83
Buttons, braids, etc	11,259.68	12,356.81	Medicinal plants	$2,446.43	11,884.91
Cement	7,720.00	2,788.78	Oil-paintings and works of art	9,146.95	7,314.96
Corsets	236,308.80	237,935.40	Paper	13,746.57	35,430.82
Furniture	4,237.96	4,922.21	Rabbit and sheep skins	145,120.82	87,154.11
Glass	192,184.12	197,503.87	Rags	10,048.84	25,533.32
Gloves	276,068.34	290,129.53	Tin-foil	9,697.23	4,697.37
Glycerine	11,933.85		Vegetable fibers	39,245.95	43,240.71
Harness	6,521.30	3,493.31	Miscellaneous goods	20,143.17	13,118.29
Hats	29,252.93	94,106.32	Total	1,700,015.07	1,787,945.96
Hatters' furs	178,490.39	64,047.99	Increase		87,930.89
Horses	20,423.26	20,248.59			
Iron and steel	64,678.01	142,197.08			
Lace goods	165,663.23	185,597.41			
Linen goods	234,433.98	245,898.29			

From the foregoing table it will be seen that the following articles of declared exports increased during 1888:

Aniline colors	$6,395.79	Glass	$5,819.75
Gloves	14,061.19	Hats	64,853.39
Iron and steel	77,519.07	Lace goods	19,934.18
Linen goods	11,464.31	Marble	40,706.83
Medicinal plants	9,438.48	Paper	21,684.25
Rags	15,485.48	Vegetable fibers	3,994.76

The following articles decreased during the same period:

Glycerine	$11,933.81	Harness	$3,027.99
Hatters' furs	114,442.40	Oil-paintings	1,831.99
Rabbit and sheep skins	57,966.71	Tin-foil	4,999.86

CHARLEROI.

Declared exports from the consular agency of Charleroi to the United States for the years 1887 and 1888 compared.

Merchandise.	1887.	1888.	Merchandise.	1887.	1888.
Cement	$45,156.72	$83,112.97	Nails	$14.45	
Cough drops	74.96		Plate glass	301,276.31	$378,909.14
Diamonds		154.61	Sulphate	116.39	
Dry plates		234.34	Steel	368,690.67	89,421.86
Earthenware	958.36	339.97	Tin-foil	874.81	976.22
Glassware		126.50	Window-glass	1,555,402.29	1,622,280.86
Iron	58,218.87	80,814.04	Total	2,336,282.99	2,262,445.95
Glass tubes	1,404.80	1,095.49	Decrease		73,837.95
Hyposulphite	129.13				
Marble	4,055.21	5,937.04			

AGRICULTURE.

The agricultural depression which has existed for several years in Belgium continues with unabated force. Tracts of land capable of cultivation remain absolutely uncultivated, the expenses involved in their cultivation leaving no margin of profits.

The crops of 1888 were far below the average owing to the wet summer. The potato crop was an almost total failure. In not a single one of the nine provinces was the crop of wheat or rye or barley good.

The result of this continued agricultural depression is an increasing tendency to emigration. At present this emigration is mainly to the Argentine Republic, which in certain cases aids emigrants to reach there.

MINES AND MINING.

The coal mines of Belgium produced, in 1887, 18,378,624 tons (of 2,200 pounds) of coal, the total value of which was $28,501,082. This production, the heaviest ever produced in the kingdom, was divided as follows:

Region.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	
Hainaut	13,470,060	$20,898,653
Namur	359,255	441,201
Liege	4,549,309	7,173,638
Total	18,378,624	28,501,082

The quantity of coal extracted in 1887 exceeded that of the preceding year by 1,093,081 tons, and the value of the product by $990,476. The average selling price per ton of coal in 1887 was $1.55, a reduction of 4 cents as compared with 1886. The production was furnished by 268 mines, 12 less than the preceding year. There were 100,739 laborers employed in the mines in 1887, an increase of 457 laborers as compared with 1886. They were subdivided as follows:

In the mines:		On the surface:	
Men	63,292	Men	16,771
Women	3,201	Women	3,762
Boys, under sixteen years old	7,920	Boys, under sixteen years old	2,381
Girls, under sixteen years old	1,032	Girls, under sixteen years old	2,389
Total	75,445	Total	100,739

The total amount of wages paid the laborers in 1887 was $15,845,300, or an average annual salary per laborer of $157.30, an increase of $6.18 as compared with 1886. This average annual salary in the different regions was as follows:

Region.	1886.	1887.	Increase.
Hainaut—Mons	$137.42	$140.32	$2.90
Hainaut—Center	157.30	164.44	7.14
Hainaut—Charleroi	147.07	153.05	5.98
Namur	132.40	140.89	8.49
Liege	167.33	175.63	8.30

The average daily salary (men, women, boys, and girls both in and out of the mines) was 54 cents.

$$\frac{\$157.30}{0.54}=290 \text{ working days.}$$

This salary is divided as follows: Laborers on surface 43 cents, and laborers in mines 58 cents. By calculating the daily average wages of women, boys, and girls, respectively, at 35, 28, and 24 cents, the daily average wages of the laborers above sixteen years of age in the mines would be 63 cents.

The working expenses of the mines were:

Wages	$15,845,300
Other expenses	10,968,769
Total	26,814,069

Making the cost price per ton $1.46, or 8 cents less than in 1886. The total value of the coal extracted in 1887 was $28,501,082, which leaves a net profit of $1,687,013; an increase of $692,870, as compared with 1886. The mines were divided as follows:

90 profitable mines (profit)	$2,089,997
50 losing mines (loss)	402,984
Net profit	1,687,013

The following table shows the results of the coal mines of Belgium for the years 1861 to 1887:

Year.	Product.	Profitable mines.	Profit.	Losing mines.	Loss.	Net profit.	Laborers.		Selling price of coal per ton.	Extraordinary expenses.
							Number.	Average annual wages.		
	Tons.									
1861..	10,057,163	109	$2,520,001	81	$633,233	$1,886,768	81,675	$139.82	$2.11	$2,773,796
1862..	9,935,645	101	2,122,421	77	633,233	1,489,188	80,302	133.56	2.03	2,582,726
1863..	10,345,350	108	2,100,998	73	658,902	1,442,096	79,187	135.10	1.96	2,419,834
1864..	11,158,336	112	2,496,455	72	433,285	2,063,170	79,779	138.00	1.91	2,230,694
1865..	11,840,703	114	3,188,167	56	519,942	2,668,225	82,368	151.10	2.02	2,374,672
1866..	12,774,662	124	4,920,728	47	452,392	4,468,336	86,721	167.33	2.28	2,493,367
1867..	12,755,822	119	4,419,700	52	457,410	3,962,290	93,339	171.38	2.39	3,008,098
1868..	12,298,589	102	2,622,677	66	693,642	1,929,035	89,382	155.17	2.10	2,991,693
1869..	12,942,894	102	2,416,939	68	866,377	1,550,562	89,928	160.19	2.03	3,179,432
1870..	13,697,118	107	3,129,109	62	722,206	2,406,903	91,993	169.45	2.09	2,849,931
1871..	13,733,176	106	3,303,195	62	545,225	2,757,970	94,286	166.75	2.16	2,796,956
1872..	15,658,948	128	7,263,169	39	406,072	6,857,097	98,863	202.07	2.57	3,969,822
1873..	15,778,401	142	18,720,614	35	676,079	18,044,535	107,902	261.13	4.18	5,403,807
1874..	14,669,029	111	6,085,097	68	1,653,431	4,431,666	109,631	227.51	3.17	6,096,677
1875..	15,011,331	104	4,563,292	71	2,074,364	2,488,928	110,720	224.46	2.95	5,817,792
1876..	14,329,578	84	2,749,285	96	2,023,991	725,294	108,543	198.98	2.62	5,211,579
1877..	13,938,523	69	1,835,044	109	.....	*213,651	101,343	160.15	2.12	3,917,707
1878..	14,899,175	66	1,622,201	102	.....	297,799	99,032	162.51	1.91	3,369,324
1879..	15,417,292	70	1,553,457	96	.....	*33,582	97,714	156.14	1.81	2,741,144
1880..	16,886,698	85	2,096,366	79	1,354,088	742,278	102,930	177.56	1.94	3,293,352
1881..	16,873,951	77	1,683,539	83	1,697,056	*283,517	101,351	179.68	1.87	3,192,413
1882..	17,590,989	85	2,116,245	73	1,194,477	921,768	103,701	178.72	1.93	3,265,946
1883..	18,177,754	80	2,176,461	73	1,296,767	879,694	106,252	194.16	1.96	3,300,493
1884..	18,051,499	78	1,985,777	71	777,790	1,207,987	105,582	176.40	1.84	2,601,578
1885..	17,437,603	81	2,025,728	69	686,887	1,338,841	103,095	156.71	1.71	2,259,837
1886..	17,285,543	77	1,688,557	67	694,414	994,143	100,282	151.12	1.59	1,924,596
1887..	18,378,624	90	2,089,997	50	402,984	1,687,013	100,739	157.30	1.55	1,844,594

*Loss.

The following table shows the product and value of the zinc, lead, and iron mines of Belgium from 1878 to 1887:

Year.	Zinc ore.		Lead ore.		Pyrite of iron.		Iron ore.		Total value.	Laborers employed.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
	Tons.		*Tons.*		*Tons.*		*Tons.*			
1878	45,293	$478,447	13,477	$298,764	21,721	$100,939	207,157	$339,294	$1,217,444	4,160
1879	42,689	418,985	9,384	209,791	15,577	62,532	195,212	302,431	993,739	3,638
1880	38,805	432,706	5,434	173,156	7,913	31,652	253,499	361,875	998,389	3,810
1881	23,553	230,635	3,741	126,801	2,965	9,457	224,882	350,681	717,574	2,750
1882	20,443	136,451	3,918	93,798	2,555	4,053	209,512	307,449	541,751	2,312
1883	20,738	144,750	1,749	60,023	1,623	3,474	216,490	288,921	497,168	2,160
1884	27,606	195,702	1,796	49,601	2,243	6,755	176,755	247,040	499,098	1,926
1885	18,185	131,240	1,299	36,091	4,533	12,545	187,118	253,023	432,899	1,788
1886	19,042	147,066	1,292	37,442	3,209	5,963	153,378	184,315	374,806	1,498
1887	20,879	173,121	548	17,756	3,490	6,176	185,186	228,319	425,372	1,537

Smelting furnaces, 1887.

Number of establishments in the kingdom:	
Working	17
Shut down	9
Number of furnaces in the kingdom:	
Working	29
Shut down	25
Number of laborers employed	2,519
Average daily wages per laborer	$0.52
Ore consumed:	
Belgian ore (tons)	197,328
Foreign ore (do)	1,449,212
Scrap iron (do)	272,315

Production.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	
Fine cast-iron	516,518	$4,150,658
Cast-iron for molders	67,311	642,497
Manganesic cast-iron	1,705	22,867
Bessemer cast-iron	168,428	1,714,998
Thomas cast-iron	2,619	25,283
Other cast-iron	1,200	21,037
Total	755,781	6,577,440

The following table shows the average prices per ton of the different cast-irons from 1881 to 1887:

Year.	Cast-iron.	Molders' cast.	Manganesic cast.	Bessemer.	Thomas.	Other cast.
1881	$10.06	$13.20	$17.19	$16.95	$10.36	.....
1882	10.47	13.51	17.33	15.68	11.68	$15.44
1883	10.10	12.67	16.05	13.58	10.72	15.39
1884	8.83	12.78	14.33	11.84	10.25	.....
1885	8.21	9.82	12.83	10.85	10.59	.....
1886	7.72	9.12	.....	10.99	9.54	19.35
1887	8.04	9.55	13.47	10.29	9.65	17.53

The following table shows the average price per ton for iron and steel rails for the years 1881 to 1887:

Year.	Iron rails.	Steel rails.	Year.	Iron rails.	Steel rails.
1881	$27.45	$28.29	1885	$24.38	$21.30
1882	29.33	26.05	1886	21.17	20.26
1883	26.86	24.81	1887	21.32	19.09
1884	24.69	22.49			

WILLIAM SLADE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Brussels, February 5, 1889.

GHENT.

REPORT OF CONSUL BUTTERFIELD FOR THE YEAR 1887.

Although, so far as this consular district goes, it can not be said of the year 1887 that its commercial prosperity has been very remarkable, although final results have proved moderately satisfactory, considering the repeated threats of impending war and their consequent disturbance of business. The competition in all branches of agriculture has been a heavy strain, to ease which it will be necessary for Flanders to put forth her best effort. The improved machinery of America and the immense resources of unlimited areas are surely driving to the wall, all (and in these provinces I am told they are many) who yet cling to the methods of the past. Again, commerce is more and more affected by the ever increasing duties imposed on foreign goods by such countries as France, Germany, and Italy. Belgian manufacturers depend to such an extent on foreign markets that if these close disaster must stare them in the face.

SAMPLE MUSEUMS.

I have to mention the fact that the district of Ghent is indebted to the Government for the establishment of a branch of the Brussels Museum of Samples. Thanks to this organization, whereby manufacturers are enabled to practically judge of the requirements of the countries with which they desire to trade, profitable enterprise has been in many cases successfully fostered. This idea is one which might perhaps be advantageously considered at home.

I will now proceed to give a separate account of the various trades and manufactures.

LINEN TRADE.

This branch continues to feel the effects of the commercial crisis. It seems as though linen, were steadily losing ground with the consumer, whose favor is now more generally given either to wholly cotton fabrics or to those of mixed flax and cotton. Overproduction of linen yarns has caused such a depreciation in value that many manufactories have had to close. This, although the natural remedy for a situation unstable and ruinous, has been accompanied by keen complaints and loud demands for more protection. This expedient, however, would probably be a harm rather than a benefit to Belgian linen, since the production in excess of the country's wants is so great that if confined to the home markets seven-eighths of the flax machinery would stand idle.

As to linen-weaving, there has been practically no change; for if, on the one hand, home sales have diminished, foreign ones have increased. Raw materials being cheap, linen has never been produced under more favorable conditions; but it is a fact to be regretted that the better class of such goods—the staples of Flanders—has been less sought than the inferior qualities. The manufacture of linen mixed with cotton is now excessive. Its production in the last year amounted to 12,000,000 meters, considerably more than the demand, whence a gradual sinking, the end of which is not yet.

JUTE TRADE.

Jute-spinning, which, like linen, has also suffered, is now improving, and the demand continues well sustained. Jute weaving, in contrast to 1886, has kept all the looms going. Prices, too, have kept up, although raw materials have been more than usually expensive. The present development in this direction is not sufficient to meet its opportunities, as is shown by the well-known fact that, owing to a restricted plant, large and lucrative orders have been passed to Scotch competitors.

COTTON TRADE.

During 1887, the cotton-spinning mills worked regularly, and large operations were satisfactorily transacted. In January and February the political outlook affected trade so far that even double-folded yarns, usually very firm, were slightly affected. But in March came a rapid change, inaugurated by a rise of the raw stuff. American cotton joined in the movement, and by the end of the month its yarn had risen 2 cents a kilo. During the summer, things became quieter; consumers were working under contracts, and moreover the rise had stopped short of the manufactured article. In August Walloon mills offered their products at a loss of 1 cent, and then of 2 cents, per kilo, when of course Flemish spinners had to follow suit. In October greater firmness characterized the market, which remained thus settled.

It is said on good authority that during the year no less than 40,000 new spindles were put into operation. However, future prospects are not deemed very encouraging. A constant threat hangs over the spinners in the shape of a proposal for the reduction of the duty on cotton yarns, while all branches feel the effects of the commercial crisis. Goods are often sold at absurdly low prices; and, as in the case of thread, it is not that too much of it is produced, but that the buying capacity of consumers is sadly impaired. The agricultural element is approaching ruin, and thus manufacturers are deprived of their trustiest customers.

In hosiery, work is not wanting, but prices are insufficient. The wages of women-knitters barely suffice to provide the necessities of life (at times less than 15 cents per diem).

Cotton-weaving is steadily decreasing, and unless energetic measures of a protective character are taken by the Government, it is considered that this industry will soon disappear.

Dyeing in its relation to cotton tissues is also in a precarious state, owing to the extremely active home and foreign competition.

THE SUGAR TRADE.

Owing to the persistent drought in June, 1887, the outlook grew unfavorable, and the beet crops failed to a large extent (20 to 40 per cent. in the several countries of Europe). Sugar-beet then rose from 30 to 41 francs per bag. In spite of these fluctuations, no general improvement can be reported in this district, and yet other sugar manufacturers and refiners have gone to the wall. In Belgium ten years or so ago there were 173 sugar factories in active operation; now (December, 1887) there are, but 102, which fact is of itself a sufficient commentary. To the scarcity of the beet and to its poor quality—three-fourths to 1 per cent. poorer in saccharine matter than the crop of 1886—must be largely attributed the unfavorable results of the year.

THE GHENT DISTILLERY.

The production of whisky, gin, etc., for the year 1887, was 66,246.46 hectoliters, on which a tax of 784,199.59 francs was paid to the Government. The figures for the year previous were 68,888.04 hectoliters, on which 848,811.44 francs were paid to the Government. Decrease in 1887, 2,641.58 hectoliters, which would pay 64,611.85 francs Government tax.

In this connection it may be mentioned that distillers have now commenced to import barley direct from Russia.

THE BREWING INTEREST.

Owing to the cheapness of hops this branch is one of the few really prosperous industries, and it is officially stated that in the province of Eastern Flanders alone there are 534 breweries. If satisfactory to the brewers, this state of affairs is not so to the hop-growers who oftentimes have had to sell their products as low as 20 francs for 50 kilograms. This depreciation is due to over production in other countries, and-

to its unrestricted entrance into Belgium. This is particularly true of German hops of low grade—admitted free—while Belgium hops are charged 10 marks for 50 kilograms when imported into Germany. Accordingly hops are being abandoned, as in the District of Alost, where the yield for 1887 was but 22,000 bags of 100 kilograms, or about 18,000 compressed bales of the mean weight of 125 kilograms, as against 44,000 bales in 1886 representing nearly 36,000 compressed bales.

CONSTRUCTION OF MACHINERY.

There is a better tone pervading all branches of this business except locomotive building. This is due to lack of Government orders, on which machine-makers have unluckily to depend.

WOODEN-SHOE TRADE.

This business has its greatest importance in what is known as the "Waes country," lying between Ghent and Antwerp, and bounded north and south by the curve of the Scheldt. There are said to be no less than a thousand master wooden-shoe makers, whose aggregate sales amount to over 7,000,000 francs per annum. These makers have organized themselves into a company for the purpose of extending their operations. So successful have they been in disposing of their stock that Canadian poplar, the principal material used, has considerably advanced in price, now fetching 15 to 20 francs a cubic meter.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

The total number of vessels loaded with lumber reported at this port for the year 1887 is as follows:

Years.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1887	114	47,193
1886	89	34,408
Difference	25	12,785

The above warrants the conclusion that the year has certainly been favorable to the lumber dealers.

AGRICULTURE.

Agricultural results will be best understood by a comparative table of crops for the three years 1885, 1886, and 1887. The hectare is taken as the basis of area; hectoliters or kilograms as the measurement of production: *i. e.*, so many hectoliters or kilograms to the hectare.

Kind of crops.	1885.	1886.	1887.
	Hectol.	*Hectol.*	*Hectol.*
Wheat	27.54	24.4	29.59
Rye	29	23.5	30.22
Barley	40	37.2	42.59
Oats	43	47.55	37.86
Buckwheat	18	23	13.25
Peas	20	25	26.5
Horse beans	10	28.33	23.87
Colza	24	21.3	25.6
	Kilogr.	*Kilogr.*	*Kilogr.*
Potatoes	21,410	18,100	19,045
Carrots	5,660	18,500	7,533
Turnips	5,000	19,770	5,825
Sugar-beet	23,333	31,000	26,000
Cattle-beet	28,888	41,950	33,545
Red clover	30,366	41,200	24,333
Carnation clover	20,000	23,166	17,166
Lucern grass	30,000	37,500	27,500
Hay	4,818	4,580	4,075
Flax	607	6,32½	673½
Hemp	1,250	1,050	860
Hops	950	1,200	1,550
Tobacco	3,000	3,250	2,200
Succory	20,000	19,600	12,400

An inspection of the above will show that certain autumn cereals were more than usually successful, while such summer crops as clover and hay-grass were tried by the continued drought. Flax proved of a superior quality, likewise hemp and colza, while carrots, beets and chicory gave less than usual. Turnips were a failure.

THE IMPORTATION OF FERTILIZERS.

But a few years ago guano held a monopoly; but at present English sulphates of ammonia are fast driving Peruvian guano out of the market. The direct importation of Chilian nitrates of soda has also commenced, and in 1887 the arrival of a ship-load of 1,100 tons of Chilian nitrates was considered worthy of special note. The year 1888 (now closing) has seen a decided extension in this branch of commerce.

MARITIME COMMERCE.

The following tables give the main points of the situation for the year 1887:

Vessels entered at Ghent.

Nationality.	Number.	Tonnage.	Nationality.	Number.	Tonnage.
Danish	11	6,100	Norwegian	23	7,543
Dutch	6	2,013	Russian	15	5,586
English	668	280,000	Swedish	26	7,983
German	68	2,909			
Italian	1	452	Total	817	344,936

Six hundred and sixteen of the above 817 vessels were loaded with divers merchandise; 114 with lumber; 29 with flax and flaxseed; 8 with raw cotton, and 10 in ballast.

During the same year 822 vessels cleared from this port. Their total tonnage came to 346,376 tons, while their cargoes were as follows:

General cargo	634	Zinc	2
Ballast	136	Fruits	2
Bran	14	Bricks of coal	1
Phosphates	13	Window-glass	1
Succory	4	Pig-iron	1
Paving stones	4		
Tiles	5	Total	822

CONCLUSION.

In bringing this report to a close, in justice to myself I must mention the fact that the main source of information, the one on which my predecessors have invariably depended for the necessary figures (especially those of the imports and exports), has utterly failed me in my work. The "Cercle Commercial et Industriel de Gand" has for years past, at this season, prepared and published for the benefit of subscribers a report dealing very fully with questions commercial or industrial, statistical and otherwise. This year, however, its report has not appeared, and inquiries of the club's secretary elicited the statement that it probably would not be published at all, owing to the listless indifference of those having the matter in charge.

Under these circumstances, I thought it useless to wait further, but rather to prepare a report with such material as was at my command.

F. W. L. BUTTERFIELD,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Ghent, November 30, 1888.

DENMARK.

REPORT BY CONSUL RYDER, OF COPENHAGEN.

I have herewith the honor to present a report on the trade movements of Denmark with foreign countries in the year 1887, and in transmitting the same can not refrain from repeating my regrets that the statistical department of Denmark should allow so long an interval to elapse before the publication of these tables, as they are thus deprived in great degree of the value to which they would otherwise be entitled.

Upon review of these statistical returns it is satisfactory to observe that a great improvement is to be noticed in the foreign trade of Denmark in 1887 as compared with the preceding year, as also when placed in comparison with the movements of the previous five years' average of 1883–'87, with the sole exception of a slight decline in the value of the imports and which may easily be accounted for by the diminished market value of many of the principal articles of import in 1887 upon the prices of the preceding years; the collective values of Denmark's imports and exports with foreign lands having amounted, as will be seen on reference to annexed Table I, to 438,500,000 kroners in 1886; and against 433,880,000 kroners for the five years' average of 1883–'87; and it is at the same time very satisfactory to observe that the exports of the home products in 1887, both as regards volume as well as value, are in excess of those of the foregoing year; as also of the five years' average of 1883–'87 of these products, there having been exported, in 1887, 759,000,000 pounds, of the value of 158,500,000 kroners, against 754,000,000 pounds, of the value of 142,800,000 kroners, in 1886; and against 726,000,000 pounds, of the value of 150,760,000 kroners, on the average of the five years, 1883–'87.

Turning next to the value of the kingdom's trade in 1887 with foreign countries when taken individually, in comparison with the year 1886 and with the average of the five years of 1883–'87, it will be seen, from annexed Table II, that Germany and Great Britain, the same as in previous years, continue to maintain their prominent positions, inasmuch as two-thirds of the foreign trade of Denmark is monopolized by the two countries. When taking these two countries separately, there is, however, this peculiarity to be noticed: That whilst the volume of the trade with England in 1887 has been more than double the amount of that with Germany, namely, of 1,008,741 registered tons against 483,361 registered tons, that on the other hand the value of these trade exchanges is quite the reverse, the value of the collective trade with Germany in 1887 having amounted to 150,729,773 kroners, whilst that of England was only of 138,770,838 kroners, which is easily explained by the nature of the goods imported from the two countries, the imports from England, consisting largely of articles of heavy weight and low value, such as coals, raw metals, etc., whilst those from Germany are of less weight but much more valuable nature, such as manufactures, colonial, wares, etc.

As regards the trade with the neighboring Scandinavian lands, it will be seen that in 1887 the collective interchange of goods with Sweden has been of the value of 58,000,000 kroners, and with Norway of 12,300,000 kroners, that is to say respectively of 3,600,000 and 3,200,000 kroners less than on the average of the five years, 1883–'87, and in both cases the decline is found to have fallen principally on the exports from this country, and it is much to be feared that the protectionist tariff which last year received the sanction of the Swedish chambers, may be expected to affect still more injuriously the trade movements with that country.

In the commercial relations of Denmark with the United States, the imports into this kingdom play by far the most prominent part; the average value of the imports in the five years 1883–'87, amounting to 15,300,000 kroners; the exports of the average for the same period amounting to only 2,80 ,000 kroners, whilst these imports in 1887 were of the value of 14,900,000 kroners, or a slight decline of 400,000 kroners on the five years' average. The value of the exports to the United States is seen to have remained without change. The principal articles of import and export to and from the United States will be found in annexed Tables III and IV.

From Russia there was imported in 1887 for the value of 15,900,000 kroners against 13,500,000 kroners on the average of the five years, 1883–'87, thus showing increased imports of 2,400,000 kroners, falling specially upon the articles of rye, oil-cakes, and seeds; whereas the imports of wheat met with a decline of 1,250,000 kroners. The exports from this country to Russia are but trifling, amounting to 2,500,000 kroners.

In the trade interchange with the remaining foreign lands it may be sufficient to observe that the no inconsiderable imports of barley into Denmark from Africa (Algiers) in the year 1885 to the value of 700,000 kroners have still been continued in the succeeding years of 1886 and 1887, and that in 1887 a larger importation than usual of coffee was received direct from the Brazils to the value of about 500,000 kroners.

Turning next to the groups of most important wares imported into the kingdom, such as colonials, drinkables, manufactures, metals, etc., it will be seen from annexed Table V that the collective imports of colonial goods in 1887 were of 103,400,000 pounds of the estimated value of 23,800,000 kroners; thus showing a small advance as compared with the five years' average of 1883-'87 respectively, of 200,000 pounds and 700,000 kroners. Whilst a great increase will be found to have fallen upon the imports of rice in 1887, namely of 38,000,000 pounds, against 28,600,000 pounds for the five years of 1883-'87, a decline on the other hand is to be noticed in the imports of coffee and sugar. The decline in the sugar imports of late years may, however, at once be explained by the very considerable increase which has been taking place in the home production of beet sugar since 1883, as will be more plainly shown by the following tables:

Imports of foreign sugar and molasses.

	Quantity.	Value.
		Kroners.
1883	61,400,000	12,200,000
1885	40,400,000	6,200,000
1887	41,200,000	5,200,000

Home production of beet sugar.

	Pounds.
1883	15,523,241
1885	33,897,703
1887	43,242,343

The home production having thus much more than fully replaced the gradual falling off on the imports of the foreign article.

Proceeding next to a review of the exports of 1887, the agricultural products of the kingdom, it will be seen, take an absolute prominent position, as these figures with a value of 158,500,000 kroners or 85 per cent. of the total exports, the remaining 29,300,000 kroners being made up with the re-exports of colonials and foreign manufactures. Looking at the different groups of the export lists it is plainly brought to view that Denmark year by year is fast losing her old position as one of the grain exporting lands; and that with the exception of barley and wheat flour all the other grain sorts show an excess of imports over exports, and of foddering stuffs (maize, bran, and oil-cakes) there were imported into the kingdom to the value of no less than 16,000,000 kroners.

On the other hand, however, the agricultural interests in 1887 have met with full requital for the loss of their cereal exports in the increased exports of their live stock and products, with the respective values of 41,000,000 kroners for live stock, and 53,800,000 kroners for their several products; these showing a considerable advance as compared with the years 1885 and 1886. And comparing more especially the exports of provisions in 1887 with the average of the five years 1883-'87, when the surplus exports were only of 40,600,000 kroners, the progressive movement is found to have been very great; and when going still further back to the years 1882-'86, the increased value of the surplus exports in 1887 is found to be no less that 50 per cent.

The increase on the different articles is so considerable that it will surely be of interest to give the following specifications thereon:

The surplus exports.

Articles.	1883.		1887.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Kroners.		*Kroners.*
Pork and hams ..... pounds..	14,200,000	6,700,000	45,100,000	17,500,000
Beef and sausages ..... do....	700,000	300,000	5,000,000	1,000,000
Butter ..... do....	27,100,000	25,800,000	38,100,000	32,700,000
Eggs ..... score..	2,600,000	2,500,000	5,400,000	4,600,000

And to this might perhaps in all fairness be added a further increase in the value of these exports, when taking into consideration the great decline in market places which has taken place in most of these articles since 1883.

The great customer for all these products now as in former times, is England, which country takes about 50 per cent. of the Danish exports, Germany coming next for about 35 per cent., the remainder being divided amongst other European lands.

Although the interests of the agricultural classes will unquestionably have been unfavorably affected by the constantly drooping prices of their most important products, nevertheless the results of the general foreign trade of the kingdom in 1887 must be regarded in the light of an improvement upon the trade of the two preceding years; and there is great reason to hope that when the statistical returns for 1888 are brought to the knowledge of the public that this improvement will be found to have met with further favorable progress, so that the agricultural, mercantile, and shipping classes may be in a position to say that they have at last seen the worst of this long period of depression.

HENRY B. RYDER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Copenhagen, April 25, 1889.

Value of Denmark's commerce with each foreign country during the years 1886-'87.

Countries.	Value of imports.		Average of five years from 1883-'87.	Value of exports.	
	1886.	1887.		1886.	1887.
	Kroners.	*Kroners.*	*Kroners.*	*Kroners.*	*Kroners.*
Germany	76, 241, 519	90, 581, 910	92, 256, 390	50, 432, 249	60, 147, 863
Great Britain	48, 900, 106	56, 691, 617	57, 583, 893	72, 322, 155	82, 079, 221
Sweden	29, 969, 634	35, 801, 434	36, 510, 845	22, 823, 050	22, 188, 136
United States	13, 281, 847	14, 867, 100	15, 317, 105	1, 770, 627	2, 823, 076
South America	1, 102, 744	654, 291	1, 341, 946	16, 675	29, 712
Russia	9, 717, 799	15, 873, 447	13, 520, 970	1, 127, 715	2, 615, 203
Norway	5, 575, 486	5, 265, 897	6, 391, 728	7, 907, 553	7, 063, 974
Holland	5, 891, 044	7, 262, 020	6, 593, 918	1, 369, 818	1, 139, 553
France	4, 009, 098	5, 005, 079	4, 973, 734	1, 529, 959	2, 324, 305
Belgium	4, 143, 288	5, 567, 847	4, 665, 025	2, 065, 996	1, 556, 590
Danish Possessions	3, 516, 962	2, 850, 946	4, 344, 390	3, 315, 219	3, 610, 175
East Indies and China	1, 354, 075	2, 112, 162	2, 248, 819	792	896
Spain	889, 091	859, 936	1, 201, 799	316, 147	512, 276
Italy	584, 969	659, 319	617, 357	66, 184	261, 755
Portugal	502, 107	404, 102	519, 845	45	53
Other lands	5, 843, 928	6, 241, 070	6, 751, 293	1, 682, 558	1, 489, 052

Principal imports into Denmark from United States of America in 1887.

Articles.	Quantities.	Articles.	Quantities.
	Pounds.		*Pounds.*
Wheat	32, 160, 990	Pork and hams	767, 498
Maize	71, 735, 000	Beef	426, 166
Butter	386, 405	Petroleum	29, 009, 369
Cotton	2, 479, 772	Rosin	901, 022
Lard	14, 774, 885	Seeds, clover	856, 724
Manures	6, 078, 291	Seeds, grass	636, 419
Molasses	774, 264	Tobacco	797, 060
Oil cakes	2, 639, 920		

Principal exports from Denmark to United States of America in 1887.

Articles.	Quantities.	Articles.	Quantities.
	Pounds.		*Pounds.*
Barley	870,000	Rags	202,108
Fruits, dried	198,549	Rice, ground	3,205,216
Garden produce	5,291,686	Skins, raw	1,228,637
Metals, raw	10,660,572	Wood manufactures	429,520
Metals, manufactured	1,175,329	Wool, raw	153,014

Volume and value of imports of colonials, drinkables, manufactured goods, timber, and coal in 1887, compared with five years average of 1883–'87.

Articles.	1887.	Average of 5 years, 1883–'87.	1887.	Average of 5 years, 1883–'87.
Colonials:	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Kroners.*	*Kroners.*
Coffee	14,760,492	28,071,758	10,466,713	8,608,715
Sugar	41,218,909	48,462,936	5,232,679	7,448,683
Tobacco	8,601,803	7,324,141	5,010,509	4,418,332
Rice	37,985,109	28,600,209	2,395,232	2,013,908
Tea	804,921	750,382	668,084	604,824
Total	103,380,234	103,209,426	23,773,217	23,094,962
Drinkables:	*Quarts.*	*Quarts.*		
Wine	3,259,113	3,316,002	1,893,901	2,103,321
Spirits	2,479,280	2,622,036	1,742,501	2,052,575
Beer	218,100	317,475	33,026	48,495
Total	5,956,493	6,255,513	3,669,428	4,204,391
Manufactures:	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*		
Cotton and linen	15,931,556	14,683,501	15,496,237	14,818,909
Silk	276,186	272,168	3,885,938	4,119,632
Woolen	6,043,865	5,512,168	20,127,444	18,755,961
Total	22,251,607	20,467,927	39,509,619	37,694,502
Metals:				
Raw	29,739,858	34,441,114	1,653,536	1,849,498
Metal wares	114,804,434	121,466,153	20,390,385	21,726,075
Total	144,544,292	155,907,267	22,043,921	23,575,573
Timber:				
Unprepared	556,025,665	607,330,121	10,162,635	12,044,689
Worked	19,853,418	23,429,409	2,887,132	3,032,959
Total	575,879,083	630,759,530	13,049,767	15,077,639
Coals	2,347,487,700	2,318,658,720	10,084,936	14,372,657

FRANCE.

BORDEAUX.

Commerce of Bordeaux for the year 1887.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	General.		Special.		Amounts of duties.
	Quantity (in metrical quintals).	Value.	Quantity (in metrical quintals).	Value.	
Annotto, prepared	7,381	$216,529.02	7,328	$214,840.65	.....
Brandy	212,954	1,847,255.50	197,165	1,688,551.40	$297,514.13
Cereals, grain and flour	1,499,385	4,811,683.58	1,743,342	4,985,184.60	1,045,886.88
Cheese	17,153	446,927.59	15,758	410,586.85	12,175.02
Chemical products	89,023	1,358,386.69	88,321	1,342,055.61	43,304.95
Clocks and watches	281	752,896.47	4	765.63	27.21
Coals	3,978,530	999,855.80	3,116,139	783,183.00	72,289.31
Cocoa	33,417	1,178,814.61	10,995	388,205.74	221,412.49
Coffee	56,954	2,235,436.59	53,201	2,125,416.75	1,605,739.73
Copper	33,996	754,531.33	29,639	657,844.94	5.02
Corks	3,486	336,417.33	111	10,755.89	308.41
Fats, of all kinds	80,625	1,265,941.04	77,400	1,222,646.70	7,146.02
Fish (sea), dried and in oil	351,337	4,309,247.06	331,118	3,542,796.39	24,586.85
Flax	20,499	150,342.95	20,499	150,342.95	....
Fruits, table	152,650	1,273,503.74	148,489	1,223,740.62	164,083.77
Gums, pure exotic	29,066	1,862,441.89	28,622	1,833,967.83	174.66
Hair, prepared and raw	2,769	142,136.39	2,763	141,859.17	80.48
Indigo	1,455	393,276.10	1,455	393,276.10	830.48
Iron, cast, and steel	143,831	231,854.18	83,366	132,289.53	32,373.05
Jewelry, gold, silver and plated	114	5,882,812.73	.....	1,184.63	5.02
Lead	29,314	186,762.63	29,314	186,762.63	18.14
Lobsters, fresh and preserved	2,642	101,975.80	1,711	66,048.46	3,418.99
Machinery	14,537	370,845.64	14,388	355,008.35	17,273.50
Manures	85,900	248,687.64	85,900	248,687.64	.....
Meats, salted	10,885	359,313.15	7,601	175,953.08	6,769.67
Meats, in boxes	20,803	602,238.16	19,284	558,276.43	29,816.76
Molasses	131,358	253,520.55	131,347	253,499.90	202.65
Nuts	186,506	1,224,960.71	182,857	1,199,647.08	121.40
Oils, pure	28,425	601,161.03	8,455	177,611.53	5,879.55
Paper, pasteboard books and engravings	8,419	207,105.21	6,002	111,843.89	9,869.25
Pepper	1,938	71,083.64	2,896	106,214.65	116,281.53
Pottery (glass and crystal)	19,622	106,234.15	11,931	66,916.19	7,003.58
Powder (gun)	3,546	102,658.24	3,546	102,658.24	.....
Rags	62,120	228,459.70	61,819	225,616.61	.....
Rice	130,804	768,022.85	103,983	586,851.24	2,234.55
Seeds, for planting	7,225	111,557.47	7,121	109,944.57	14.09
Skins, prepared and raw	195,073	6,814,430.49	195,614	6,792,670.32	2,579.44
Sugars, raw and refined	271,856	1,681,072.46	249,733	1,542,411.80	1,328,049.79
Sugars, special kinds	3,282	212,172.81	1,651	163,966.82	235.07
Sulphur	55,754	116,636.85	55,754	116,636.85	.....
Tar, coal	156,586	320,881.22	151,897	299,585.41	378,614.85
Thread of all kinds	1,309	82,241.93	187	82,636.11	1,338.07
Tissues, cotton, ribbons and trimmings	22,972	2,853,108.00	726	77,845.58	12,419.16
Tissues, flax	3,362	51,905.81	3,184	49,153.82	6,842.81
Tissues, wool, ribbons and trimmings	1,741	308,857.13	1,520	240,225.17	23,871.01
Tobacco, leaf	45,866	885,206.47	30,771	593,888.60	373.26
Tobacco, manufactured	3,146	335,903.76	10	8,158.50	6,462.80
Tools and metallic works	9,721	147,532.09	9,556	107,899.54	14,796.34
Vanilla	312	241,111.04	110	84,626.64	8,807.94
Vegetables, dried and their flour	28,974	139,801.90	28,964	139,752.84	1.74
Vessels (sea) of iron	88,730	246,671.37	88,730	246,671.37	1,494.98
Wines	2,396,377	14,368,993.40	2,382,066	14,226,435.69	741,850.12
Wood, common	1,540,882	5,265,638.11	1,540,796	5,264,497.48	126.41
Wood for coloring	26,483	102,227.85	21,184	81,576.85	.....
Wood, works	57,965	162,843.75	57,873	161,892.26	6,891.45
Wool, in bales	7,028	257,717.53	6,948	254,765.60	31.27
Zinc	101,319	174,498.44	101,303	174,344.04	139.73
Articles not classified	390,433	2,372,122.89	175,634	1,600,809.16	75,694.21
Total	12,818,021	73,020,802.71	11,687,813	58,051,485.42	6,337,467.59
Gold and silver	207	1,236,277.13	207	1,236,277.13	47.67
General total	12,818,228	74,257,079.84	11,688,020	59,287,762.55	6,337,515.26

Commerce of Bordeaux for the year 1887—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	General exports.		Special exports.	
	Quantity (in metrical quintals).	Value.	Quantity (in metrical quintals).	Value.
Annotto, prepared	4,524	$132,704.29	4,487	$131,626.19
Arms, fire	422	112,419 99	79	14,189.55
Baskets, willow	15,594	732,173.10	12,501	554,629.89
Brandy, spirits and liquors	197,110	4,440,616.76	182,253	4,287,067.12
Cereals, grain and flour	40,719	184,216.57	9,147	30,065.54
Cheese	4,559	123,209.66	3,124	84,414.73
Chemical products	47,965	1,866,937.44	47,408	1,830,198.73
Clocks and watches	367	779,590.50	87	21,184.07
Clothing (garments)	7,490	1,452,037.21	7,437	1,437,859.26
Coal	1,048,658	263,108.21	549	137.80
Cocoa	11,864	416,764.78	1	21.80
Coffee	6,941	277,313.01	2	61.95
Corks	5,236	539,859.21	1,791	207,343.37
Furs, of all kinds	15,942	248,810.97	14,128	221,544.31
Feathers, for bedding, etc	2,430	154,319.90	2,430	154,319.90
Fish, sea, dried and in oil	172,342	3,066,815.35	156,168	2,453,772.86
Fruit, table	174,252	2,719,574.19	172,264	2,681,156.77
Fruit, preserved in sugar	2,195	88,950.80	2,157	87,421.28
Gums, pure exotic	12,109	775,870.04	11,619	744,512.55
Hats, felt	542	78,468.20	337	48,775.73
Hats, straw	413	151,395.76	340	124,684.95
Iron, cast, and steel	172,471	333,284.17	121,126	252,716.90
Jewelry, gold, silver, and plated	130	6,699,388.01	16	502,260.30
Manures	34,410	131,002.42	34,410	131,002.42
Meats, in boxes	3,458	153,521.08	2,568	113,986.88
Meats, salted	7,028	163,331.65	2,734	65,177.64
Oil-cake	70,478	161,867.36	70,478	161,867.36
Oil, pure	72,864	1,237,416.41	54,174	792,074.89
Oysters, fresh	11,712	226,061.86	12,712	226,061.86
Paper (card-board, books, and engravings)	25,211	492,524.42	22,771	396,165.50
Potatoes (dried and their flour)	80,843	138,106.94	80,828	138,030.70
Pottery (glass and crystal)	216,875	896,653.10	213,863	772,802.74
Rags	15,626	252,889.25	15,245	251,416.66
Rice	38,497	260,046.85	10,505	70,960.12
Rosins (native)	74,133	307,907.95	74,127	307,906.28
Seeds (grain, for planting)	14	82,257.76	4,910	80,551.06
Skins (raw)	81,814	1,276,313.25	81,074	1,235,316.76
Skins (prepared)	7,545	2,543,232.41	7,283	2,480,322.71
Soaps	12,791	88,870.52	12,718	88,328.77
Sugars (raw and refined)	40,233	280,129.85	32,619	227,737.88
Sugars (special kinds)	3,386	80,701.60	1,755	45,497.05
Tissues (cotton, ribbons, and trimmings)	31,921	4,238,440.38	18,810	2,081,132.51
Tissues (flax, ribbons, and trimmings)	4,314	131,359.85	2,012	65,111.25
Tissues (silk, ribbons, and trimmings)	163	251,986.59	134	198,620.93
Tissues (wool, ribbons, and trimmings)	9,266	2,820,103.84	9,050	2,767,258.90
Tobacco (leaf)	7,800	210,758.89	.....	.....
Tobacco (manufactured)	3,217	362,853.12	111	13,100.84
Tools (and metallic works)	38,126	742,400.75	21,041	581,598.55
Toys	2,961	411,527.34	2,930	407,137.55
Vegetables, green, salted, and preserved	141,410	1,214,510.40	140,957	1,205,768.66
Wines	1,513,874	26,571,285.04	1,490,412	26,384,949.52
Wool (common)	2,546,015	1,065,714.15	2,545,917	1,064,558.08
Wood works and furniture	30,577	366,648.63	30,176	300,528.60
Articles, not classified	152,758	8,001,731.12	131,025	2,413,559.57
Total	7,179,570	75,739,982.90	5,820,895	60,938,497.29
Gold and silver	325	1,230,275.80	325	1,230,275.80
Grand total	7,179,895	76,970,258.70	5,821,220	62,168,773.09

GEO. W. ROOSEVELT,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Bordeaux, December 6, 1888.

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

Imports at Boulogne for the year ending June 30, 1888.

Description.	Quantity.	Countries whence imported.
	Pounds.	
Woolen tissues and ribbons	6,962,200	England, etc.
Wool and wool waste	24,955,400	Do.
Silk and wool waste ribbons, trimmings	3,223,200	Do.
Cotton tissues, trimmings, and ribbons	198,600	Do.
Yarns of all kinds	4,587,000	Do.
Silk and silk waste	322,000	Do.
Clock work	6,000	Do.
Corks	600	Do.
Hides and leather goods	601,800	Do.
Flax and hemp tissues, ribbons, etc	590,800	Do.
Fish	7,069,400	Do.
Gutta-percha goods	518,600	Do.
Shells	1,195,400	Do.
Tools and goods (metallic)	3,036,200	Do.
Wood (common)	55,800,600	Sweden and Norway and England and the United States of America.
Bark	503,200	England, etc.
Horses	1,067,400	Do.
Coals	227,610,600	Do.
Machinery	1,770,000	Do.
Elephants' teeth	118,200	Do.
Clothes and sewn linen	158,000	Do.
Indigo	112,200	Do.
Rough gutta-percha	314,400	Do.
Buttons, fans, toys	94,800	Do.
Paper, cartoons, books, and pictures	905,800	Do.
Iron, cast-iron, and steel	4,273,000	Do.
Iron ore	79,405,800	Do.
Fresh and salt meat	780,400	Do.

Exports from Boulogne for the year ending June 30, 1888.

Description.	Quantity.	Description.	Quantity.
	Pounds.		*Pounds.*
Woolen tissues, trimmings, ribbons	15,156,600	Perfumery	451,000
Silk and silk waste, twines, trimmings, ribbons	350,000	Brushes	334,200
		Basket-work	409,000
Skins and skin and leather goods	2,227,000	Horses	151,800
Wines	10,638,200	Hair of all kinds	488,400
Clock work	763,400	Cheese	19,200
Yarns of all kinds	2,605,200	Green vegetables and preserved	3,254,400
Toys, fans, and buttons	2,298,600	Straw mats	2,600
Cotton twine, ribbons, trimmings	192,600	Machinery	196,000
Silk and waste silk	251,600	Hides (rough)	211,000
Corks	14,600	Glue	1,046,200
Fruits	8,529,600	Beer	1,441,400
Eggs	3,976,800	Fish	1,773,600
Musical instruments	1,556,600	Truffles, fresh	42,200
Wools and wool waste	1,763,000	Rough india rubber and gutta-percha	97,400
Furniture	2,187,000	Jewelry	200
Pottery, glassware, crystal wares	12,237,000	Potatoes and dried vegetables	4,669,000
Eggs	1,929,400	Seeds	335,400
Dyes (extracts of wood)	1,705,200	Game, poultry, and tortoise	68,400
Metallic tools and goods	533,800	Varnishes	141,000
Building material	41,955,800	Coals	664,600
Chemicals	449,600	Hams	187,400
Paper, card-board, and engravings	700,200	Sundry	14,761,800
Optical and mathematical instruments	162,800		

Imports and exports between Boulogne-sur-Mer and the United States for the year 1887.

Articles.	Imports.		Articles.	Value of exports.
	Amount.	Duty paid.		
	Pounds.	*Francs.*		
Coffee	61,620	48,064.00	Cement	$1,241.00
Oils (sundry)	46,106	1,354.00	Gloves	9,162.00
Wood for building purposes	746,000		Oil (poppy)	719.06
Pencils (wooden)	212	148.00	Pens (metallic)	130.00
Writing-paper	16	0.86	Horses for breeding purposes	5,534.00
Books	18		Gas retorts	181.00
Cutlery	142	266.25		
Household goods (tin and iron)	44	2.55		
Household goods (nickel, copper, zinc)	280	140.00		
Toys	12	3.60		

Navigation at the port of Boulogne-sur-Mer for the year ending June 30, 1888.

Flag.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
English	1,240	376,581	13	968	1,246	381,761	20	2,247
Norwegian	1	299	53	15,144	1	299	7	14,594
Swedish	.....	.....	9	3,732	.....	.....	8	2,706
Danish	.....	.....	8	1,349	.....	.....	26	1,423
German	4	2,535	1	71	3	59	2	391
Russian	.....	.....	3	1,178	.....	.....	3	1,178
Dutch	.....	.....	3	211	.....	.....	3	263
French	44	37,665	108	7,695	.....	.....	104	8,802
Belgian	1	302	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portuguese	1	403	.....	.....	1	403	.....	.....
Spanish	1	729	.....	.....	1	729	.....	.....
Austrian	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	816	.....	.....
Italian	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	544	.....	.....

EMILE FLAGEOLLET,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Boulogne-sur-Mer, October, 1888.

CALAIS.

Imports at Calais for the year ending June 30, 1888.

	Tons.		Tons.
England:		England—Continued.	
Salt meat	151	Threads	475
Wool	16,743	Tissues	354
Floss silk	130	Machinery	618
Salt fish	36	Coals	80,670
Wheat	780	Pig-iron	14,134
Oats	520	Silk	85
Sugar	2	Jute	5,361
Coffee	1	Yeast	451
Tea	8	Sweden, Norway Russia:	
Cotton	74	Lumber	64,411
Iron and steel	397	Ice	2,379
Beer	217		

Exports from Calais for the year ending June 30, 1888.

England:	Tons.	England—Continued:	Tons.
Fowls	122	Oxen	231
Meat	177	Rags	152
Wool	219	Wine	2,999
Silk	82	Tissues	1,992
Eggs	639	Baskets	293
Vegetables and fruit	1,477	Flowers	36
Straw	11,127	Sugar	352
Yeast	2,342	Glass	3,100

Imports and exports between Calais and the United States for the year 1887–'88.

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
	Tons.	
Petroleum	10,000	
Lace		$913,071.25
Linen goods		4,617.72
Chemicals		1,219.87

Navigation at the port of Calais, France, for the year ending June 30, 1888.

Flag.	Entered.					
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
French	449	176,202	16	2,397	465	178,599
British	1,393	299,011	10	1,368	1,403	300,379
German			2	556	2	556
Danish	1	377	5	1,072	6	1,449
Belgian	1	303			1	303
Russian	1	436	31	9,770	32	10,206
Norwegian	1	268	57	17,632	58	17,900
Swedish	3	1,239	10	2,947	13	4,176

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Calais, October 1, 1888.

J. VENDROUX,
Consular Agent.

DIEPPE.

REPORT BY CONSULAR AGENT LEBOURGEOIS, FOR THE YEAR 1887-'88.

NAVIGATION.

The navigation of the port of Dieppe for the year 1887-'88 is as follows:

The tonnage amounted to 995,812 tons against 938,106 of the preceding year. Most of the vessels bore the English flag. Their tonnage amounted to 865,056 tons; Norwegian and Swedish, 74,943 tons.

Steamers still continue to bring the greater part of wood.

IMPORTS.

The following is a table of imports for the last five years:

Articles.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Wood ..... Kilograms	107,855,000	122,404,232	95,115,230	91,179,000	105,398,681
Articles made from wood ..... do	2,905,758	2,312,000	493,811	620,357	29,332
Wood pulp ..... do			10,026,385	16,505,271	14,513,216
Iron and steel ..... do	22,335,772	16,618,523	11,177,073	213,500	15,426,970
Oats ..... do	974,150			1,428	223,812
Ice ..... do	10,385,110	16,730,000	290,200	254,000	400,000
Pitch and tar ..... do	4,726,477	4,259,000	4,058,008	2,890,150	3,981,000
Whale oil ..... do			9,132	108,567	157,119
Cod-liver oil ..... do	3,417	15,977	17,353	30,390	7,285

There is a passenger service between Dieppe and London by way of Newhaven. There were 68,780 travelers this year against 78,846 of last year, a decrease of 10,066.

The vessels belonging to the line from Christiania, Norway, to Havre do not stop at Dieppe any more.

SEA FISHERIES.

The product of the fishery in 1887 amounted to 2,086,994 francs, against 1,942,428.30 in 1886, viz:

	Francs.
Fresh fish	1,369,340.85
Salt mackerel	126,618.15
Fresh and salt herring	469,929.00
Newfoundland	121,106.00
Total	2,086,994.00

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

The District of Dieppe contains factories for the manufacture of paper and wood pulp, oil mills, factories for spinning and weaving of cotton, saw-mills, and manufactories of clocks and chronometers.

There has been very little change in the state of trade from the preceding year.

Only fishing boats are built at Dieppe.

The chalk from the cliffs is used to manufacture Spanish white, and the pebbles on the beach for making porcelain.

The work of improving the port still continues.

R. LE BOURGEOIS,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Dieppe, October, 1888.

DUNKIRK.

REPORT OF CONSULAR AGENT MOREL FOR THE YEAR 1888.

The statistical reports for the year 1887–'88 show a small decrease in the inward and outward traffic of the port of Dunkirk. Specially in its connection with the United States the inward traffic has been almost exclusively limited to the import of about 25,000 tons wheat, 18,000 tons petroleum oil, which are far inferior quantities to those shown in previous reports. I, however, understand the experience made by some oil manufacturers in getting their oil carried by tank steamers via Calais is such that this latter decrease can only be temporary. There has been no import whatever of American maize and molasses for the whole year, which is due to a serious difference in the value of same articles from Black Sea, Germany.

The export principally consists in empty petroleum barrels, some hundred cases of pipes, wool-waste, coarse wool, etc, these latter goods, being sent via England for want of regular steamers running between Dunkirk and the United States. A very small quantity of old rails has been exported this year, being the remainder of a contract.

The general trade of imports is also less important than in 1886–'87, which, however, is the consequence of an universal depression due to many different causes, which it would be superfluous to enumerate; but it is well to note that the port of Dunkirk has comparatively been standing as well as possible such a bad state of things.

The import of wheat from India, Black Sea, Australia, and United States has not been so much affected by the rather high duty raised in order to protect French agriculture as by the satisfactory crop in France. The prospects for current year are quite different, as the crop in France is expected to be most unsatisfactory. On the other hand, the trade with the Black Sea has much increased, owing to large imports in barley, oats, etc.

Over 65,000 tons of wool have been imported by many regular lines of steamers running between this port and the River Plate, which figure speaks by itself when we consider that the whole wool imported into France six years ago was imported via Havre and Antwerp. This trade had to be directed from those two ports in favor of Dunkirk.

The large northern manufactures of 'Société Anonyme des Aciéries de France,' Société Anonyme des Hauts Fourneaux et Forges de Denain et d'Anzin receive large quantities of pyrites and iron, the latter having exceeded 250,000 tons per annum.

But the most serious progress to note is the import of nitrate of soda; about 150,000 tons were brought this year, one-fourth of which is used for industry and three-fourths

for manure. Dunkirk and Hamburg can now be considered the two principal markets of the world. The figures as follows show the proportional part taken by this port in the general import trade for the year 1887: Pyrites, 94 per cent.; nitrate of soda, 90 per cent.; wool, 86½ per cent.; oil-cakes, 77 per cent.; tin ore, 69 per cent.; barley, 61 per cent.; molasses, 52 per cent.; jute, flax, maize, and mineral oil, from 50 to 25 per cent; grain, iron ore, petroleum oil, less than 25 per cent.

This explains that, by taking as a basis the tonnage of goods imported, Dunkirk keeps the fourth rank in France, coming after Marseilles, Havre, and Bordeaux, the whole quantity of goods imported in 1887 amounting to 1,360,000 tons.

The export amounted only to 390,000 tons, consisting principally of sugar, phosphate, slates, forage, iron, rails, etc. The rails are exported by the above-named firms by quantities increasing every year, as the contracts passed between those manufacturers and foreign governments. Italy, Spain, Brazil are more important. The exports, although regularly increasing, are yet comparatively very small, and will not get the desired extension until our Northern Railway Company feel disposed to reduce the high rates charged for carriage of goods, and thus enable this port to compete with neighboring ports in Belgium, where the railway expenses are as low as ours are high.

FAVORABLE SHIPPING CONDITIONS OF DUNKIRK.

The favorable situation of the port is not only due to the geographical position but also to the continual efforts made by all interested parties, chamber of commerce, corporation of brokers, etc., which do not hesitate in daily imposing large sacrifices upon themselves to facilitate its improvement..

The fact is that they are not only trying to induce merchants to get their goods sent through this port by offering them all possible facilities, lightering free of expenses all ships arriving here with a draught of water which does not allow them to enter the port immediately on arrival, whenever such lightering should be borne by the receivers of the cargo, by exempting from taxes the goods landed, remaining at quay as long as practicable, etc., but they also induce foreign ship-owners to give a preference to this port, where the expenses are comparatively lower than in any other continental port, where there are no light or dock dues whatever, no expenses for weighing cargo, which is weighed by official sworn weighers belonging to the town, at merchants' expense, besides which all ships coming here with the custom of the port to discharge get the most satisfactory dispatch, which never exceeds fifteen running days for largest ships.

The consequence is that, while some years since, Dunkirk was often excluded in charter-parties, I am now aware of many owners of large vessels having agreed to reduction upon the low freights to have their ships sent to this port.

The material improvement of the harbor has been such that there is no fear even for big ships coming in to run any risk. In the years 1886–'87, 75 ships drawing from 21.4 to 23 feet (some over 23 feet) have docked without lightering, and when the improvements are completed, that is in the course of the next two years, vessels of any draught will be able to dock at once on immediate arrival without lightering.

BENJ. MOREL,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY, *Dunkirk, October*, 1888.

Imports at Dunkirk for the year ending June 30, 1888.

Description.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence imported.
Animals	.....	.....	Netherlands.
Cheese	$75,179	4 per cent	Holland.
Tallow	123,355	Free	England; River Plate.
Hides and skins	.....	....do	River Plate; Russia.
Wool	22,850,035	....do	River Plate; Australia.
Guano	23,203	....do	Chili.
Codfish	828,875	....do	Iceland.
Wheat	3,431,285	5 per cent.....	East Indies; west coast America; Australia; Black Sea.
Maize	2,556,269	Free	Danube River Plate; United States.
Oats	1,22-,945	3 per cent.....	Russia; United States.
Barley	2,884,768	Free	Russia; Algeria.
Rice	19,346	....do	East Indies.
Dry vegetables	442,528	....do	Egypt; Algeria.
Dry fruits	439,912	6 per cent.....	Italy; Spain.
Ground nuts	760,530	Free	East Indies; west coast Africa.
Oil seeds	5,855,646	....do	East Indies; Russia.

Imports at Dunkirk for the year ending June 30, 1888—Continued.

Description.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence imported.
Molasses	$1,115,842	....do	Germany; Black Sea.
Tobacco	100,928	Prohibited	East Indies; Africa.
Fish oil	163,126	6 per cent	United States; Newfoundland.
Palm oil	648,484	Free	West coast Africa; Senegal.
Petroleum oil	495,457	6 per cent	United States.
Wood		Free	United States; Baltic; Canada.
Jute		....do	Russia; England.
Flax	4,542,977	....do	Do.
Hemp	137,581	Free	Russia.
Oil-cake	608,707	....do	Russia; Germany.
Mineral ore	4,309,509	....do	Spain; Portugal.
Coals	3,495,579	....do	England.
Nitrate of soda	5,995,685	....do	Chili.
Cement bricks		....do	England.
Cotton in wool	1,271,997	....do	United States.
Pyrites		....do	Spain; Portugal.

Exports from Dunkirk for the year ending June 30, 1888.

Description.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Guano	$34,901	England; Netherlands.
Wheat flour	210,808	England.
Brown sugar	159,681	England; Italy.
Refined sugar	1,699,734	England.
Oils	445,026	England; Netherlands.
Straw forage	260,535	England.
Oil-cake	14,062	England; Germany; Sweden.
Old rags, wrappers		England; United States.
Slates		England; Germany.
Coal	1,697,359	England; Algeria.
Steel rails	494,335	Spain; Italy; Brazil; Algeria.
Potash	304,965	England.
Glassware, crystal		Do.
Jute yarns	95,678	England; Spain.
Machinery		England.
Empty casks	141,198	England; United States.
Dry vegetables	36,407	England.
Wines	213,053	England; Russia.
Tissues	1,708,336	England.
Hardware	69,990	Do.
Metallic works		Do.
Toys	48,843	Do.

Navigation at the port of Dunkirk for the year ending June 31, 1888.

Flag.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
German	93	44,709	61	17,519	87	41,477	58	16,192
American			1	1,476			1	476
English	834	521,727	366	111,584	841	513,096	383	125,184
Austrian			4	2,076			3	1,487
Belgium	24	6,660	1	42	29	8,282	3	319
Danish	41	29,650	55	8,050	40	29,497	58	8,642
Spanish	3	3,077			4	4,845		
French	449	331,024	561	116,727	455	313,680	548	79,184
Greek	2	2,051			2	2,051		
Dutch	60	12,609	16	4,260	55	10,052	8	2,138
Italian	4	7,930	19	15,120	3	6,167	14	9,057
Norwegian	15	6,931	72	27,557	19	8,905	71	23,869
Russian	2	1,302	11	4,246	2	1,402	10	4,275
Swedish	5	2,791	22	5,894	5	2,205	18	5,021

HAVRE.

REPORT BY CONSUL DUFAIS FOR THE YEAR 1888.

My last yearly report, No. 144, of March 18, 1888, gave such a full description of the port of Havre that I have very little to add this year, excepting that the vast improvements then and already previously contemplated for this port and the estuary of the Seine up to Rouen are still *in statu quo*.

The project was then, as it is now, to spend about 14,640,000 francs upon improvement of the port and access thereto, and 3,260,000 francs for the improvement of the river channel to Rouen, total of 19,900,000 francs.

Of this amount the State was called upon to furnish 10,980,000 francs for the port of Havre and 3,446,000 francs for improvement of the River Seine. The remainder is to be contributed by the department of the Seine inferieure, by the cities of Havre (400,000 francs), Rouen (200,000 francs), and by the chambers of commerce (Havre, 2,498,000 francs; Rouen, 709,500 francs). In other words, the government is to contribute three-fourths and Havre and Rouen together one-fourth.

After many conferences of the authorities of both rival cities and all sorts of committees the present government adopted this plan and brought it before the Chamber of Deputies which passed it, but being rejected by the Senate on the ground that the cities of Havre and Rouen did not contribute enough, and that a corresponding tax should be levied upon vessels and goods the project is again in abeyance until Chamber and Senate can be brought to the same way of thinking.

Increasing harbor and other dues over and above what they are now would drive away trade already trammeled by the monopoly of the Western Railroad of France, the only means besides the river of communication with the interior and foreign countries.

The plan of improving the port of Havre is as follows:

(1) The construction of a vast tidal receiving basin for refuge accessible at any stage of the tide for vessels drawing 8.80 meters, or 29 feet.

(2) Dredging a deep channel, guarded against encroachment of sand or mud in the estuary of the Seine.

(3) Preservation of the present deep entrance or forming a new one elongated in the same direction.

(4) Dredging a new channel as well inside as outside, approaching the port so that the largest vessels may freely pass, in the beginning at least during six hours of each tide and afterwards at any hour.

(5) Modification of the tidal basin and of the entrance to the Basin del'Eure so that the steamers of the Transatlantic Company may leave or enter without loss of time or danger, nor interfere with vessels frequenting other docks.

(6) The construction of a half-tide basin accessible during at least six hours each tide for vessels drawing 8 meters (26 feet 3 inches), and at any time for such drawing 5 meters (16½ feet), which form the majority of trading-vessels frequenting this port.

(7) Construction of jetties, permitting the largest vessels taking refuge or calling for orders.

(8) Reservation of necessary room to construct future docks accessible to vessels of the greatest draught at any time of the tide.

The improvement of the navigation of the lower Seine is planned as follows:

(1) Forming a channel in the estuary of the Seine, lighting and buoying it to make it safe by day or night.

(2) Deepening the channel by means of dredging and diking, so as to permit vessels drawing 7 meters (23½ feet) and 5 knots speed to reach Rouen on the same tide, with the prospect of a further dredging to 8 meters (26 feet, 3 inches).

A great improvement has been adopted in the discharging of vessels, particularly such as arrive cotton-laden. For half a century cotton has been weighed out of the ship on one scale only; consignee and ship having each a clerk present taking weight, whilst now two scales are being employed, so that from 1,000 to 1,200 bales may be weighed out in one day.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The population of Havre has not been counted since 1886, when it was found to have been 112,074 exclusive of garrison sailors; it is now probably in the neighborhood of 114,000.

Births in 1888: males, 1,901; females, 1,786; total, 3,687; total in 1887, 3,616.

Deaths, in 1888: males, 2,197; females, 1,760; total, 3,957; total in 1887, 3,703.

Marriages: in 1888, 993; in 1887, 944.

Divorces: in 1888, 45; in 1887, 33.

The death-rate in 1888 was 35.3; at Honfleur, 28.7; at Caen, 31; at Trouville-Deauville, 24.3; at Fécamp, 22.5, per 1,000.

Havre being mostly built on a flat plain at the foot of the Heights of Ingouville, (la côte) the slope being covered with dwelling-houses, with very defective or no drainage at all, the soil of the town is more or less saturated with unhealthy matter; hence at times an unusual amount of typhoid fever. Continual improvements, however, particularly in the water supply, are tending to ameliorate the sanitary condition of the city.

DUTIES.

The customs duties collected at Havre (including 307,870 francs for navigation dues, 148,300 francs for statistical dues, and 32,700 francs for duty on salt) were 10,285,000 francs, against 9,498 700 francs in 1887, and 9,169,300 francs in 1886.

The octroi duties, or tax on articles entering the town for consumption, levied by the city, amounted to 715,336 francs, against 747,000 francs in 1887, showing an average of $6\frac{48}{100}$ francs per head.

INDUSTRIES.

The Société des Forges et Chantiers de la Méditerranée, which, in their ship-building and war-material yards combined, employ about 3,000 men, launched during 1888 a cargo-boat of 2,500 tons, 3 torpedo-boats, for the Roumanian Government; and 8 iron barges, of considerable tonnage. They had under way 2 iron-clads, of 4,000 tons each, for the Greek Government, and 3 cargo-boats of 3,000 tons each. They delivered 12 cannon to the war and 38 to the French navy departments, 24 for Greece, 3 for Spain, and 5 for Japan; and in the second half of the year had under way 90 cannon and 3 mitrailleuses.

The yard of Aug. Normand & Co. constructed 5 torpedo-boats of 50 tons each. It is to be remarked, that whilst three torpedo-boats constructed for the French Government in other yards were lost at sea, those coming from Normand's yard have proved themselves good sea-going boats, properly balanced.

A large steam flouring mill has been completed here, which, for want of proper capital, had to change hands, and is now in successful operation.

The sugar refinery of Acher & Co., which had been shut down for a very long time, has recommenced working.

EMIGRATION.

The annexed table will show an increased emigration, not so much to the United States as in that to the Argentine Republic; the increase being almost entirely in the French nationality, owing to the assistance given to emigrants by the Argentine Government.

Emigration from Havre.

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
NATIONALITY.				
French	2,018	2,892	4,854	10,628
Germans	1,507	3,802	4,922	2,730
Alsace and Lorraine	1,283			2,620
Swiss	5,071	4,127	7,040	8,285
Americans	672	743	567	619
Italians	5,848	6,619	11,015	10,444
Austrians	118	217	528	499
English	115	453	197	326
Belgians	.....	208	356	1,112
Spanish	.....	49	76	.....
Russians	90	109	169	386
Turks	.....	74	456	234
Greeks	.....	72	200	304
Various	421	82	140	338
Total	17,143	18,947	30,220	38,525
SEX.				
Men	11,018	11,814	19,324	22,576
Women	3,898	4,669	7,086	9,806
Children	1,655	1,952	2,912	4,486
Nurslings	572	512	898	1,657
Total	17,143	18,947	30,220	38,525

Emigration from Havre—Continued.

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
DESTINATION.				
Brazil	.....	338	575	692
Canada	.....	128	219	320
Argentine Republic	.....	2,734	4,278	12,274
United States of Colombia	.....	187	107	46
United States of America	.....	15,397	24,548	24,877
United States of Venezuela	.....	63	4	.....
Uruguay	.....	61	482	310
Other countries	.....	39	7	.....
	.....	18,947	30,220	38,525

Cotton imports.

Whence.	1888.			1887.		
	Imports.	Deliveries.	Stock, Dec. 31.	Imports.	Deliveries.	Stock, Dec. 31.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
United States	413,549	408,693	84,618	486,854	509,642	79,702
Brazil	3,097	5,603	2,000	9,050	10,046	4,506
East India	53,725	119,868	26,463	142,213	111,775	92,606
Other countries	19,118	22,468	2,993	23,758	24,273	6,343
Total	489,489	556,632	116,104	661,875	655,736	183,247

The salient feature of the above table is the falling off in the importation of East India cotton in 1888 from that of the previous year, which is to be ascribed to the relative cheapness of American cotton.

Coffee imports.

Description.	1888.			1887.		
	Imports.	Deliveries.	Stock, Dec. 31.	Imports.	Deliveries.	Stock, Dec. 31.
Brazil ..... bags	476,117	558,621	173,258	495,369	751,904	255,702
Hayti ..... do	524,255	463,880	140,311	278,511	299,101	79,936
Porto Rico ..... do	49,170	59,986	3,284	22,784	25,072	14,100
Puerto Cabello and La Guayra do	89,516	122,310	12,186	166,848	140,700	44,980
East India ..... do	46,430	78,439	29,381	64,420	67,816	61,390
Guatemala, Mona, etc ..... do	129,585	174,943	5,896	164,721	124,106	51,254
Total	1,315,133	1,458,179	364,316	1,187,653	1,408,699	507,162
Casks	2,899	3,101	1,423	2,321	4,585	996

Coffee, for which Havre is the leading market in Europe, presented, during the year 1888, remarkable fluctuations. The stock, which at one time in 1885 rose to 1,214,000 bags, gradually fell in 1886 to 728,000, and in 1888 to 300,000 bags; in March the price had declined to 62 francs for standard Santos, rose in April to 80 francs; was 73 francs at the end of June, and with variations rose at the beginning of December to 111 francs, closing with the year at 98 francs.

Hide imports.

Description.	1888.			1887.		
	Imports.	Deliveries.	Stock, Dec. 31.	Imports.	Deliveries.	Stock, Dec. 31.
River Plate and Rio Grande, dry	23, 158	37, 773	26, 114	53, 884	33, 691	40, 729
River Plate, salted	293, 076	301, 190	51, 016	195, 403	186, 594	67, 631
Rio Grande	70, 087	177, 966	27, 569	135, 217	62, 188	75, 448
Brazil	211, 049	271, 450	13, 322	278, 984	254, 885	66, 523
South Sea	72, 120	81, 116	1, 406	105, 381	100, 442	11, 289
United States	800	1, 075	.....	3, 246	3, 671	275
Various	59, 353	67, 315	10, 646	94, 796	80, 780	18, 908
Total	729, 650	877, 880	130, 073	866, 851	701, 651	289, 503
Horse hides	17, 239	15, 301	2, 538	6, 569	12, 074	800

Wool imports.

Description.	1888.			1887.		
	Imports.	Deliveries.	Stock, Dec. 31.	Imports.	Deliveries.	Stock, Dec. 31.
Buenos Ayres ..... bales	24, 960	23, 320	.....	12, 501	11, 658	.....
Montevideo and Entre Rios ...do	2, 472	3, 682	.....	4, 116	3, 486	.....
Peru and Chili .....do	3, 364	3, 747	.....	4, 711	5, 663	.....
Russia ..... do	1, 373	3, 525	.....	5, 247	3, 075	.....
Other countries .....do	3, 564	6, 942	.....	6, 854	9, 393	.....
Total	35, 733	41, 216	18, 165	33, 429	33, 215	18, 748
Sheep and lamb skins.....do	53	85	.....	179	167	.....

Wool manufacturers being mostly in the north of France, they draw their direct supply principally by the port of Dunkirk. Importations this year from Buenos Ayres have doubled, while those from Montevideo have greatly fallen off; such wool as well as Russian being supplanted by Buenos Ayres wool.

Price of wool for forward delivery has been quoted, January 1, 1888, 150 francs per 100 kilograms; July 1, 160 francs, and December 31, 167 francs.

Other imports.

Articles.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Lard .....tons	13, 985	8, 902	9, 457	6, 793	9, 323	13, 030	15, 972	10, 133
Provisions*.....do	12, 642	2, 669	868	2, 075	765	1, 371	1, 213	1, 257
Wheat.....do	.....	.....	.....	152, 145	47, 467	80, 620	159, 872	105, 490
Indian corn.....do	.....	.....	.....	19, 049	25, 960	24, 085	27, 140	17, 955
Sugar†.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22, 648	11, 553	31, 951
Cocoa.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9, 378	10, 641
Dye-woods .....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84, 760	91, 598
Rice.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 728	5, 301
Pig-iron .....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 693	4, 204
Steel.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	363	630
Palm-oil.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10, 535	13, 722
Petroleum ....barrels	.....	.....	.....	344, 193	351, 085	297, 417	291, 243	265, 562
Wine .....gallons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6, 154, 000	5, 297, 500	8, 834, 500
Alcohol.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 140, 040	774, 000

*No provisions from the United States.
†Increase in imports of sugars mostly from the French colonies.

Entrances and clearances by flag, at Havre, of steamers and sailing vessels, laden.

ENTERED.

Flag.	1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
French	659	671, 206	630	656, 300	555	651, 190	536	656, 064
German	223	249, 292	245	277, 024	257	313, 934	270	341, 407
United States	15	17, 531	24	35, 846	24	33, 775	17	21, 826
English	1, 138	716, 114	1, 092	734, 422	1, 093	761, 664	1, 162	800, 516
Austrian	20	12, 288	8	5, 553	9	8, 401	4	1, 526
Belgian	5	4, 997	4	2, 441	5	5, 188	3	4, 280
Danish	30	16, 561	33	16, 955	41	18, 007	44	16, 501
Spanish	54	35, 440	69	70, 133	76	77, 285	96	107, 890
Dutch	73	31, 399	70	30, 845	80	36, 361	77	33, 951
Italian	57	34, 514	27	16, 466	20	14, 811	22	12, 639
Norwegian	173	82, 357	131	61, 287	165	73, 169	152	69, 125
Portuguese	22	7, 945	10	4, 486	15	7, 321	10	4, 690
Russian	16	6, 171	21	7, 675	22	7, 995	25	9, 192
Swedish	72	34, 998	60	33, 242	62	27, 596	65	29, 339
Mexican	11	25, 399	1	2, 278	.....	.....	.....	.....
Various	1	288	1	140	3	2, 648	6	3, 983
Total	2, 564	1, 946, 500	2, 426	1, 955, 093	2, 427	2, 039, 345	2, 489	2, 113, 129

CLEARED.

French	524	568, 759	540	597, 910	540	682, 426	506	682, 058
German	190	227, 001	206	261, 923	216	286, 581	244	326, 650
United States	5	4, 875	5	5, 711	9	16, 237	4	4, 796
Great Britain	504	298, 849	480	292, 103	472	314, 152	459	299, 054
Austrian	10	7, 370	6	5, 034	7	6, 200	2	979
Belgian	2	3, 064	1	201	5	5, 165	2	3, 599
Danish	24	14, 175	27	15, 144	46	17, 980	57	18, 739
Spanish	44	28, 296	51	50, 743	68	68, 788	78	83, 510
Dutch	68	30, 834	66	31, 344	72	32, 385	71	30, 045
Italian	1	109	3	1, 280	3	4, 776	4	1, 446
Norwegian	55	28, 859	58	30, 3 9	58	28, 686	52	25, 136
Portuguese	23	8, 434	10	4, 536	16	7, 841	9	4, 401
Russian	7	1, 992	9	4, 059	8	2, 346	9	3, 712
Swedish	49	24, 174	48	24, 547	49	25, 784	43	20, 716
Mexican	12	27, 336	1	2, 278	.....	.....	.....	.....
Various	.....	.....	1	140	3	2, 565	2	454
Total	1, 518	1, 274, 127	1, 512	1, 327, 262	1, 572	1, 501, 876	1, 542	1, 505, 295

Steamers and sailing vessels entered and cleared at Havre in 1888.

STEAMERS.

Year.	French flag.				Foreign flags.		Total.	
	European countries and distant navigation.		Coastwise.					
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
1879	522	530, 941	3, 030	354, 520	2, 557	1, 955, 597	6, 509	2, 841, 058
1880	527	564, 113	3, 094	366, 826	3, 092	2, 062, 454	6, 713	2, 993, 393
1881	624	656, 958	3, 152	388, 224	3, 003	2, 105, 831	6 779	3, 151, 013
1882	804	911, 860	3, 454	396, 386	2, 956	2, 045, 105	7, 214	3, 353, 351
1883	999	1, 188, 372	3, 358	447, 626	3, 096	2, 159, 769	7, 453	3, 795, 767
1884	1, 081	1, 264, 210	3, 368	457, 604	2, 877	1, 944, 554	7, 326	3, 648, 368
1885	1, 031	1, 193, 188	3, 293	517, 882	2, 806	1, 994, 845	7, 129	3, 705, 895
1886	1, 021	1, 217, 169	3, 466	540, 832	2, 759	2, 058, 843	7, 246	3, 816, 864
1887	934	1, 288, 795	3, 550	600, 438	2, 935	2, 245, 968	7, 417	4, 135, 201
1888	900	1, 294, 545	3, 696	743, 568	3, 128	2, 437, 397	7, 724	4, 475, 504

SAILING VESSELS.

1879	559	185, 385	3, 183	211, 235	2, 133	1, 115, 185	5, 875	1, 511, 805
1880	479	165, 950	3, 512	248, 327	2, 113	1, 109, 932	6, 104	1, 524, 815
1881	455	152, 135	3, 389	258, 089	1, 948	974, 843	5, 792	1, 385, 067
1882	336	129, 213	2, 947	199, 775	1, 642	865, 666	4, 925	1, 194, 654
1883	310	118, 137	2, 876	188, 134	1, 231	567, 826	4, 417	874, 097
1884	281	116, 555	2, 830	202, 880	1, 203	664, 475	4, 314	983, 910
1885	267	117, 000	2, 871	250, 657	1, 071	582, 906	4, 209	950, 577
1886	264	109, 952	2, 767	267, 788	922	540, 035	3, 953	917, 775
1887	256	100, 382	3, 276	271, 330	977	595, 493	4, 509	967, 205
1888	215	94, 796	3, 210	313, 873	867	460, 307	4, 292	868, 976

Transportation by river and railroad.

Year.	River Seine.	Railroad.		
		Arrivals.	Shipments.	Total.
	Tons.			
1879	177, 884	232, 964	996, 491	1, 229, 455
1880	171, 816	263, 795	1, 132, 679	1, 396, 474
1881	164, 611	289, 478	926, 306	1, 215, 784
1882	167, 610	278, 328	936, 226	1, 214, 554
1883	162, 009	279, 533	847, 860	1, 127, 393
1884	164, 632	280, 042	820, 387	1, 100, 429
1885	168, 152	265, 829	772, 690	1, 038, 519
1886	171, 166	269, 276	644, 159	913, 435
1887	174, 963	301, 762	635, 320	937, 082
1888	.....	299, 826	681, 054	980, 880

Vessels owned at Havre on December 31 of the following years.

Year.	Steamers.		Sailers.		Total.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
1879	90	55, 412	192	57, 784	282	113, 196
1880	103	62, 009	183	48, 548	286	110, 557
1881	130	78, 351	183	44, 481	313	122, 832
1882	153	123, 123	178	40, 580	331	163, 703
1883	179	153, 348	165	35, 087	344	188, 435
1884	185	161, 713	166	36, 771	351	198, 484
1885	171	143, 176	174	37, 143	345	180, 319
1886	170	146, 839	177	40, 256	347	187, 095
1887	168	146, 261	177	38, 004	345	184, 265
1888	169	153, 477	167	31, 808	336	185, 285

Vessels registered at Havre.

Year.	French construction.				Foreign construction.				Total.	
	Steamer.		Sail.		Steamer.		Sail.			
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
1879	4	3, 268	6	230	2	2, 081	8	1, 323	20	6, 902
1880	3	652	1	5	10	5, 820	7	1, 054	21	7, 531
1881	14	5, 090	4	65	16	12, 783	4	648	38	18, 586
1882	15	23, 502	5	359	18	24, 460	6	493	44	48, 814
1883	11	11, 967	4	80	16	15, 959	2	26	33	28, 032
1884	7	2, 871	5	644	11	4, 801	6	4, 828	29	12, 144
1885	3	58	8	784	3	536	6	1, 585	20	2, 963
1886	4	12, 243	3	561	2	110	6	5, 520	15	18, 434
1887	.....	.....	4	25	3	2, 255	5	785	12	3, 065
1888	6	6, 977	2	26	6	6, 867	8	850	22	14, 720

F. F. DUFAIS,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Havre, September 4, 1889.

ROUEN.

REPORT BY CONSUL WILLIAMS FOR THE YEAR 1888.

Commercial rivalry between Rouen and Havre.—The chambers of commerce in France exercise much influence over legislation, although the interests of one section often conflict with those of another. Such a strife has existed for a long time between the ports of Havre and Rouen, the former a coast port, the latter an interior port accessible by the Seine. The appropriations for the improvement of these harbors and their approaches have been jealously watched by the business men of both cities. The re-

sult has been, what might have been expected from such a policy, great delay, much loss on account of unfinished work, washed away and destroyed by the elements, and navigation more or less jeopardized.

Havre has but one outlet by railway, and that leads to Rouen. Rouen has diverging lines in every direction connecting with its quays, and equal facilities of water communication, and is 56 miles nearer Paris than Havre, and vessels can come up the river as quickly and reach their docks as they can enter the interior basin at Havre.

After a long and bitter controversy the wise conclusion has been arrived at that there was plenty of business for both ports, and a *modus vivendi* has been adopted, which provides for the steady and proportionate progress of the harbor improvements of each port. Much of the credit of this arrangement is due to the well-directed efforts of the préfet of the Seine-Inférieure, who acted the part of an intelligent and unprejudiced arbitrator, and had the confidence of both parties.

Harbor improvements.—The general bill provides for the improvements of the ports of Havre and Rouen. The whole sum to be expended is 96,150,000 francs, of which the State is to pay 72,112,500 francs, to be advanced by the chambers of commerce the two cities proportionally and repaid in fifteen years. The city of Rouen, in addition, subscribes 100,000 francs, the chamber of commerce 3,547,180 francs, and the general assembly of the department 500,000 francs, to the whole project.

The improvements of the Seine will consist of alterations of the bed and repairs and extensions of the dikes, and dredging, to be completed in nine years, and provide 22½ feet of water at neap, and 27½ feet at spring-tide to vessels ascending the Seine.

The slip of 90 meters (295 feet) in length will be able to accommodate a vessel of 394 feet in length and will probably be completed this year.

The petroleum basin is nearly completed and a portion is already available. The laying of rails on the quay follows steadily the completion of each section; 2,470 feet have been laid on the right, and 2,618 feet on the left, bank of the river since my last report.

The new stone and steel bridge replacing the suspension foot bridge between the maritime and river basins was finished and thrown open to the public this year, and is a strong and well-finished structure, and greatly relieves the pressure of traffic hitherto confined to one bridge.

Harbor dues and customs receipts.—The chamber of commerce, in view of these proposed reforms, has modified its tariff as follows: The mole dues are fixed at 40 centimes (8 cents) per registered ton for all vessels passing Fatonville, and the port has fixed it at 35 centimes (7 cents) for all vessels passing the kilometrique post. The increase last year in custom receipts amounted to 4,556,084 francs, exclusive of navigation dues, the whole amount received being 23,722,415 francs. The octroi dues were 3,934,275 francs, an increase over the previous year of 10,465 francs.

Petroleum.—There has been an apparent falling off in the receipts of petroleum, but in reality as much as usual has arrived, as several vessels have discharged their cargoes of this article in whole or in part at Havre.

The freight on petroleum has ruled low, varying from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* sterling per barrel. It suddenly advanced to 5 shillings per barrel, which accounts for the fact that for the first time in several years quite a number of American vessels have arrived and are en route for Rouen.

Export of horses to the United States.—There have been large shipments of horses for breeding purposes to the United States, and these horses have been uniformly selected with the greatest care and must tend to materially improve the breed in America.

A herd-book of the pure Norman breed has been recently published, and offers facilities to stock purchasers for obtaining this most valuable breed of cattle, better adapted to many parts of our country than many others which receive more notice. A census of horses was taken during the year in the department of the Seine Inférieure; the total number was 85,969. There were in the arrondissement 20,144 and in the town of Rouen 2,623.

Births and deaths.—The births last year were 2,997; deaths, 3,767; marriages, 772; divorces, 26. The excess of deaths over births was less than in the former year, when the difference was 1,082.

Emigration.—Emigration is very small, as extreme poverty does not exist to any extent, and the French of Normandy do not care to leave it.

Cattle food.—Some efforts were made to introduce American preparations of cattle food, but were not followed up, as they should be to insure success. It is certain that if they would bear investigation they would meet with success.

Cotton industry.—The cotton and other industries have been affected by the fluctuations in raw materials more than anything else, and have in some instances been obliged to curtail working hours, but rarely to suspend operations entirely. The effect of the partial destruction of crops in Algeria by grasshoppers is sensibly felt in this market, where a large supply of cotton prints are manufactured solely for that market.

Crops.—The grain crop of this consulate is very important, and has been affected by the cold and wet weather which prevailed during the summer months.

The winter wheat when threshed will show a grain shriveled, and much inferior in quality and quantity to the usual crop. The estimate of shrinkage is difficult to determine, and studious efforts are made to underestimate it.

The root crop and second hay crop, as well as a large portion of the first crop preserved by ensilage, will supply in a great measure the deficiency caused by continuous rain-falls during the season for gathering the hay crop.

The yield of apples is fair. The area devoted to orchards is very large, and the crop is considered second in importance to no other. Very few apples are cultivated for the table, as the French remain in blissful ignorance of the adaptability of the apple to any other use than that of making cider.

Some shipments of table apples were made from Canada and the United States, which met with ready sale among the English and American residents.

Exclusion of American pork.—Efforts are continued to exclude American pork, and the English pork is so closely scrutinized to detect any American traits as to interfere with its sale. Pork raising is on the increase, but the quality does not improve, nor can it until the French can find a cheap substitute for our Indian corn.

EXPORTS.

The exportation of hogs' bristles and brushes from this consular district increases, and I can not account for this unless it is true that inferior flesh produces superior bristles.

The several exports from this consular district show a slight increase, probably owing to greater efforts and concessions to make sales, as this district supplies only a small quantity of similar goods which are furnished by Germany, England, and Belgium to our country, and none of which could not as well be manufactured in the United States.

Indian corn.—The additional tax upon Indian corn is not perceptibly felt at this port, where the arrivals are principally for distillation, which is exempt from additional duty.

Wine.—This port is materially affected by the rupture of the commercial treaty of France with Italy, as many cargoes of Italian wines were landed, and others reshipped to Paris for mixing with French wines; but already a substitute has been found in dried currants and raisins, of which many cargoes have arrived from Greece and the islands of the Archipelago.

CHAS. P. WILLIAMS,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Rouen, October 16, 1888

Declared exports from the consular district of Rouen, France, to the United States, during the year ending June 30, 1888.

Articles.	1887.		1888.		Value (in U. S. gold).
	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	
Brushes and bristles	$9,524.12	$12,903.20	$11,231.08	$4,884.65	$38,643.05
Chemicals	11,590.46	9,232.80	6,648.15	7,634.50	35,105.91
Flax		17,448.00	58,110.60	36,318.00	111,876.60
Furniture	33,651.00	17,115.00	14,234.00	20,477.00	85,477.00
Gloves	5,009.00				5,009.00
Horses for breeding purposes	85,434.00		3,763.00	80,000.00	169,197.00
Laces and tulles	284,304.58	198,632.34	497,391.16	385,111.16	1,365,439.24
Ladies' dress goods	25,688.67	26,735.66	30,062.03	45,057.77	127,544.13
Rags	21,705.00	24,989.36	13,701.57	6,517.61	66,913.54
Upholstery goods	13,873.76	25,015.91	34,819.37	36,767.89	110,476.93
Wool	72,332.00	96,043.00	54,795.00	41,379.00	265,149.00
Woolen cloth	314,049.00	82,618.00	187,229.00	83,464.00	667,360.00
Woolen waste	82,166.00	112,520.00	179,745.00	118,599.00	493,030.00
Sundries	115,007.12	38,837.60	46,619.49	54,894.65	255,358.86
Total in U. S. gold	1,074,334.74	662,690.87	1,118,448.85	921,105.23	3,796,579.66
Total the preceding year	687,700.79	714,263.13	1,142,322.06	908,777.14	3,453,063.12
Decrease		51,572.26	3,873.21		
Increase	386,633.92			12,328.09	343,516.54

ST. ETIENNE.

Declared value of exports from the consular district of St. Etienne to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending June 30, 1888.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	Sept. 30, 1887.	Dec. 31, 1887.	Mar. 31, 1888.	June 30, 1888.	
Braids	$27,425.86	$25,088.93	$33,320.78	$33,753.76	$119,553.83
Buttons	3,856.93	555.74	1,816.65	3,645.90	9,875.22
Cotton goods	.....	13,897.81	.....	.....	13,897.81
Elastic ribbons	3,759.71	928.55	783.60	468.53	5,940.39
Gloves	267,367.23	191,771.65	239,608.70	108,673.66	807,421.24
Laces	4,670.25	3,269.45	2,332.77	418.61	10,691.08
Liquors	4,202.08	9,666.63	6,143.69	7,557.03	27,569.43
Nuts	.....	24,310.71	.....	7,764.84	32,075.55
Silk and velvet piece goods	.....	2,808.92	6,965.82	11,870.07	21,644.81
Silk and mixed ribbons	197,756.68	107,625.96	307,935.19	255,742.03	869,059.86
Velvet ribbons	6,694.74	10,142.24	6,491.73	5,078.06	28,406.77
Sundries	933.94	634.17	225.10	399.44	2,192.65
Total	516,666.92	390,665.76	605,624.03	435,371.93	1,948,328.64
Total for preceding year	469,895.43	374,012.31	518,061.26	286,281.69	1,648,250.69
Increase	46,771.49	16,653.45	87,562.77	149,090.24	300,077.95

DANIEL COLEMAN,
Commercial Agent.

UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
St. Etienne, July, 1888.

GERMANY.

Values of merchandise imported for consumption into the German customs territory during calendar year 1888.

Articles.	Quantities.		Total value.	
	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.
	*Tons.**	*Tons.**		
Animals	151,472	166,656	$37,048,000	$38,798,000
Seeds and plants for seed, food, and gardening	149,898	112,770	10,138,000	6,600,000
Manure and waste materials	935,030	749,722	19,283,000	14,371,000
Fuel	8,912,282	7,529,026	16,898,000	12,482,000
Food and other articles of consumption	2,846,377	3,184,425	178,806,000	191,281,000
Animal food:				
Raw and simply prepared articles of consumption	257,001	260,718	22,721,000	23,499,000
Manufactures	43,579	50,575	11,154,000	11,347,000
Cereals and other farinaceous articles of food:				
Raw materials	1,851,997	2,149,877	46,988,000	54,504,000
Manufactures	171,624	187,887	8,386,000	9,132,000
Fruit, vegetables, fresh and dried	214,438	244,822	12,458,000	15,195,000
Spices, table salt, ice-cream	35,918	39,688	4,499,000	4,276,000
Coffee and coffee substitutes, cocoa, tea:				
Raw materials	127,694	114,127	43,580,000	42,677,000
Manufactures	1,816	1,664	399,000	371,000
Sugar, sirup, and molasses	7,753	7,165	591,000	512,000
Fermented beverages	88,257	82,250	10,324,000	10,711,000
Comfits, preserves, and other fine articles of consumption	2,130	2,488	944,000	1,033,000
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures:				
Raw materials	42,477	41,915	14,118,000	15,305,000
Manufactures	1,293	1,249	2,644,000	2,716,000
Industry of fats, fixed oils and mineral oils	1,049,800	933,393	51,183,000	41,815,000
Raw materials	351,091	297,999	18,891,000	15,613,000
Manufactures	698,709	635,934	32,345,000	26,202,000
Raw materials and products of chemical and pharmaceutical industry	1,054,218	915,834	57,797,000	52,244,000
Raw materials:				
Raw materials of chemical industry	498,015	407,708	15,527,000	10,999,000
Drugs for medicinal purposes and for perfumes	10,776	9,263	3,711,000	4,456,000

* Tons of 22 cwts.

Values of merchandise imported for consumption to German customs territories, etc.—Cont'd.

Articles.	Quantities.		Total value.	
	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
Raw materials and products of chemical and pharmaceutical industry—Continued:	*Tons.*	*Tons.*		
Resins, waste for making glue	91,456	94,998	$5,043,000	4,843,000
Ferments and finings	18,852	23,597	1,181,000	1,456,000
Raw dye-stuffs	100,373	90,511	3,165,000	2,926,000
Tanning stuffs, raw	139,696	109,052	5,488,000	5,327,000
Manufactures:				
Simple substances, bases, acids, and salts	83,059	76,247	6,603,000	6,159,000
Ether and volatile oils, medicines and perfumes	6,248	6,054	2,359,000	2,510,000
Resin oils, varnishes, lakes, glutens	13,924	14,661	2,320,000	2,279,000
Explosive and priming goods	655	1,221	172,000	427,000
Pitch, tar, and distillates of tar	58,163	52,340	3,978,000	2,721,000
Stationery, colors	33,001	30,182	8,250,000	8,129,000
Raw material and manufactures of asbestus, stone, clay, and glass industry	1,371,393	1,168,972	12,184,000	11,017,000
Earths and stones, glass waste	1,127,636	1,001,796	8,557,000	5,698,000
Asbestus articles	16	27	7,000	11,000
Stone-ware	7,224	7,949	388,000	409,000
Clay and china ware	227,369	149,458	1,356,000	950,000
Glass-ware	9,148	9,742	1,876,000	2,319,000
Raw materials and manufactures of metal industry, except machines, instruments, and apparatus	1,870,167	1,533,611	75,482,000	49,040,000
Ores	1,550,374	1,271,822	17,637,000	15,011,000
Raw metals, not precious, also coined	267,574	204,799	12,392,000	10,038,000
Iron wares:				
Simply worked articles	28,841	26,749	1,536,000	1,391,000
Finished manufactures	19,851	27,488	2,917,000	2,849,000
Articles of other metals, not precious:				
Simply worked articles	1,014	732	365,000	172,000
Finished manufactures	1,734	1,709	1,328,000	1,155,000
Precious metals, also coined	419	312	39,305,000	18,423,000
Raw materials and manufactures of the wood-cutting and plaiting industry	2,677,735	2,295,513	40,626,000	34,634,000
Building-wood and timber, raw	1,628,922	1,307,517	10,661,000	7,779,000
Carving and plaiting materials; bristles	42,387	37,205	8,646,000	7,095,000
Wooden and carved ware:				
Simply worked articles	985,655	932,838	15,520,000	14,671,000
Finished manufactures	17,915	15,411	3,414,000	3,347,000
Plaited, brush-maker's and sieve-maker's ware	2,856	2,542	2,384,000	1,741,000
Raw materials and manufactures of the paper industry	69,115	63,964	3,386,000	3,092,000
Raw materials and half stuff	63,244	58,059	2,210,000	1,922,000
Paper and pasteboard	4,682	4,763	639,000	648,000
Manufactures of paper and pasteboard	1,189	1,142	537,000	522,000
Raw materials and manufactures of the leather, oil-cloth, and fur goods industry	93,027	79,578	39,822,000	39,268,000
Raw hides and skins	80,093	67,909	10,010,000	20,215,000
Dressed skins; leather, oil-cloth	11,726	10,533	15,251,000	14,364,000
Leather, harness-maker's and purse-maker's works	1,060	1,006	4,375,000	4,332,000
Furs	148	130	185,000	157,000
Raw materials and manufactures of the textile and felt industry; clothes	634,388	608,810	244,051,000	236,723,000
Hairs, feathers, and other quilt materials	11,015	10,499	6,492,000	5,849,000
Spinning materials	559,007	536,078	145,280,000	137,133,000
Yarns and wads	58,257	55,469	74,264,000	73,794,000
Ropemaker's ware	181	249	50,000	57,000
Rugs, felts, hair weavings	897	811	362,000	331,000
Stuffs	3,836	4,544	8,982,000	10,236,000
Hosiery	131	133	425,000	394,000
Trimmings and button-maker's ware	169	141	511,000	437,000
Laces, embroideries, blond-laces	204	284	3,219,000	4,214,000
Clothes, linen underwear; millinery	277	300	1,141,000	1,258,000
Bonnets, ornamental feathers, flowers, ornamental hair	324	302	3,326,000	3,018,000
Caoutchouc industry	4,268	3,469	6,760,000	6,094,000
Raw materials	3,202	2,515	5,335,000	4,489,000
Manufactures	1,066	954	1,425,000	1,604,000
Railroad vehicles, upholstered cars and furniture	336	485	121,000	140,000
Engines, machines, and apparatus	43,713	35,971	11,769,000	10,018,000
Fancy goods and jewelry	711	578	6,074,000	5,619,000
Fancy goods and jewelry, except toys	541	442	5,993,000	5,573,000
Toys	170	136	80,000	46,000
Articles of literature and fine arts	3,797	3,718	6,257,000	5,695,000
Total	21,867,627	19,386,565	817,739,000	758,934,000

Values of merchandise exported from the German customs territory during calendar year 1888 (exclusive of goods in direct transit and goods refined and finished.—Special commerce).

Articles.	Quantities.		Total values.	
	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.
	*Tons.**	*Tons.**		
Animals	153,807	154,532	$22,493,000	$21,366,000
Seeds and plants for seed, food and gardening	103,760	95,186	6,230,000	4,642,000
Manure and waste materials	235,580	193,656	5,034,000	3,929,000
Fuel	10,709,374	9,942,795	27,393,000	22,911,000
Food and other articles of consumption	1,594,822	1,623,019	93,150,000	97,527,000
Animal food:				
Raw and simply prepared articles of consumption	40,134	41,875	6,273,000	6,589,000
Manufactures	17,340	18,032	5,995,000	6,281,000
Cereals and other farinaceous articles of food:			4,369,000	2,822,000
Raw materials	252,277	187,258		
Manufactures	206,385	192,091	9,751,000	8,635,000
Fruit, vegetables, fresh and dried	120,595	97,872	2,669,000	2,489,000
Spices, table-salt, ice-cream	153,834	166,967	9,039,000	8,478,000
Coffee and coffee substitutes, cocoa, tea	6,762	16,206	282,000	576,000
Raw materials	3,562	5,450	229,000	346,000
Manufactures	601,681	675,736	39,997,000	44,750,000
Sugar, sirup and molasses	184,131	213,618	12,015,000	14,034,000
Fermented beverages	5,409	5,596	1,507,000	1,414,000
Comfits, preserves and other fine articles of consumption	1,315	920	146,000	187,000
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures:				
Raw materials	1,397	1,398	877,000	923,000
Manufactures				
Industry of fats, fixed oils, and mineral oils	68,558	56,821	6,331,000	5,626,000
Raw materials				
Manufactures	28,803	20,036	1,527,000	1,195,000
Raw materials and products of chemical and pharmaceutical industry	39,755	36,785	4,803,000	4,431,000
Raw materials:	712,916	627,267	56,194,000	53,871,000
Raw materials of chemical industry	208,430	159,208	1,834,000	1,407,000
Drugs for medicinal purposes and for perfumes	2,838	2,549	1,371,000	1,363,000
Resins; waste for making glue	27,960	24,270	1,292,000	1,031,000
Ferments and finings	4,070	4,619	615,000	656,000
Raw dye-stuffs	54,712	52,623	1,216,000	1,149,000
Tanning stuffs, raw	5,951	6,397	291,000	242,000
Manufactures:				
Simple substances, bases, acids, salts	263,560	232,446	14,358,000	12,632,000
Ether and volatile oils, medicines and perfumes	32,209	32,790	6,483,000	6,325,000
Resin oils, varnishes, lakes, glutens	14,417	10,904	2,262,000	2,499,000
Explosives and priming goods	7,689	8,023	3,058,000	3,230,000
Pitch, tar, and distillates of tar	27,423	25,321	2,120,000	1,993,000
Stationery, colors	63,657	62,117	21,292,000	21,434,000
Raw materials and manufacture of asbestus, stone, clay, and glass industry:	2,536,047	2,476,328	27,943,000	26,693,000
Earths and stones; glass waste	1,588,762	1,457,096	8,149,000	8,014,000
Asbestus articles	239	202	111,000	90,000
Stone-ware	44,069	45,092	1,502,000	1,459,000
Clay and china ware	805,402	879,473	8,403,000	8,085,000
Glass-ware	97,575	94,465	9,778,000	9,145,000
Raw materials and manufacture of metal industry, except machines, instruments, and apparatus	3,474,855	3,221,406	115,834,000	89,704,000
Ores	2,279,336	1,808,326	2,883,000	2,150,000
Raw metals, not precious, also coined	297,720	425,448	12,643,000	12,761,000
Iron wares:				
Simply worked articles	500,108	552,819	16,244,000	16,996,000
Finished manufactures	361,446	395,277	34,535,000	30,817,000
Articles of other metals not precious:				
Simply worked articles	22,597	24,930	4,604,000	3,369,000
Finished manufactures	13,217	14,265	9,449,000	10,252,000
Precious metals, also coined	431	341	35,475,000	13,359,000
Raw materials and manufactures of the wood-cutting and plaiting industry:	461,168	523,372	26,890,000	25,592,000
Building-wood and timber, raw	216,956	255,342	1,930,000	2,127,000
Carving and plaiting materials; bristles	18,326	10,929	5,256,000	5,210,000

* Tons of 2,200 pounds.

Value of merchandise exported from the German customs territory, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantities.		Total values.	
	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.
Raw materials, etc—continued.				
Wooden and carved ware:	*Tons.*	*Tons.*		
Simply worked articles	182,871	213,710	$3,766,000	$3,985,000
Finished manufactures	36,935	37,949	12,458,000	12,354,000
Plaited, brush-makers' and sieve-makers' ware	6,086	5,442	3,479,000	1,916,000
Raw materials and manufactures of the paper industry	179,694	172,8[illegible]	22,522,000	22,500,000
Raw materials and half-stuff	96,690	88,326	5,011,000	3,960,000
Paper and paste-board	72,614	73,560	13,659,000	14,512,000
Manufactures of paper and pasteboard	10,390	10,930	3,852,000	4,028,000
Raw materials and manufactures of the leather, oil-cloth, and fur goods industry	36,121	35,135	56,387,000	58,509,000
Raw hides and skins	19,025	17,818	5,741,000	6,396,000
Dressed skins, leather, oil-cloth	9,367	9,512	16,659,000	16,494,000
Leather, harness-makers' and purse-makers' works	7,272	7,395	33,729,000	34,725,000
Furs	457	440	857,000	994,000
Raw materials and manufactures of the textile and felt industry, clothes	250,137	237,920	255,907,000	255,115,000
Hairs, feathers, and other quilt materials	5,594	5,699	5,491,000	5,253,000
Spinning materials	140,127	127,992	34,141,000	30,114,000
Yarns and wads	19,190	17,739	25,604,000	24,351,000
Ropemakers' ware	4,573	4,490	1,150,000	1,023,000
Rugs, felts, hair weavings	2,796	2,605	2,327,000	2,028,000
Stuffs	50,473	51,299	103,507,000	104,633,000
Hosiery	12,434	12,856	25,176,000	26,351,000
Trimmings and button-maker's ware	6,159	6,227	15,100,000	14,872,000
Laces, embroideries, blond laces	1,064	1,280	11,750,000	14,868,000
Clothes, linen underwear, millinery	6,860	6,900	24,946,000	24,690,000
Bonnets, ornamental feathers, flowers, ornamental hair	867	833	6,736,000	7,182,000
Caoutchouc industry	3,369	3,014	5,485,000	5,331,000
Raw materials	344	211	614,000	401,000
Manufactures	3,025	2,803	4,870,000	4,929,000
Railroad vehicles, upholstered cars and furniture	6,215	7,338	677	785
Engines, machines, and apparatuses	101,373	94,699	31,785	28,732
Fancy goods and jewelry	18,780	17,679	20,318	18,649
Fancy goods and jewelry, except toys	2,228	2,481	14,533	13,652
Toys	16,552	15,198	5,785	4,953
Articles of literature and fine arts	12,485	12,553	17,230	17,577
Sundries (no description)	323	73	157	93
Total	20,740,384	19,495,689	797,919	759,255

Exports to the United States from the district of the United States consulate-general at Berlin and the consulates subordinate thereto during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889.

[Values given in United States gold currency.]

Articles.	Annaberg.	Berlin.	Bremen.	Breslau.	Brunswick.	Chemnitz
Albums		$687,043.23				
Alum earth				$12,602.91		
Amber goods		501.32				
Animals, birds, etc				$39,567.61	$83,395.01	
Art, works of		11,775.94				
Artificial flowers		12,000.34				$1,948.27
Baskets, cane and rattan ware		5,678.46			2,819.23	5,469.77
Books and printed matter		16,465.55	8,369.51		18,807.22	
Bricks						3,284.18
Bristles, feathers, horse hair, human hair, etc		47,465.55	5,191.26		6,106.58	
Brushes						670.75
Burlaps			2,588.01			
Buttons	$66,072.73	44,764.10		2,756.95		1,293.73
Candles		198.19				
Carpets and rugs		2,249.28				
Cellulose and wood pulp					13,283.75	
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, paints, etc		283,240.20	23,084.57	12,903.37	262,504.03	

Exports to the United States from the district of the United States consulate-general at Berlin and the consulates subordinate thereto, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Annaberg.	Berlin.	Bremen.	Breslau.	Brunswick.	Chemnitz.
Chicory and coffee			$46,516.39		$56,336.90	
China ware, porcelain and earthen ware		$35,570.90	56,698.96	$96,962.07	4,269.30	$29,259.53
Chromos, reliefs, cards		33,137.71		10,348.16		
Clocks		2,018.88				
Coat linings						8,136.99
Colors	$4,886.20	41,538.80			9,651.56	3,962.38
Colors, aniline		112,884.33				
Cork	2,808.00					
Crude moss			4,580.55			
Detonators					12,418.30	
Dress and piece goods						1,527,979.04
Astracans		15,747.40				
Cotton and cotton mixed goods		9,985.38				6,395.38
Linen and linen mixed goods		15,986.03		906,926.40	6,239.10	
Silk and silk mixed goods		14,664.36		335,383.50		173.92
Velvet and plush goods		82,356.56				
Woolen and woolen mixed goods		270,832.44	11,168.30	54,070.18		5,896.46
Embroideries, etc	68,675.92	113,088.87				30,540.88
Engravings		25,288.72				47.60
Fancy feathers		71,680.77				
Fancy goods, notions, toys		258,009.17			8,975.31	
Felt						9,817.09
Flannels and flannel goods						124,507.74
Fringes	*1,087.00					
Fruit juice		2,063.94				
Furniture		1,912.94				
Furs, articles made of		4,476.01				
Galvanos						
Geese breasts						
Glass, manufactures of		25,638.92	82,936.82	21,564.44	21,876.79	327.69
Gloves:						
Cotton						357,084.80
Silk						608,155.78
Woolen						395,096.15
Kid and leather	151,973.06	384,492.58		{268,684.05 / 111,275.65}	226,603.89	1,639.27
Glucose, dextrine, etc		158,825.32		2,480.29		
Glue, gelatrine, etc		1,766.68			9,534.65	
Glycerine		34,035.16				
Grains, plants, seeds, and fruits		5,119.91		8,519.70	8,229.20	
Grease					6,648.99	1,200.57
Hair nets						
Herrings						
Hemp and hemp goods						
Hides and skins	1,947.64	48,319.58	18,958.36		80,137.49	
Hollow-ware					13,140.20	
Hosiery:						
Cotton		723.66				4,652,185.02
Silk						163,580.96
Woolen						139,829.11
Household effects						
India-rubber goods		17,807.78	18,002.80		120,197.04	
Instruments:						
Musical, accordions		69,841.71	13,235.42		48,028.00	602.65
Pianos and pianinos		10,886.37				
Scientific		69,477.07			7,282.96	
Ivory, manufactures of		3,130.66				
Jewelry, diamonds, etc		1,047.35				
Jute bags		20,099.70				
Labels, printed on paper					14,037.73	
Laces, etc	20,492.15					
Lace curtains	24,939.72					
Lamps, parts of lamps, chandeliers, etc		34,245.42				
Lanoline, manufactures of		6,218.42				
Leather, manufactures of		41,206.27				229.68
Linen covers	13,752.94					
Linen torchon laces						
Liquors, malt and distilled		32,298.70		52,975.80	92,758.89	183.14
Machinery		35,942.01		1,911.93		15,281.98
Manure salt and kainite			159,471.97		1,109,330.16	
Marly, etamine, etc						
Metal:						
Metal goods and hardware			12,187.76		89,217.73	192.52

Exports to the United States from the district of the United States consulate-general at Berlin and the consulates subordinate thereto, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Annaberg.	Berlin.	Bremen.	Breslau.	Brunswick.	Chemnitz.
Metal—Continued.						
Manufactures of iron and scrap iron		$38, 543. 48				
Manufactures of brass, bronze		46. 255. 59				
Manufactures of zinc, etc		17, 648. 84		$89, 233. 07		
Minerals		448. 02				
Miscellaneous			$31, 187. 06	37, 159. 55	$50, 282. 42	$1, 178. 29
Mother-of-pearl goods		2, 177. 85				
Music, printed, see also books						1, 329. 80
Needles and pins						
Oil paintings		40, 682. 18				
Paper and paper ware	$21, 612. 42	113, 171. 32			3, 691. 61	12, 649. 18
Paper, fancy		111, 803. 38				
Paste-board			34, 020. 67			
Percussion caps						
Photographs and photographic paper		12, 909. 69				
Photographic lenses					10, 468. 31	
Pipes					2, 390. 78	
Portland cement			19, 844. 92		119, 702. 37	
Potato flour and starch		1, 804. 33				
Provisions, canned meat, fish, etc		243. 78	103, 400. 05		22, 107. 75	
Rags, waste paper, cuttings, etc		187, 761. 19	7, 664. 55		331, 733. 85	
Rape-seed oil				6, 834. 09		
Ready-made clothing, dresses, etc		95, 969. 16				1, 304. 59
Ready-made cloaks, woolen, silk, etc		1, 179, 167. 38				21, 830. 82
Ready-made collars, cuffs, cravats, frillings		112, 406. 31				21, 786. 67
Ready-made jerseys, etc						
Ready-made shawls, mufflers, etc		267, 223. 11				5, 128. 41
Rennets and rennet powder		73, 148. 93				80, 780. 77
Rennet guts and bladders		21, 496. 25				
Rice and rice flour		7, 097. 66				
Sauerkrout			1, 152, 269. 61			
Sauerbrunnen					1, 275. 25	
Spun silk		1, 869. 18			8, 504. 32	
Stationery		13, 957. 35				
Sugar				26, 298. 46	7, 821, 323. 15	
Tin-foil				2, 741. 64		
Tinsel goods	7, 316. 34	1, 089. 94				
Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, and snuffs			349, 881. 42			
Toys	60, 093. 64			14, 842. 98		26, 084. 19
Trimmings	1, 117, 434. 96	136, 045. 06				11, 718. 00
Traveling-rugs						3, 706. 10
Umbrella stuffs						38, 916. 26
Umbrellas, parts of, whips, sticks, etc		2, 114. 34				
Upholstery goods	783. 85					306, 112. 87
Underwear						134, 978. 86
Violin strings		137. 30				
Wash blue						7, 228. 81
Willow, straw, and wooden ware			100, 578. 80			
Wines and beer (see also Liquors)		2, 260. 11	118, 374. 01			917. 97
Wood, manufactures of	2, 908. 01	11, 788. 38				73. 95
Wool and woolen goods			11, 342. 60		7, 108. 79	
Yarns, woolen and worsted		96, 176. 69	71, 384. 54		11, 550. 13	78, 297. 28
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1889	1, 566, 834. 59	5, 818, 645. 41	2, 502, 694. 52	2, 084, 168. 94	10, 115, 684. 99	3, 848, 979. 25
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1888	2, 471, 229. 60	6, 203, 764. 34	2, 091, 542. 24	1, 957, 048. 33	3, 974, 221. 98	2, 216, 865. 06
Increase			411, 152. 28	127, 060. 61	6, 141, 463. 01	
Decrease	904, 395. 01	385, 118. 93				367, 885. 81

Exports to the United States from the district of the United States consulate-general at Berlin and the consulates subordinate thereto, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Dresden.	Hamburg.	Leipsic.	Plauen.	Stettin.	Total.
Albumen and yelks of eggs	$16,319.42	$18,962.00	$1,8.14			$35,479.56
Albums						687,043.23
Alum earth						12,602.91
Amber goods					$27,645.35	28,146.67
Amber oil					585.90	585.90
Animals, birds, etc		3,153.50			571.80	126,687.92
Art works of						11,775.91
Artificial flowers	27,114.44					41,063.05
Baskets, cane and rattan ware		200,172.98				221,140.44
Blacking, shoe					13,666.91	13,666.91
Books and printed matter	54,814.87	11,438.12	378,218.29		1,552.44	489,666.00
Bricks					23,421.04	26,705.22
Bristles, feathers, horse hair, human hair, etc		162,830.68	527,490.74		86,830.52	835,915.83
Brushes				$1,490.94		2,161.69
Burlaps						2,588.01
Buttons	28,378.88		9,588.34	133.94		152,988.67
Candles				260.87	400.62	850.68
Carpets and rugs				1,127.98		3,377.26
Cellulose and wood pulp		431,000.28			36,632.33	480,926.36
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, paints, etc	51,294.05	363,783.48	37,481.60		21,596.70	1,055,288.00
Chicory and coffee		61,243.84			10,419.05	174,516.18
Chinaware, porcelain, and earthenware	123,130.97	102,034.27	49,472.61	12,644.82		510,052.43
Chromos, reliefs, cards			57,280.87			100,786.74
Clocks						2,018.88
Coat linings						8,136.99
Colors			25,047.70			85,086.64
Colors, aniline						112,884.33
Cork						2,808.01
Crude moss		11,228.76			243.16	16,052.47
Detonators						12,418.30
Dress and piece goods						1,527,979.04
Astrachans						15,747.40
Cotton and cotton mixed goods		49,457.80	20,908.45		120.42	86,887.49
Linen and linen mixed goods	643,675.29					572,826.82
Silk and silk mixed goods		1,777.89				351,999.67
Velvet and plush goods						82,356.59
Woolen and woolen mixed goods	180,140.60		899,035.32	1,356,157.06		2,777,300.36
Ebony		2,442.65				2,442.65
Embroideries, etc						212,305.67
Embroidered goods				83,442.72		83,442.72
Engravings					180.81	25,517.13
Essential oils			173,516.69		547.77	174,064.46
Fancy feathers						71,680.77
Fancy goods, notions, toys	35,166.34	103,659.59				405,810.41
Felt						9,817.09
Flannels and flannel goods						124,507.74
Flocks			1,163.99			1,163.99
Fringes						1,087.00
Fruits, dried, preserves		113,323.20				113,323.20
Fruit juice			53,241.81		28,578.87	83,884.62
Furniture						1,912.94
Furs, articles made of			869,149.44			873,625.15
Galvanos			4,581.46			4,581.46
Geese breasts					695.90	695.90
Glass, manufactures of	377,801.15					529,645.81
Gloves:						
Cotton						357,084.80
Silk						608,155.78
Woolen						395,096.15
Kid and leather		83,745.43	312,288.54	450.19		1,541,152.66
Glucose, dextrine, etc		8,965.28			25,883.35	196,154.24
Glue, gelatine, etc					1,267.13	12,568.46
Glycerine						34,035.16
Grains, plants, seeds, and fruits		163,956.44	84,631.70		75,725.94	291,182.89
Grease			8,304.55			16,154.11
Hair nets				307.50		307.50
Herrings		86,807.68			16,383.97	103,191.65
Hemp and hemp goods		54,693.13			143,168.20	197,861.33
Hides and skins		390,559.22				489,922.29
Hollow-ware						13,140.20

Exports to the United States from the district of the United States consulate-general at Berlin and the consulates subordinate thereto, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Dresden.	Hamburg.	Leipsic.	Plauen.	Stettin.	Total.
Hosiery:						
Cotton						$4,652,908.68
Silk						163,580.96
Woolen						139,829.11
Household effects					$347.76	347.76
India-rubber goods		$411,826.90				567,834.32
Instruments:						
Musical, accordions	$14,368.55	24,056.98	$149,336.82	$980,218.13		1,299,688.27
Pianos and pianinos					311.92	11,198.29
Scientific						76,760.03
Ivory, manufactures of		87,115.37	14,694.36			104,940.39
Jewelry, diamonds, etc		16,135.62			478.00	17,660.97
Jute bags						20,099.70
Labels, printed on papers						14,037.73
Laces, etc	9,928.02		70,851.53	241,967.40		343,289.10
Lace curtains				57,506.31		82,446.03
Lamps, parts of lamps, chandeliers, etc						34,245.42
Lanoline, manufactures of						6,218.42
Leather, manufactures of		36,455.34				77,891.29
Linen covers						13,752.94
Linen torchon laces				17,194.66		17,194.66
Liquors, malt and distilled		278,337.66			436.87	457,011.06
Machinery			53,494.24			106,630.16
Manure salt and kainite		914,577.51				2,183,379.64
Marly, etamine, etc				40,167.20		40,167.20
Metal:						
Metal goods and hardware		136,002.94				187,788.95
Manufactures of iron scrap-iron		25,502.85			31,432.69	95,479.02
Manufactures of brass bronze						46,255.59
Manufactures of zinc, etc					54,097.80	160,979.71
Minerals						448.02
Miscellaneous	40,023.97	21,216.20	20,015.81	601.01	4,490.85	206,155.16
Mother-of-pearl goods						2,177.85
Music, printed (see also Books)			89,304.59			89,304.59
Needles and pins						1,329.80
Oil paintings	4,821.32					45,503.50
Paper and paper-ware	65,812.96	209,022.11			1,055.34	427,014.94
Paper, fancy						111,803.38
Paste-board						34,020.67
Percussion caps		5,605.18				5,605.18
Photographs and photographic paper	353,977.27					366,886.96
Photographic lenses						10,468.31
Pipes						2,390.78
Portland cement		680,094.76			148,118.22	967,760.27
Potato flour and starch					3,515.30	5,319.63
Potato preserves					509.02	509.02
Provisions, canned meat, fish, etc		93,430.58				219,182.13
Rags, waste paper, cuttings, etc	22,816.11	265,741.14			397,551.87	1,213,268.71
Rape-seed oil					1,611.10	8,445.19
Ready-made clothing, dresses, etc						97,273.75
Ready-made cloaks, woolen, silk, etc						1,200,988.20
Ready-made collars, cuffs, cravats, frillings						134,192.38
Ready-made jerseys, etc						272,351.52
Ready-made shawls, muffers, etc				95,003.14		248,932.34
Rennets and rennet powder						21,496.25
Rennet guts and bladders		43,141.44				50,239.10
Rice and rice flour						1,152,269.61
Ruchings, frillings, etc				11,902.32		11,902.32
Sauerkraut						1,275.25
Salt		814.44				814.44
Sauerbrunnen						8,504.32
Shell goods				11,614.72		11,614.72
Shoefindings			6,167.76			6,167.76
Silk laces				7,856.53		7,856.53
Spun silk						1,369.18
Stationery						13,967.35
Straw plaits and straw goods	8,355.78					8,355.78

Exports to the United States from the district of the United States consulate-general at Berlin and the consulates subordinate thereto, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Dresden.	Hamburg.	Leipsic.	Plauen.	Stettin.	Total.
Sugar	.....	$38,664.95	$28,580.35	.....	$484,749.11	$7,899,516.04
Tin-foil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,741.64
Tinsel goods	.....	.....	.....	$49,799.64	.....	58,255.92
Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, and snuff	$5,384.03	5,730.19	.....	.....	94.47	361,090.11
Toys	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101,020.81
Trimmings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,265,198.02
Traveling-rugs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,706.10
Umbrella stuffs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,910.26
Umbrellas, parts of, whips, sticks, etc	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,114.34
Upholstery goods	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	306,896.72
Underwear	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	134,978.86
Violin strings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	127.80
Wash blue	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,228.81
Watch movements	705.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	705.43
Wax	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,572.27	3,572.27
Willow, straw, and wooden ware	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,578.80
Wines and beer (see also Liquors)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	121,552.09
Wood, manufactures of	.....	26,233.26	.....	.....	.....	41,003.60
Wool and woolen goods	.....	210,873.34	.....	.....	1,199.40	230,524.18
Woolen table and piano covers (embroidered, fringed, etc.)	.....	.....	93,814.78	21,995.57	.....	115,810.35
Yarns, woolen and worsted	.....	.....	493,145.95	1,181.94	.....	751,736.58
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1889	2,063,538.45	5,955,895.04	4,481,006.44	2,993,024.59	1,649,690.17	48,080,102.88
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1888	2,011,869.99	5,936,535.22	4,184,755.77	2,534,300.39	1,150,085.96	41,732,218.88
Increase	51,668.46	19,359.82	296,250.67	458,724.20	499,604.21	6,347,883.51

F. RAINE,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,
Berlin, June 30, 1889.

COLOGNE.

Report by Consul Warner.

IMPROVED CONDITION OF TRADE.

As an indication of the better condition of trade, His Majesty, in his recent speech opening the Prussian Diet, points to the increase during the year 1888 of 200,000,000 marks in the savings-banks deposits. Referring to the financial situation, the Emperor says that its favorable condition will enable the Government to effect a further reduction of taxation, and to grant other supplies, the consideration of which had heretofore to be postponed. These symptoms of a more prosperous condition of the trade of the country began to manifest themselves in the beginning of the second half of the year 1888. Railways, for instance, were unable to meet the increased demands for transportation. Cars belonging to foreign companies had to be borrowed to provide for the pressing need besides large orders were given for the building of additional ones. The river and canal traffic has been pushed to its utmost capacity, and transatlantic steamers have been so actively engaged that it became necessary to build new and improved steamers.

This additional demand for accommodation has been due to a certain extent to the opening of trade with the colonies acquired by Germany. New companies and industrial undertakings of all kinds and descriptions have been organized, old established firms have been converted into joint-stock companies or have been remodeled and furnished with additional capital for the purpose of extending business, and the readiness and even eagerness with which the public has invested in these and similar concerns has been quite extraordinary. New life has also been infused into the building trade, which has derived considerable benefit from the general improvement

in affairs. In nearly every city and town of any importance in Germany a general tearing down and erecting new and more spacious buildings of modern styles have been in operation with a very large outlay of capital. The improvements that have taken place in this city in this respect are so great that one who saw the city five years ago would scarcely be able to recognize it again.

With exception of a few articles the increase of prices in the German market was greater than in other important markets of the world. In raw materials chiefly the price increased considerably. For instance, coal and coke in the Dortmund district stood as follows:

Months.	Price of coal per ton.		Price of coke per ton.	
	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.
July	$1.19	$1.20	$2.09	$1.71
August	1.23	1.21	2.12	1.78
September	1.26	1.21	2.86	1.81

Iron and cotton also rose considerably. It has always been taken as a sign of commercial prosperity, or as a beginning thereof, whenever these two raw materials show an important advance in value.

IRON AND ORES.

The total production of crude iron amounted in 1888 to 4,229,484 tons, against 3,907,364 tons in 1887. In the Siegen district the iron-ore business is still very active; sales for all that can be mined during and over the first quarter of the year have already been made. In spite, however, of this increased demand there has been no appreciable increase in prices, which are noted at present for raw sparry iron-ore $2.30 to $2.38; wasted sparry ore $3.04 to $3.30; brown hematite $2.38 to $2.75; specular iron-ore $2.50 to $2.75.

In Nassau ores the business has likewise been flourishing. Appearances indicate a considerable increase in the requirements during the year and a large number of mines that have been idle have been put to work again. There is also a great demand for Lothring ores and the prices for high-grade qualities have risen. Raw iron of all kinds is in active demand. From abroad as well as in the home market the demand for spiegeleisen is increasing and prices have consequently risen, so that spiegeleisen containing from to 10 to 12 per cent. manganese, is at present noted at about $14 per ton. Manufacturers are loth to make contracts for a long period on account of the present outlook of a future rise in prices.

Of the leading articles of iron the exports and imports for the first eleven months of 1888 were as follows:

Articles.	Exports.		Imports.	
	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Pig-iron	127,151	194,387	200,701	144,663
Iron bars	150,528	169,566	.....	.....
Iron rails	104,936	161,101	.....	.....
Iron plates	59,170	48,595	.....	.....
Iron wire	178,482	224,054	.....	.....
Iron-ore	2,014,578	1,598,497	1,089,562	974,080
Locomotives	5,518	5,509	.....	.....
Machinery	61,422	57,809	.....	.....
Sewing machines	6,680	6,464	.....	.....

In spite of the material improvement in trade the exports declined to some extent, and the inference has been drawn that the German markets were unable any longer to sustain the keen competition from other countries. This, however, does not seem to have been the case, as the German manufactories were fully engaged, and if in some instances the exports were less it was because the home demand was greater, which circumstance enabled the manufacturers to sell at comparatively better

prices. For instance, the export of cotton goods for the eleven months of 1888 amounted to 400,262 cwt. against 544,344 cwt. for the same period of 1887, showing a decline of 144,082 cwt., and of woolen goods the export amounted to 511,538 cwt. against 536,926 cwt., showing a decline of 25,388 cwt.

BEER.

The trade in beer during the past year was very large. A great number of new companies were formed, partly out of old established and prosperous firms, partly an organization of new companies entirely. These projects have found great favor with the public and the new companies have started business under very favorable auspices. The total production of beer in Germany (including Luxemburg) amounted last year to 47,094,377 hectoliters against 45,068,030 hectoliters in 1887. The consumption of beer in 1888 reached 46,172,563 hectoliters, or 98 hectoliters per head, against 94.6 hectoliters per head, in 1887. The excise amounted to 32,298,026 marks, or 5.89 marks per head, in Bavaria, to 8,759,534 marks, or 4.31 marks per head, in Würtemberg, to 4,891,045 marks, or 3.05 marks per head, in Baden, and to 1,949,165 marks, or 1.24 marks per head; in all other states in Germany, against an excise in 1887 of 30,674,930 marks in Bavaria, 8,134,590 marks in Würtemberg, 4,323,631 marks in Baden, and 1,705,260 marks in all other states in Germany.

MONEY AND FINANCE.

The great turn which commercial affairs have taken of late and the introduction of so many new companies and important financial schemes have of course absorbed a very large sum of money, nevertheless there has been no lack of ready and cheap money, and new projects bearing a good title have been carried out without any unusual difficulty. Great activity has been displayed on the German Exchanges and those German banks which have been charged with the bringing out of new financial undertakings have done so with so much success that they were enabled to pay their sharebolders substantially increased dividends. How very successful some of the leading banks have been in their operations will be seen from the present enhanced value of their shares. For instance:

Name of bank.	December, 1887.	December, 1888.
	Marks.	*Marks.*
Berliner Disconto-Gesellschaft	181.60	226.50
Berliner Handelsgesellschaft	145.50	175.00
Darmstadter Bank	133.60	162.00
Deutsche Bank	156.75	171.75
Dresdner Bank	123.40	143.30
National Bank	93.50	132.75

The total number of new companies brought out since the second half of 1887 amounted to 251, with a total capital of 257,518,000 marks, 64 of which were established in the second half of 1887, with a capital of 71,781,800 marks; 88 in the first half of 1888, with a capital of 57,888,600 marks, and 99 in the second half of 1888, with a capital of 127,847,000 marks. Of these 251 were new companies.

Nature of companies.	No.	Capital.
		Marks.
Railways	10	13,400,000
Banks	11	46,017,700
Insurance	1	1,500,000
Mines	13	36,362,000
Building	10	8,521,800
Breweries	57	45,452,500
Machinery	15	14,350,000
Steamers and conveyances	10	17,295,000
Spinning and weaving	7	7,617,000
Sundries	117	67,002,300
Total	251	257,518,300

Most of the old companies of good standing have likewise participated in the general improvement, as the subjoined quotations of the shares of some of them show:

Name of company.	December, 1887.	December, 1888.
	Marks.	*Marks.*
Bochumer Gusstahl-Fabrik	133.75	191.50
Dortmunder Union	65.50	97.10
Gelsenkirchner Bergwerke	111.00	136.00
Hibernia Bergwerke	88.00	131.75
Laurahütte Bergwerke	88.75	131.60
Rheinisch-Nassau Bergwerke	96.90	136.40
Elberfelder Farben-Fabrik	111.00	183.00
Gruson Werke	225.00	289.75

During the last two or three months especially the business transacted on the Berlin bourse has been of considerable magnitude and prices of some favorite and current securities have risen very rapidly. In fact they have reached a point now which in the estimation of some is higher than circumstances would warrant. The introduction of some new foreign loans direct on the Berlin bourse was a feature of some importance, but the class of securities offered was not altogether of the highest.

The rate of discount of the Reichsbank stood at the opening of the year 1888 at 3 per cent. and at the close of the year at 4½ per cent., to which point it was somewhat suddenly raised. The average rate of discount for the year—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
1888 was	3.32	1880 was	4.24
1887 was	3.4	1870 was	4
1886 was	3.27	1869 was	4.24
1885 was	4.12	1868 was	4
1884 was	4	1867 was	4
1883 was	4.05	1866 was	6.21
1882 was	4.44	1865 was	4.96
1881 was	4.42		

The amount of bullion held by the Reichsbank on the 31st of December, 1888, was 858,500,000 marks, against 766,800,000 marks on the 31st of December, 1887. This satisfactory position is due to the prudent management of the bank in continually drawing gold from abroad, especially from England, France, Holland, Russia, and latterly also in rather large quantities from the United States. The dividend of the Reichsbank for 1888 is estimated at 5.60 to 5.87 per cent., against—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
1887	6.2	1881	6.67
1886	5.29	1880	6
1884	6.25	1879	5
1883	6.25	1878	6.03
1882	7.05		

From the above it will be seen that the estimated dividend for 1888 was lower than that of 1887, and the explanation of this is that the average value of money during that year was low. In connection with this subject it may be of interest to state how the Reichsbank disposes of its available profits every year. In the first place 4½ per cent. is paid to the holders of share certificates, and the remainder is distributed in the following manner: 20 per cent. is placed to the reserve fund; 40 per cent. is paid to the state, and 40 per cent. to the shareholders.

The total capital of all the Berlin banks amounted to 475,000,000 marks in 1888, against 126,810,000 marks in 1865; and the reserve fund was in 1888, 81,205,804 marks, against 15,171,153 marks in 1865. The income of the Prussian Budget for 1889–'90 is estimated at 1,513,894,879 marks, against 1,410,728,721 marks in 1888–1889, and the expenditures at 1,436,402,483 marks in 1889–'90, against 1,362,123,667 marks in 1888–'89. The extraordinary expenditure for 1889–'90 is put down at 77,492,396 marks against 48,605,254 marks in 1888–'89. The total debt of Prussia in 1889–'90 is given at 4,457,182,070 marks, against 4,425,104,506 marks in 1888–'89.

GERMAN AGRICULTURE.

While it is noted that in nearly every branch of industry in Germany there has been a general improvement, the agriculture of the country seems not to have shared in this prosperity, for the general complaint heard on all sides indicates that the condition of the farming element is by no means satisfactory. The law-makers of the country were not slow in listening to the appeals of the agriculturists, and a year ago the import duty on grain was raised with a view to protecting this interest against

the competition of low-priced foreign grain. There is still a great deal of opposition in Germany to this taxation laid upon breadstuffs, and there is much hot discussion on the subject whenever the question of the welfare of the farmers is debated in the Prussian Diet; the opponents claiming that it is the result of making bread dearer for the work people, while the supporters of the system maintain that the duty has not had such an effect, which they endeavor to prove by a comparison of the prices before and after the duty went into operation.

In a recent speech, made by the minister of agriculture in the Prussian Diet, he said that "up to the year 1887 the prices had been declining, consequently there is no question of breadstuffs having been made dearer, nor has such been the case since the increase of the duties in 1887. The prices during the years up to 1879, that is, when there were no duties, were much higher than in 1888 under the protective duties and a failure in crops. The average price for wheat up to 1879 was 221 marks, for rye 169 marks, while the prices at present are 184 marks and 156 marks respectively." From the above argument it would therefore appear that the farmers have not been benefited by the increase of the duty.

The debates at present in the Reichstag on the proposal of the Social-Democratic party to abolish the duties on grain are very interesting, and it may be of sufficient importance to give herewith translations of some extracts from a few speeches of the opponents and supporters of the measure.

BEBEL (Social-Democrat): During the last years I have made inquiries at 100 different places and received replies from 92. In these 92 places there were 11 in which the price of bread had risen 1 pfennige*, 21 in which the price had risen 1½ pfennige, 29 in which the price had risen 2 pfennige, 17 in which the price had risen 2½ pfennige, 11 in which the price had risen 3 pfennige, and 3 in which the price had risen 4 pfennige. The annual average additional cost, taking a rise in bread of 1 pfennige, amounted to 15.20 marks for 4 bread consumers, to 22.78 marks for 6 consumers, and to 31.32 marks for 7 consumers. Taking a rise in bread of 2 pfennige, the additional cost amounts to 33.10 marks for 4 bread consumers, to 46.60 marks for 6 consumers, and to 51.32 marks for 7 consumers; taking a rise in bread of 3 pfennige, the additional cost amounts to 36.76 marks, 55.35 marks, and 64.35 marks, respectively.

If the duty on grain had not existed prices could not have reached their present height in spite of a failure in the crop. It can be reckoned that in the case of many families the additional cost per annum owing to the duty amounts to 12 to 15 per cent. on a total income of 600 marks. This additional cost may be considered as a very heavy one. It has always been maintained that the wages had increased in consequence of the duties, but I have no knowledge thereof. The statistics of the "Unfallberufsgenossenschaften," on the contrary, show that last year the income of the laboring classes was 3 per cent. lower. It is a fault of the indirect duties that they are always borne by the consumer. Bread is the principal article of food of the family of the work people. We live in an age of social reform, and yet the most necessary article of food for the workingman is made dearer.

The laborers in the country are said to receive higher wages since the introduction of the duties on grain, but I require proof first of this, and should it be so, then it must be also shown that the rise in wages had been due to higher duties and not to any other causes. The wages paid to the country laborer, especially in the East Prussia provinces, are really starvation wages. That is the reason why annually swarms of workingmen go from East Prussia, which alone furnishes 60 per cent. of the emigrants in search of work to the western provinces, especially to Saxony (the so-called Saxon wanderers). Even in the proximity of Berlin the wages of the country population are astonishingly low. The duty on grain therefore has certainly not contributed to the improvement of the condition of the country laborers. Even among the landowners there is only a small minority that are better off by the grain duty than formerly.

Not less than the workmen have this class of land-owners also suffered by the grain duties. At least four-fifths of the entire German population are interested in these high-grain duties or has been in part severely injured by them, and this injury can not be made good by an increased consumption on the part of those who derive a benefit from the high-grain duties. It is therefore a duty of justice and humanity that the Reichstag should remove these duties. If you really intend seriously to practice social reform in the German Empire, you must devote yourselves to a reform of legislation on taxes and duties. You show yourselves here as warm defenders of the country, but you impose burdens on the same, especially on the poorer people. It would be the most crying contradiction if such a system is to be upheld any longer.

Von Kardorff (conservative party): "The prices of grain, in spite of the duties, are lower to-day than they were when there were no duties. Above all, it is necessary that the people find employment. I am convinced that what was said by the preceding speaker will have a contrary effect on the country population to what he ex-

* 100 pfennige equal to 1 mark.

pects. I have not risen to contradict the preceding speaker, but simply to argue the condition of our agriculture, of which even the best people have formed erroneous opinions. I will take, for instance, a large farm in order to illustrate the condition of things in general. Said farm yielded formerly a gross income of 60,000 marks, with expenses of management amounting to 40,000 marks. These expenses, as every farmer will admit, have not become less, but the receipts have fallen off 25 to 30 per cent. The gross income, therefore, amounts to now only from 42,000 to 45,000 marks. Here it must be remarked that the latter periods of calamity have rather increased a little the expenses of management.

"Besides, I am not making any allowance for farms encumbered with debt or for occasional accidents. From a Silesian farmer, I received the information that only the owners of woods and forests had been able to realize the same rents as formerly, but that other owners and land renters of his district have had heavier losses, and he could say the same of neighboring districts, than any one could have expected a few years ago. There are occurrences in which owners of farming land have been compelled to convert them into forests which had been under cultivation for the last one hundred and fifty years. With such a condition of things existing in any other branch of industry there would certainly be appeals made to the State. With no class of the population is the distress greater than it is with the agricultural.

"I sincerely regret that this class should be visited with a fate which they truly never deserved. The peasant, free of debt, has got over the distress best of all, inasmuch as there is scarcely a class in existence that is better able to endure privations than the peasants are. The educated class of land-owners has also accustomed itself to privations, but there is a limit to everything. Parents whose families for generations have been in the habit of giving their children a higher school education have now to hesitate before sending them to the common schools. The small holder fares also worse than formerly, and with respect to the agricultural laborers, their position is best illustrated by statistics which point to a continual movement of the population from the country to the towns and cities. The country becomes more and more depopulated, while all the towns and cities are being overcrowded.

"Mr. Bebel believes that the removal of the duties on grain would make the prices for bread cheaper. I, on the contrary, believe that it would lead to a further driving of the population to the towns and cities. The desertion from the country has a very serious meaning. In the discussion upon Sunday's rest it was shown that from year to year the percentage of those workmen in the manufacturing districts unfit for military service was increasing. This point of view comes also under consideration here. Only such people are strong who have lived from early youth in the country. In this respect Russia has the advantage that its country population is constantly increasing. In removing the duties on grain you would be decidedly aiding and abetting the antisemitic movement, and one must be really convinced that such a movement is at strict variance with the principles of tolerance, which, according to my conception, is the foundation of our modern life of society. The consequence thereof has been that many clever and conservative Jewish citizens have been forcibly driven into the camp of the progressive and social democratic party.

"This movement is gaining in importance from day to day. It is quite wrongly asserted that capital will derive benefit from the removal of the duties. Opposing interests between capital and production exist just as little as between employers and employés. The grain duties have had but a small effect and I fully concur with those who maintain that these duties have by no means yet improved the condition of agriculture. I do not mean to say that the duties on grain ought to be raised still higher. I wish only to remark that in time we shall arrive at other means to aid agriculture, but as long as we do not possess such other means, we must stick fast to the grain duties. According to my idea only those can vote for the removal of the grain duties who seek an interest to create distress and discontent among the laboring population and to give strength to the antisemitic movement."

Such, then, are the views of an opponent and a supporter of the new grain duties. The officially published figures show that the average prices of grain were higher in 1888 than in 1887, as will be seen from the following:

Kinds.	1887.	1888.
	Tons.	*Tons.*
Wheat	*$40.78	$42.60
Rye	30.43	32.91
Barley	32.52	34.23
Oats	*26.41	31.07
Maize	24.22	27.95

* Calculation made from the mark at the rate of .238 cents to the dollar.

Statement showing the prices of grain in the principal markets of Germany during each month of the year 1888 *per* 1,000 *kilos* (2,205 *pounds*).

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.
Wheat:	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
Berlin, good, sound	162.62	161.00	161.22	169.87	174.50	166.53	165.88
Breslau, middling quality	152.00	152.50	156.00	168.10	172.90	161.60	161.40
Dantzic	124.85	124.85	124.22	130.78	130.20	126.16	128.54
Frankfort-on-the-Main	179.60	178.10	179.45	184.00	197.35	189.10	183.75
Halle	158.00	158.00	158.00	169.55	175.80	175.40	170.30
Cologne	172.37	172.90	171.50	174.50	187.90	188.12	173.62
Königsberg, good	152.00	152.00	151.00	163.00	168.00	157.80	160.00
Leipzic, German, good	167.18	168.19	171.22	181.25	186.22	180.00	175.88
Lindau	186.30	192.50	200.00	207.50	209.00	210.00	209.00
Magdeburg	165.00	163.39	164.75	174.64	182.94	178.88	175.06
Mannheim	196.20	195.60	195.50	195.90	200.30	198.60	197.43
Munich	186.00	190.00	193.00	193.50	195.00	193.00	194.50
Posen, good, sound	153.30	153.60	155.70	168.40	176.90	168.70	162.50
Stettin	167.23	168.72	163.22	173.23	176.91	168.73	167.16
Stuttgart	200.00	202.50	203.00	205.00	210.00	206.00	208.00
Rye:							
Berlin, good, sound	118.00	151.96	116.39	119.48	126.62	128.26	127.35
Bremen, good, sound	98.00	.....	.....	93.75	94.00	90.25	86.75
Breslau	113.00	109.00	109.00	118.00	126.00	118.00	121.00
Dantzic	102.19	99.64	100.92	106.43	113.72	113.24	113.27
Frankfort-on-the-Main	137.90	136.25	136.25	138.35	142.90	143.75	145.00
Halle	122.30	120.15	118.65	123.65	128.65	134.25	132.60
Cologne	131.62	131.50	128.00	131.00	144.10	147.00	136.37
Königsberg	99.50	98.50	98.00	102.00	108.75	109.25	109.50
Leipzic	123.72	122.00	121.33	125.65	134.22	137.39	136.68
Lindau	163.50	163.50	164.00	165.00	165.00	165.00	165.00
Lübeck	129.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	125.00	125.00	128.00
Madgeburg	122.88	120.44	119.44	121.36	126.61	131.60	129.18
Mannheim	144.70	143.10	140.70	143.10	146.50	145.70	144.60
Munich	135.50	136.50	137.00	137.00	140.00	144.30	149.50
Posen	102.20	99.30	99.30	102.80	110.10	113.70	113.30
Stettin	115.33	113.14	112.06	117.11	123.06	125.58	124.91
Barley:							
Breslau	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	112.10	118.00	118.00
Dantzic	102.12	102.52	103.68	109.85	109.25	102.39	106.00
Frankfort-on-the-Main	165.40	167.50	167.50	170.60	170.00	170.00	.....
Halle	155.00	152.50	151.00	153.00	153.00	153.00	.....
Königsberg	95.00	95.00	95.00	100.00	102.00	100.00	107.00
Leipzic	140.00	137.50	137.50	137.50	141.67	.....	.....
Lindau	169.00	171.00	172.00	168.50	169.50	167.00	164.00
Magdeburg	142.50	140.38	140.38	144.93	145.88	145.00	.....
Mannheim	159.30	163.50	168.20	169.20	170.70	170.70	168.70
Munich	164.00	166.50	168.50	168.50	168.50	168.00	170.00
Posen	103.00	102.00	100.00	105.90	114.80	115.40	115.00
Stettin	116.00	116.00	116.00	120.00	123.00	123.00	123.00
Stuttgart	165.00	170.00	167.00	165.00	165.00	165.00	.....
Oats:							
Berlin	110.45	109.00	111.46	115.85	121.08	118.33	116.81
Breslau	105.00	102.00	104.00	111.00	121.00	112.00	112.50
Cologne	131.37	134.40	137.25	139.33	143.80	147.50	140.00
Dantzic	98.74	98.00	97.74	105.14	112.80	114.48	112.50
Frankfort-on-the-Main	133.75	132.50	132.50	137.50	140.60	138.10	137.50
Halle	120.00	120.15	124.00	128.00	134.65	141.10	139.40
Königsberg	98.00	100.00	99.00	102.00	111.00	108.00	112.00
Leipzic	115.39	115.80	121.61	125.56	133.61	138.06	137.00
Lindau	148.00	149.00	154.33	161.00	163.50	161.50	163.00
Magdeburg	118.87	119.89	121.75	124.50	127.44	129.63	127.25
Mannheim	137.70	141.00	142.00	141.80	142.50	142.00	142.50
Munich	130.00	140.00	141.00	142.50	148.00	147.50	147.50
Posen	97.70	96.60	95.90	101.40	110.00	115.50	113.00
Stettin	107.00	108.00	107.00	115.00	123.00	.....	126.00
Stuttgart	140.00	147.50	154.00	152.00	148.00	150.00	154.00

Statement showing the prices of grain in the principal markets of Germany during each month of the year 1888—Continued.

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average 1888.	Average 1887.
Wheat:	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
Berlin, good, sound	172.17	183.54	187.42	185.27	176.83	172.24	164.38
Breslau, middling quality	166.00	169.90	173.50	173.60	173.20	165.06	153.37
Dantzic	141.52	151.68	153.41	140.12	138.96	135.17	141.48
Frankfort-on-the-Main	185.90	190.40	193.90	200.60	196.20	188.23	180.18
Halle	172.10	178.25	179.55	179.55	179.30	171.21	162.70
Cologne	183.90	183.25	187.20	191.50	190.83	181.47	171.44
Königsberg, good	172.00	180.00	180.00	180.00	177.50	166.08	159.17
Leipsic, German, good	179.62	189.19	190.81	191.12	189.50	180.92	170.13
Lindau	209.50	210.00	216.50	218.50	213.00	206.83	201.74
Magdeburg	176.94	183.50	187.94	188.81	189.00	177.57	166.36
Mannheim	210.00	217.80	223.30	223.90	220.10	206.22	190.13
Munich	202.50	189.00	197.50	197.50	195.00	193.88	190.08
Posen, good, sound	172.20	178.50	174.10	172.30	173.60	167.48	159.11
Stettin	177.12	184.45	189.76	189.89	190.11	176.01	166.36
Stuttgart	215.00	216.70	217.40	.....	222.00	209.60	194.36
Rye:							
Berlin, good sound	138.83	157.10	159.38	154.70	152.04	134.46	120.88
Bremen, good sound	94.50	110.50	109.50	106.50	104.00	98.86	94.63
Breslau	142.00	150.00	155.00	153.00	155.00	130.75	120.92
Dantzic	124.26	145.68	151.78	145.54	145.75	121.87	107.37
Frankfort-on-the-Main	146.55	155.30	158.75	156.65	154.05	145.98	137.34
Halle	141.95	164.25	170.30	167.75	165.00	140.75	128.84
Cologne	140.70	144.37	145.00	.....	.....	137.97	133.88
Königsberg	125.00	141.75	143.50	137.00	135.00	117.31	104.10
Leipsic	147.31	169.50	172.78	171.44	167.55	144.13	129.91
Lindau	168.50	171.50	177.00	175.00	180.50	168.63	168.50
Lubeck	142.00	158.00	162.00	162.00	156.00	136.50	121.38
Magdeburg	138.88	161.15	166.61	164.13	160.12	138.53	124.44
Mannheim	153.30	162.00	165.40	166.30	164.10	151.63	142.57
Munich	160.00	159.00	160.50	171.00	170.00	150.79	141.58
Posen	122.50	141.90	146.80	143.80	141.20	119.74	111.96
Stettin	136.94	154.05	156.65	152.17	151.31	131.86	118.36
Barley:							
Breslau	118.30	135.00	135.60	136.00	134.30	121.11	112.23
Dantzic	120.00	134.05	133.97	131.25	124.40	114.96	108.83
Frankfort-on-the-Main	.....	170.60	170.00	167.50	164.40	168.35	163.35
Halle	185.00	188.00	185.00	184.00	186.50	167.82	142.41
Königsberg	110.00	117.60	117.00	117.00	114.00	105.75	97.00
Leipsic	.....	164.17	166.83	172.50	171.25	152.10	138.70
Lindau	165.00	178.33	202.00	194.00	189.00	175.79	161.21
Magdeburg	172.50	183.60	182.50	181.94	180.93	160.04	158.29
Mannheim	160.30	162.50	161.30	160.00	156.90	164.11	155.97
Munich	177.50	175.00	172.50	172.50	172.00	170.29	157.38
Posen	120.80	133.60	136.70	134.20	127.40	117.40	105.74
Stettin	138.00	150.00	150.60	146.00	143.00	130.33	123.92
Stuttgart	.....	160.00	170.00	.....	.....	165.88	161.29
Oats:							
Berlin	121.02	134.24	144.23	135.88	138.08	123.04	98.43
Breslau	124.00	127.00	135.00	132.00	134.00	118.29	97.08
Cologne	142.60	128.90	137.10	139.62	132.50	137.86	118.94
Dantzic	122.44	130.20	127.88	124.87	116.50	113.42	99.63
Frankfort-on-the-Main	142.20	143.75	142.10	134.10	140.00	138.63	123.53
Halle	141.20	150.90	151.35	151.15	149.20	137.59	118.03
Königsberg	120.00	120.00	120.00	116.00	112.00	109.83	92.25
Leipsic	142.25	151.24	150.89	149.63	148.25	135.73	115.61
Lindau	164.00	159.66	150.06	146.00	147.00	155.17	136.35
Magdeburg	132.12	143.55	146.00	147.63	148.06	132.26	113.90
Mannheim	146.50	146.80	144.90	140.00	141.00	142.38	121.91
Munich	153.50	153.00	153.50	163.50	155.00	146.92	118.46
Posen	122.90	130.20	133.10	131.20	128.10	114.58	98.44
Stuttin	130.00	142.50	141.00	138.00	137.00	124.95	106.42
Stuttgart	150.00	162.00	131.80	134.00	134.00	146.44	124.42

The rise in the prices of rye and barley in 1888 began in April, with wheat and oats it was earlier. The maximum was reached in November, and in December a decline took place. This upward movement of the prices in the spring and a downward one in December did not only take place in the year 1888, but when the average prices of the whole period of the past ten years is taken, it is observed that the prices of wheat, rye, and oats began their upward movements in May and June, which, however, did not continue till November, but sunk considerably between this period. With barley the movement was different; its lowest stand of the average ten years was in July, and its highest in October.

PRICES OF GRAIN IN NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

It will be interesting to give here, as a comparison, the movement in the prices of wheat in New York and Berlin during the years 1887 and 1888:

Time.	New York red-winter No. 2, per bushel.	Berlin per ton.	Time.	New York red-winter No. 2, per bushel.	Berlin per ton.
		Marks.			*Marks.*
Average in 1887	$0.88.37	164.38	August	$0.96.36	172.17
January, 1888	.90.65	163.12	September	.99.22	183.54
February	.89.15	161.05	October	1.11.37	187.42
March	.90.18	161.22	November	1.08.15	185.27
April	.92.72	169.87	December	1.04.36	176.53
May	.96.32	174.50			
June	.89.83	166.53	Average in 1888	.96.52	172.24
July	.89.91	165.88			

The figures show that while the increase in New York from 1887 to 1888 was about 9 per cent., in Berlin it was only about 4 per cent. during the same periods.

CROP YIELD.

The estimated yield of the crop in the Kingdom of Prussia for the year 1888, taking 100 as an average, is as follows:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Winter wheat	91	Buckwheat	87
Winter rye	78	Lupine	93
Summer barley	94	Potatoes	96
Oats	96	Winter rape	77
Peas	94	Hops	83
Beans	93	Clover	79
Vetch	91	Hay	82

According to the above estimates there is not a single instance in which an average crop is reached. Of the important agricultural products, oats is the only one that showed better results than in the preceding year. The yields of the crops in Prussia for the years 1887 and 1888 were as follows:

Crop.	1888.	1887.	Crop.	1888.	1887.
	Tons.	*Tons.*		*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Wheat	1,209,137	1,485,427	Buckwheat	94,223	91,047
Rye	3,377,148	4,369,007	Lupine	86,901	100,336
Barley	985,340	1,074,105	Potatoes	12,008,792	16,164,891
Oats	2,566,927	2,664,376	Rape and rape seed	82,399	98,993
Peas	212,413	267,257	Hops	1,794	1,892
Beans	120,480	138,866	Clover	2,316,470	2,364,826
Vetch	68,730	91,065	Hay	5,700,332	6,233,569

By a glance at the above figures it will be readily seen that the estimated yield of the crops in the year 1888, in comparison with that of 1887, turned out very badly. The crop season of 1888 was a very cold and wet one, and hence these poor results. Taking the yields of wheat and rye in 1887 in tons at 1,485,427 and 4,369,007, respectively, the yields for the year 1888 show a falling off in tons of 276,290 and 991,859, respectively.

AREAS UNDER CULTIVATION.

The areas of the cereals and other products under cultivation in Prussia in 1887 were as follows:

	Hectares.*		Hectares.*
Winter wheat	1,018,051	Buckwheat	191,502
Winter rye	4,336,391	Potatoes	1,995,118
Summer barley	911,216	Winter rape	82,840
Oats	2,485,966	Hops	4,454
Peas	344,208	Clover	1,111,708
Beans	102,124	Hay	3,294,736

* Hectare = 2½ acres.

Taking the yields of 1887, the average product in tons, per hectare, was as follows:

	Tons.		Tons.
Wheat	1.46	Potatoes	8.15
Rye	1.00	Oats	1.07
Barley	1.17	Hay	1.99

GERMANY'S GRAIN IMPORTS.

Russia and Austria-Hungary continue to monopolize Germany's import trade in breadstuffs. Out of a total of 330,830 tons of wheat imported into the Zollverein of Germany, Russia furnished 149,719 tons, Austria-Hungary 120,272 tons, and the United States only 2,181 tons. Of rye, out of a total of 648,562 tons, Russia furnished 467,061 tons, and Austria-Hungary 11,854 tons; of barley, out of a total of 440,030 tons, Russia furnished 118,185 tons, and Austria-Hungary 221,775 tons. The annexed table gives an exact statement of the imports and exports into and from the German Zollverein, according to countries, during the past five years:

Imports and exports of grain into and from the German Zollverein during the year 1887, by countries and the total for the four preceding years.

Countries.	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.		Maize.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Bremen and Hamburg	8,875	572	92,940	2,131	79,783	15,928	5,115	1,260	30,782	1
Belgium	9,658	30	16,708	27	7,691	15	5,879	201	7,119	4
France	242	15	1,225	4	322	40	44	26	30	6
Great Britain	127	29	253	.....	292	5,524	405	24	157	.....
Holland	24,107	262	50,588	21	12,145	785	21,775	56	2,857	1
Austria-Hungary	120,272	18	11,854	26	221,775	99	11,095	53	16,867	12
Russia	149,719	21	467,061	.....	118,185	562	135,757	17	15,823	10
United States	2,181	.....	353	4	189	.....	86	.....	10,932	.....
All other	15,649	160	7,568	28	8,568	464	1,804	178	.....	.....
Totals for—										
1888	330,830	1,107	648,562	2,241	444,030	23,437	181,119	1,810	94,092	34
1887	547,255	2,839	638,543	3,194	511,525	20,747	167,577	8,285	159,685	1,935
1886	227,796	8,293	562,569	3,198	353,841	58,080	81,028	16,493	169,341	140
1885	572,423	14,080	769,700	4,020	438,036	24,716	218,083	12,820	196,321	231
1884	754,511	36,913	961,559	6,286	440,080	37,265	366,412	18,527	192,001	415

GERMANY'S SUGAR INDUSTRY.

In the hope that the sugar crisis of the campaign of 1885–'86 would soon come to an end the area of beets planted in 1887 was not very much larger than that cultivated in the preceding year, which had been reduced as much as possible in order to avoid an overproduction. The condition of the industry in the campaign of 1886–'87 did not turn out as it had been hoped it would and so it was again thought necessary to reduce the production in the following campaign. In 1887 the manufacturers not only reduced their area, but also made smaller contracts with the farmers. The farmers, therefore, who raise beets for sale, that is those who are not manufacturers themselves, planted less because they were unable any longer to realize the profits which they had hoped for. The production of beets in the campaign 1884–'85 amounted in tons to 10,402,688; campaign 1885–'86 to 7,070,316; campaign 1886–'87 to 8,306,671, and campaign 1887–'88 to 6,963,960. The prices paid for beets in the last campaign ranged from 1.50 to 2.40 marks per 100 kilos.

The technical improvements in the campaign of 1887–'88 in beet sugar manufacture consisted in evaporation contrivances and filtering processes. The improvement in in the first instance consisted in a greater saving in the use of waste steam, by making the evaporation space larger and the heating of the apparatus more than formerly with indirect steam, whereby a material saving in heating fuel is accomplished. In the purifying of the beet juice sulphurous acid has been brought more into use; also, the repeating treatment of the juice with lime and carbonic acid, with the use of the filtering presses, has proved satisfactory. A new separation process, with the addition of carbonate of magnesia, is reported to have worked with good results in the Rhineland.

In the campaign of 1887–'88, there were 167 factories that prepared sugar from molasses against 137 in the preceding campaign, of which 84 worked by the "Osmose" process. As long as the prices of sugar were low and the price of molasses proportionately so, this process went largely out of use on account of too small profits, but it has been recommenced in the last year by a large number of factories, because the

corresponding prices of sugar and molasses have been more favorable. In the campaign of 1886–'87, 55 factories worked with the "Osmose" process, 3 in 1885–'86, 79 in 1884–'85, 115 in 1883–'84, 124 in 1882–'83, and 135 in 1881–'82. In 1886–'87, 48 factories worked with the "Elution" process, 9 with the "Substitution," 3 with the "Precipitation," 20 with the "Separation," 3 with the "Strontium," and 1 with the "Manoury."

The following quantities of molasses were used for being converted into sugar by the above factories in the campaign of 1886–'87:

	Tons.
Osmose process	68,954
Elution and precipitation process	88,256
Substitution process	11,754
Separation process	39,889
Strontium process	6,341
All other processes	761
Total	215,955

The prices of sugar in the last campaign were more favorable in consequence of the prospect of a reduction in the production of beets, and of a smaller supply of sugar, on hand. In September and October there was a considerable sinking in the prices, but from that time they began to rise, when in January their highest points were reached. During the remaining period of the campaign, although the movement in the prices from February to May was downward, it took an upward course in June and July. The average prices of sugar in the principal markets of Germany per 100 kilograms during the last and preceding campaigns were as follows:

Campaign.	Refined sugar.			Raw sugar.		
	Brunswick.	Cologne.	Magdeburg.	Brunswick.	Cologne.	Magdeburg.
	Marks.	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
1887–'88	58.76	59.43	57.70	46.33	48.67	46.39
1886–'87	53.86	54.43	52.64	41.27	43.53	41.29

The annexed table of the production of beet sugar in Germany during the past seventeen years shows what wonderful progress there has been made in this one industry in Germany. The number of factories in operation rose from 311 in 1871–'72 to 391 in 1887–'88, and the quantity of beets worked during the same period rose from 2,250,000 to near 7,000,000 tons. The largest quantity of beets worked during said period was in 1884–'85, which amounted to 10,500,000 tons. (See Table A.)

The exports of raw beet sugar from the German Zollverein rose from 5,666 tons in 1871–'72 to 553,793 tons in 1884–'85, which fell off to 344,710 tons in 1887–'88. The export bounties amounted in 1871–'72 to about $922,468, and in 1887–'88 to a little over $2,700,000. The total gross receipts of the taxes on sugar in 1871–'72, including the import duties, were $11,546,044, and in 1887–'88, $26,040,844. The net income, therefore, to the Government, that is, after deducting the bounty, was only a little above $1,000,000 in 1887–'88, against $10,625,000 in 1871–'72. The highest net income received by the Government during the seventeen years was in 1882–'83, when it amounted to about $16,000,000.

Revenues from taxes on sugar beet collected in the Zollverein of Germany.

Years.	Gross receipts from sugar tax.	Gross receipts from import duty on sugar.	Total gross receipts from all taxes and duty.	Bounties on exports.	Net receipts from taxes and duties.	
					Total.	Per capita.
						Cents.
1880–'81	$24,077,024	$352,470	$24,429,494	$13,458,421	$10,971,073	28½
1881–'82	23,833,576	361,297	24,244,873	10,332,189	13,912,684	31
1882–'83	33,309,158	411,765	33,720,923	17,706,644	16,014,279	35½
1883–'84	33,960,239	333,314	34,293,553	22,919,935	11,373,618	25
1884–'85	39,613,436	328,107	39,941,543	30,571,744	9,369,799	20½
1885–'86	26,923,766	341,455	27,265,221	21,436,075	5,829,146	12½
1886–'87	33,608,791	293,161	33,901,952	27,175,207	6,726,745	14½
1887–'88	28,176,253	442,135	28,618,388	27,040,844	1,577,544	3½

TABLE A.—*Production of beet-sugar in Germany from 1871–'72 to 1887–'88.*

Years.	Factories in operation.	Factories obtaining juice by—			Total amount of beets worked.	Amount produced by the factories.	Amount purchased by the factories.	Quantities obtained.		
		Diffusion.	Pressing process.	Other processes.				Filling mass.	Raw sugar product of all kinds.	Molasses.
					Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
1871–'72	311	52	216	43	2, 250, 918	1, 504, 351	746, 567	262, 998	186, 441	63, 391
1872–'73	324	63	220	41	2, 181, 550	2, 101, 301	1, 080, 249	371, 617	262, 551	91, 588
1873–'74	337	80	214	43	3, 528, 763	2, 420, 008	1, 107, 855	412, 114	291, 040	105, 818
1874–'75	333	113	181	39	2, 756, 745	1, 808, 094	848, 650	368, 044	256, 412	97, 602
1875–'76	332	157	137	38	4, 161, 284	2, 837, 306	1, 324, 977	502, 818	358, 048	133, 952
1876–'77	328	197	98	33	3, 550, 036	2, 490, 153	1, 059, 882	405, 503	289, 422	111, 101
1877–'78	329	224	81	24	4, 090, 963	2, 872, 775	1, 218, 192	515, 595	378, 009	122, 812
1878–'79	324	258	50	16	4, 628, 747	3, 114, 029	1, 514, 717	576, 180	426, 155	133, 651
1879–'80	328	291	28	9	4, 805, 261	2. 850, 586	1, 954, 675	556, 409	409, 415	131, 370
1880–'81	333	309	20	4	6, 322, 203	3. 871, 678	2, 455, 052	739, 336	565, 915	164, 984
1881–'82	343	324	16	3	6, 271, 947	3, 431, 753	2, 840, 194	774, 004	599, 722	150, 812
1882–'83	358	343	12	3	8, 747, 183	4, 448, 631	4, 298, 521	1, 093, 555	831, 995	196, 304
1883–'84	376	368	6	2	8, 918, 130	4, 205, 063	4, 713, 068	1, 216, 879	940, 109	207, 978
1884–'85	408	402	4	2	10, 402, 688	4, 936, 245	5, 466, 442	1, 448, 618	1, 123, 030	259, 699
1885–'86	399	395	3	1	7, 070, 316	4, 199, 047	2, 871, 269	1, 025, 777	808, 104	180, 177
1886–'87	401	397	3	1	8, 306, 671	4, 436, 083	3, 870, 587	1, 245, 983	985, 627	215, 887
1887–'88	391	387	3	1	6, 963, 960	3, 797, 651	3, 166, 308	1, 123, 929	910, 698	183, 036
Average.	351	256	76	18	5, 644, 549	3, 260, 274	2, 384, 225	743, 374	565, 452	150, 039

At the present date the beet-sugar production amounts in meter tons, at 1,000 kilograms, to—

Countries.	1876–'77.	1881–'82.	1882–'83.	1883–'84.	1884–'85.	1885–'86.	1886–'87.	1887–'88.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
In Germany	289, 422	599, 722	848, 124	925, 000	1, 123, 030	808, 100	985, 600	910, 698
In Austria-Hungary	341, 553	411, 015	472, 002	435, 000	450, 000	475, 000	460, 600	400, 000
In France	243, 182	393, 269	423, 194	450, 000	475, 000	460, 000	465, 000	400, 000
In Russia and Poland	250, 000	308, 779	284, 491	300, 000	320, 000	315, 000	320, 000	430, 000
In Belgium	45, 628	73, 136	82, 723	90, 000	92, 000	90, 000	93, 000	93, 000
In Netherlands	16, 078	20, 000	25, 000	30, 000	35, 000	32, 000	35, 000	60, 000
In other countries	10, 000	10, 000	10, 000	10, 000	10, 000	10, 000	10, 000	.....
Total	1, 195, 563	1, 815, 921	2, 145, 534	2, 240, 000	2, 505, 030	2, 190, 100	2, 369, 200	2, 296, 698

TABLE A1.—*Imports and exports of sugar in the German Customs Union.*

Fiscal years.	Imports.				Exports.				
	Refined and raw sugar, Dutch standard, No. 19 und upwards.	Raw sugar below No. 19.	Syrup and dutiable molasses.	Molasses for distilleries.	Raw sugar, etc. (against drawback).	Candy sugar (against drawback).	Other hard sugar, etc. (against drawback).	Sugar without drawback. ①	Molasses and syrup.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
	100 *kilos.*	100 *kilos.*	100 *kilos.*	100 *kilos.*	100 *kilos.*	100 *kilos.*	100 *kilos.*	100 *kilos.*	100 *kilos.*
1871–'72	127, 305	315, 832	73, 298	81, 341	56, 665	41, 763	16, 328	19, 394	8, 563
1872–'73	124, 886	97, 562	69, 323	23, 716	81, 777	51, 331	28, 472	8, 043	35, 559
1873–'74	161, 483	84, 148	61, 021	50, 422	118, 092	41, 120	26, 310	21, 182	79, 363
1874–'75	141, 010	89, 133	56, 587	50, 335	28, 838	29, 452	15, 359	16, 531	79, 829
1875–'76	145, 273	24, 526	48, 397	4, 748	458, 942	47, 125	25, 329	19, 588	84, 588
1876–'77	77, 097	10, 172	53, 189	28, 600	462, 189	73, 935	43, 423	9, 857	122, 624
1877–'78	49, 153	11, 674	41, 028	7, 054	712, 010	140, 013	83, 416	6, 764	148, 744
1878–'79	39, 012	15, 304	38, 329	31, 827	1, 034, 718	193, 561	113, 966	2, 248	174, 507
1879–'80	29, 831	16, 764	28, 996	72, 369	915, 616	252, 364	97, 052	2, 073	171, 576
1880–'81	22, 654	12, 652	33, 220	48, 510	2, 214, 420	353, 787	206, 814	1, 056	160, 782
1881–'82	22, 016	15, 049	33, 139	4, 588	2, 539, 310	399, 160	144, 130	615	211, 183
1882–'83	21, 038	23, 705	35, 369	3, 611	3, 907, 027	493, 811	242, 181	646	141, 473
1883–'84	15, 577	18, 763	32, 216	1, 695	4, 911, 761	642, 469	298, 679	597	255, 381
1884–'85	12, 645	20, 668	33, 372	2, 816	5, 537, 931	760, 154	318, 852	463	650, 618
1885–'86	12, 300	26, 203	28, 942	.....	4, 040, 715	660, 196	205, 689	365	511, 206
1886–'87	14, 618	15, 675	27, 166	1	4, 896, 801	1, 303, 789	238, 828	414	245, 094
Average...	63, 491	49, 864	43, 350	25, 727	1, 997, 051	343, 377	131, 552	6, 861	195, 094

WOOL.

The last year's market in wool experienced no fluctuations of importance, but has been steady and fairly maintained. Although there has been an increase in the production of wool, the stocks have at no time accumulated to such an extent as to interfere in any way with the sale of the raw material, so that even at the close of the year the supplies on hand are small. The spinneries are furnished with orders for many months to come, and if no adverse influences show themselves no change in the present steady and satisfactory state of business is anticipated.

The total imports of wool into Germany were as follows:

Kinds.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.
Imports:	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*
Raw wools	2, 632, 000	2, 217, 000	2, 174, 000	1, 976, 000
Shoddy	199, 000	120, 000	156, 000	166, 000
Exports:				
Raw wool	257, 000	199, 000	261, 000	202, 000
Shoddy	290, 000	288, 000	264, 000	273, 000
Home production	490, 000	490, 000	490, 000	490, 000
Home consumption	2, 774, 000	2, 340, 000	2, 295, 000	2, 157, 000

The prices per kilogram of the chief descriptions of wool were as follows:

Kinds.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.
Cape:	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
Extra super snow white	3. 30	3. 30	3. 70	3. 20
Good country scoured	2. 50	2. 50	2. 80	2. 20
Average eastern fleece	1. 80	1. 70	2. 00	1. 60
Averaging 40 per cent. grease	1. 26	1. 20	1. 35	1. 10
Buenos Ayres, prime	3. 60	3. 50	3. 70	3. 00
Pomeranian, fleece wool	2. 80	2. 85	3. 20	2. 70

WOOLEN YARNS.

	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Imports	250,000	264,000	406,000	386,000
Exports	137,000	121,000	128,000	113,500

EMIGRATION FROM GERMANY IN 1888.

During the year 1888 transatlantic emigration amounted to 98,515 persons. In comparison with former years the figures were as follows:

1887	99,712	1882	193,869
1886	79,875	1881	210,547
1885	107,238	1880	109,190
1884	142,586	1879	33,337
1883	166,119	1878	24,217

The following table shows the different provinces from whence the emigrants went and the number of the same in the year 1888:

East Prussia	2,112	Oldenburg	1,038
West Prussia	12,614	Brunswick	322
Brandenburg	4,651	Saxe-Meiningen	213
Pomerania	7,245	Saxe-Altenburg	60
Posen	12,434	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	224
Silesia	2,307	Anhalt	101
Saxony	1,518	Schwarzburg-Sonderahausen	51
Schleswig-Holstein	4,433	Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	63
Hanover	6,157	Waldeck	61
Westphalia	2,001	Reuss, elder branch	41
Hesse-Nassau	3,204	Reuss, younger branch	114
Rhineland	4,207	Schaumburg-Lippe	66
Hohenzollern	70	Lippe	122
Bavaria	12,248	Lübeck	30
Saxony (kingdom)	2,297	Bremen	1,066
Würtemberg	6,444	Hamburg	1,822
Baden	3,860	Elsass-Lothringen	937
Hesse	2,220	Uncertain	169
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	1,145		
Saxe-Weimar	368		98,515
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	241		

It will be seen from the above figures that the largest contingent of emigrants is furnished by West Prussia, Posen, Bavaria, and Würtemberg, and which are chiefly agricultural districts.

AID TO THE POOR IN GERMANY.

With regard to the care of the poor in Germany, some statistics have recently been collected and published by the Government which give some interesting information on this subject. The statistics refer to the year 1885, and it appears that the German Empire had in that year 1,592,386 persons obtaining relief, equal to 3.4 per cent. of the population. The total cost of the relief of the poor in Germany amounted in that year to 92,452,517 marks, equal to 1.97 marks per head of the population, or 58.09 marks for each person assisted.

It is generally supposed that the poorer districts in Germany furnish the largest number of poor seeking relief, but such is not the case, as just in those districts, which are better off, comparatively more persons are relieved than in poorer districts. For instance, at the North Sea the fertile marshy districts of the Weser and the Elbe show a higher poor relief than the adjoining heath-lands in West and East Prussia; then again in the fertile lowlands of the Vistula and Memel the poor relief is greater than in the so-called rugged localities (rauhe Gegenden) of Pomerania. In Würtemberg, in the wild regions of the Bodensee, a larger number of poor are relieved than on the unfertile plains of the Alp region. The aid given to the poor is much larger in the cities and towns than in the country, and which is explained by the fact that the organizations for such purpose in the former places are more perfect and the opportunities and means for assistance greater.

WAGES.

The statistics of the wages of workmen, compiled by the "Berufsgenossenschaften" (trade associations), show that the wages in 1886 of 3,473,435 workmen amounted to 2,148,000,000 marks, or an average of 618 marks per head, and in 1887 of 3,861,560 workmen to 2,389,000,000 marks, or an average of 620 marks per head. It is, however, asserted that through miscalculation the number of workmen in 1887 is put down at about 200,000 persons too high, in which case the average wages per head for the year would be 640 marks.

WM. D. WAMER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Cologne, February 23, 1889.

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Cologne to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending December 31, 1888.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Mar. 31, 1888.	June 30, 1888.	Sept. 30, 1888.	Dec. 31, 1888.	
Beaded passementerie	$14,211.73	$8,175.16	$7,260.87	$4,944.02	$34,591.78
Books and stationery	3,763.49	3,332.95	2,275.45	1,737.15	11,109.04
Chemical apparatus	3,106.83	6,189.64	6,557.07	3,018.04	18,871.58
Chocolate	43,944.70	20,184.77	21,074.89	38,593.33	123,797.69
Clay pipes	2,302.28	1,104.20	2,691.15	1,233.18	7,330.81
Cologne water	2,303.84	1,672.86	2,872.65	2,897.53	9,746.88
Dyes, chemicals and colors	38,978.66	44,904.81	46,869.29	70,024.77	200,777.54
Earthenware	12,102.72	13,141.35	21,137.49	16,162.37	62,543.93
Glass, stained	10,359.57	6,223.72	3,357.66	2,613.62	22,554.77
Grease	892.64	787.54	584.86	1,258.27	3,523.31
Hardware	182.62	635.18	216.82	1,554.84	2,589.46
Hornstrips	1,557.69	3,169.09	3,058.69	4,094.23	11,879.70
Indigo auxiliary	7,688.02	12,896.50	11,305.70	13,918.08	45,808.30
Iron (spiegel)	115,253.04	78,872.72	176,699.62	188,581.93	559,407.31
Leather, hides, and skins	16,882.53	50,183.99	65,916.28	65,143.00	198,125.80
Linen	12,211.10	3,905.73	18,508.55	11,847.82	46,473.20
Machinery	74,891.50	3,293.29	17,102.36	4,921.92	100,209.07
Mineral water	38,310.22	78,781.57	83,570.36	48,316.11	248,978.26
Orange mineral	21,278.27	12,986.26	15,595.69	26,444.38	76,304.60
Paperhangings		701.02			701.02
Pictures		333.56	357.00		690.56
Rags	2,002.28				2,002.28
Silk velvets and plush, cotton mixed	34,967.86	75,174.16	80,663.97	33,437.47	224,243.46
Soap	5,107.53	5,812.16	4,711.29	4,276.78	19,907.76
Steel (wire and rods)	51,958.38	23,506.15	20,455.69	41,066.26	136,986.49
Sundries	2,006.02	2,615.26	3,677.09	2,000.20	10,298.57
Wine and beer	28,829.56	57,764.93	34,639.56	40,919.56	162,153.61
Zinc white	4,189.38	2,628.98	3,830.32	7,617.85	18,266.53
Total	549,282.46	518,977.55	654,990.37	636,622.93	2,359,873.31
Total for same quarter in preceding year	793,184.03	775,279.05	925,040.65	631,692.80	3,125,196.62
Increase				4,930.04	
Decrease	243,901.57	256,301.50	270,050.28		765,323.31

DANTZIC.

REPORT BY CONSULAR AGENT COLLAS FOR THE YEAR 1887.

The year 1887 must be reckoned as one of the most unprofitable for the trade of Dantzic, for not only the majority of but also the most extensive branches of commercial and industrial activity were worse than the unfavorable year 1886.

Although a marked change for the better took place in October, in consequence of the abundant harvest, it could not make up for the disadvantages of the first three quarters of the year.

The arrivals of vessels numbered 1,813 and the departures 1,831. Of the former, there were 551 and of the latter 152 in ballast.

During the nine first months wheat shipments were very inconsiderable, and it was only after the new crop, which was large and of good quality, that activity took

place, owing to the liberal supplies which were directed to export places on account of the increased rate of duty for the interior of the country. Shipments amounted to 97,776 tons, chiefly to Great Britain but also to Denmark and Germany.

Rye exports were 18,723 tons, or 11,455 less than 1886, the demand from Scandinavia being limited in comparison with former years.

The crop of barley turned out very satisfactory in quantity and quality. Shipments exceeded those of the previous year by 8,000 tons. Feeding and distilling barley arrived in large quantities from Russia. Malting sorts were in demand for Great Britain and the Rhine.

The traffic in pease was not large, but a very extensive business took place in horse beans, of which, owing to the efforts of some merchants in this market, large quantities were directed here from Galicia. The quality was excellent, the demand from England active, and 7,000 tons left the place, against 278 in 1886.

The bulk of wheat flour shipments was to Scandinavia, but the demand was not brisk, except for a short period, when the debates regarding higher duties were going on in the Swedish Parliament, but the demand ceased when the motion was thrown out. On the other hand, exports of bran were very considerable. Large arrivals of Russian and Polish produce took place, and the demand from Denmark and Norway being extensive, large quantities were directed thither.

The yield of rape and rubsen seed was good, the bulk of arrivals was used on the spot, say about 16,000 tons, and 8,870 were shipped. Oil shipments amount to 40,000 hundred weight to Great Britain, 44,000 to Dutch, and 43,000 to Belgian ports. Of these the greater part was destined for the Rhine. Oil-cakes to the extent of 190,000 hundred weight were consumed in the country and 65,000 directed to Denmark and Sweden.

The competition of Russian spirits and spirth as again severely affected the distilleries here, which also suffered greatly through the uncertainty of the duties the Government intended to levy. This state of affairs was taken advantage of by the Russians and Swedes, who found a market in Spain where hitherto they had a very small footing. Of the inland production only 189,000 hundred weight, against 400,000 last year, were shipped to Spain, whilst Russian amounted to 288,000.

Exports of beet sugar show a great decrease, the yield of the beet-root having been much less productive this season, so that arrivals from the interior were far smaller than in 1886. The shipments amounted to 1,498,500 hundred weight, of which 8,000 went to the United States. About 350,000 hundred weight of molasses were sent to France.

An improvement in the timber trade can scarcely be quoted, although certain sorts were in fair demand, viz, staves, sleepers, and the better qualities of beams. Other countries, through more facile modes of communication, compete successfully with Dantzic in consequence of the cheapness of their material. Inferior qualities are very difficult of sale.

Some shipments of old iron have taken place to the United States and a fair quantity of chemical wood pulp, as well as amber goods were forwarded thither.

The exports of spruce-beer are about the same as last year.

Shipping has remained in the same unsatisfactory condition. There was little or no employment for sailing vessels till the autumn, and freights were even then not tempting. Steamers were obliged to accept low rates, far from being remunerative.

Imports of petroleum from the United States amounted to 186,608 hundred weight, from other ports to 3,872, but no doubt the imports of the former will increase, as it appears that the use of Russian oil has reached its limit; indeed, it becomes apparent that the American product is much preferred, for not only here, but in the interior, the consumption of the latter is increasing so that it may reasonably be supposed imports will augment. The Polish demand will on account of the high duties scarcely revive. Prices evince a rising tendency and are now quoted 13 marks against 11.40 marks at this period last year.

Rosin, to the extent of 40,000 hundred weight, was received from the United States. Lard was not imported direct, but reached this via Stettin, Antwerp, and Bremen.

About 12,000 hundred weight of tallow, chiefly Australian, were received via London from whence, Antwerp, and Bremen. A good deal of cotton, mostly for transit to Poland, reached this port.

Fourteen vessels, one of which, under the American flag, arrived direct from the United States.

Horse-rakes and self-binders were received from the United States; field engines, threshing machines, formed iron, and cast-steel goods from England. Of pig-iron, about 18,000 tons arrived from Great Britain, being about one-half less than last year.

The forwarding business has again decreased, as being dependent on the demand from Poland. Increased duties in Russia prevent the ingress of many articles.

The trade in herrings was very bad, and prices declined gradually, owing to the heavy stocks on hand, and an early arrival of fresh fish; besides a large catch of sprats on this coast served as a compensation for the consuming population.

Business in colonial produce was again slow.
Only about 10,300 tons of salt were imported.
The arrivals of British coal and coke were 45,000 tons less than last year.

PETER COLLAS,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Dantzic, December 31, 1888.

Imports at Dantzic for the year ending December, 1887.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Description.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.			*Cwt.*	
Coffee	44,056	$908,750	Rosin	41,732	$48,750
Cocoa, chocolate	2,440	39,375	Asphalt, tar, pitch	116,910	112,500
Chicory and other surrogates	29,136	87,600	Pig and old iron	393,828	206,750
Tea	558	15,000	Iron, forged and ruled	79,484	161,275
Rice	45,136	118,500	Rails	27,100	29,175
Sugar, raw and refined	14,008	175,500	Steel, iron, and steel plates	43,106	108,750
Sirup and molasses	9,338	27,500	Cast iron and steel goods	70,392	380,500
Pepper and pimento	10,036	151,500	Machinery, anchors, chains	21,042	143,050
Cinnamon and other spices	2,940	37,375	Lead and lead goods	9,650	32,775
Southern fruits and preserves	23,988	182,500	Pewter and pewter goods	3,398	96,375
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	6,580	131,250	Copper, copper wire, and brass	15,846	192,500
Wine and must	38,742	443,850	Earths, ores, chalk, lime	521,780	138,425
Arrac, rum, brandy	10,174	121,750	Cement	80,526	40,225
Beer	5,850	18,225	Stones and stone-wares	158,820	82,525
Honey	3,002	18,750	Bricks, clay pipes, and wares	131,156	43,725
Meat and bacon	12,992	130,000	Porcelain	352	4,250
Lard	44,888	395,375	Glass and glassware	2,744	33,700
Herrings	414,320	532,000	Coals and coke	4,392,160	603,980
Salt	206,534	40,875	Non-European timber	3,232	9,425
Sundry articles of consumption	50,140	167,550	European timber	2,056	2,000
Grain and agricultural produce	26,764	58,875	Coopers', cabinet makers' goods, furniture, etc	23,600	153,750
Chicory roots	10,180	15,900	Cotton	338,110	3,474,000
Drugs and chemicals	276,900	612,750	Wool	11,200	292,500
Olive-oil	1,972	21,325	Yarns, cotton and woolen goods	89,936	912,500
Linseed-oil	25,650	125,750	Rope-makers' goods	2,002	23,750
Palm and cocoa-nut oil	8,490	44,575	Flax, hemp, oakum, jute	33,764	98,100
Other oils	13,592	60,275	Hides and skins	23,400	335,000
Tallow	12,144	75,500	Rags	4,120	7,775
Train-oil	14,020	55,100	Paper and paper wares	17,610	95,225
Spermaceti and stearine	1,038	12,975	Guano	3,922	6,375
Other greases, soap, perfumes	5,494	54,525	Other articles not mentioned	11,654	99,550
Oil-cakes	36,342	46,625	Spelter and spelter goods	234	1,875
Petroleum	190,480	286,250	Total	.....	13,184,125

Exports from Dantzic for the year ending December, 1887.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.*	Description.	Quantity.	Value.*
	Cwt.			*Cwt.*	
Wheat	1,955,320	$3,675,000	Zinc and zinc wares	1,884	5,025
Rye	374,460	468,000	Copper and brass wares	1,668	18,550
Barley	422,260	580,625	Coopers' and turners' goods	46,430	168,750
Oats	41,880	51,250	Petroleum barrels		
Pease, beans, etc	238,540	382,750	Drugs and chemicals	63,980	272,500
Oil seeds	177,380	396,125	Rape-oil	128,080	704,500
Other agricultural produce	20,590	180,625	Oil-cakes	72,904	109,375
Flour, starch, bran	1,039,110	1,612,000	Rags	10,402	20,750
Spruce-beer	8,250	41,250	Flax, hemp, oakum	7,246	49,750
Sugar	1,600,578	4,687,500	Tar, pitch, asphalt	2,364	1,875
Molasses	346,256	312,500	Glass and glass wares	230	425
Spirits, sprit, brandies	591,030	2,624,625	Paper matter	26,888	100,750
Sundry articles of consumption	9,870	84,225	Paper and pasteboard	10,730	22,500
Timber and staves	3,577,000	2,112,500	Other articles not enumerated	24,780	130,600
Pig and old iron	67,976	32,375			
Iron and iron manufactures	12,068	33,325	Total		18,886,600
Lead and lead wares	1,576	6,575			

* Including cost and charges.

BARMEN.

REPORT BY CONSUL FALKENBACH FOR 1888.

GENERAL ASPECTS.

The phases of the business year 1888 have been very similar in general to those of the several preceding years. Well-grounded hopes of the revival of trade and commerce have been repeatedly raised, to be dispelled again by the ever varying complexion of the political situation, almost as soon as they come into existence. The market, therefore, for nearly every kind of manufacture, both for home consumption and for export, has been languishing. It may be said, as a rule, that factories have been kept in operation mainly at a sacrifice, and chiefly for the purpose of giving employment to skilled workmen and retaining business connections of long years' standing, which are formed by patient endeavor and which are difficult to renew when once severed.

In many instances during the year manufacturers were compelled to rid themselves of surplus stock by selling at prices below the cost of production, thus depressing the markets at home and abroad to a point where reasonable profits were no longer obtainable, and forcing buyers to limit the cost of each order. Still, in spite of the general depression, the past year has witnessed, without doubt, a nearer approximation of the rational relations between supply and demand than has existed for years past. Production at the factories has been restricted, and stocks at the trade centers have been reduced; so there is really good reason at present to believe that the culmination point of the general lack of prosperity has been passed, and that better times are approaching. Some manufacturers, to whom the improvement in business in the United States has brought orders, feel hopeful and are picking up courage for the future.

BRAIDS, BINDINGS, AND TRIMMINGS.

The depression which prevailed in this branch of trade during the preceding year still continues, and slight as were the hopes of an improvement in the course of business, they were doomed to disappointment. A review of last year's business discovers ample cause for fearing that one of the chief industries of this district, in staple articles at least, is entering on a slow but sure decay, unless by means of commercial treaties more favorable than those now existing, Germany soon succeeds in reopening a portion of these foreign markets which a system of prohibitive duties has closed to her for the last decade. The efforts of many of the neighboring countries, as well as the United States, to protect and further their own industries by high protective duties have been generally successful, and foreign competition is already so strong that if present conditions continue much longer, German wares will be wholly excluded from those markets.

The manufacturers of the Wupperthal have made the unpleasant discovery that the competition springing up in Austria, Russia, France, Italy, Spain, England, and America is robbing them of one market after the other; therefore their ingenuity is continually taxed for something new in the line of trimmings, especially for ladies' clothing, in which article a period of business has commenced, giving the greatest confidence on all sides, the most popular style in which both material and color have a "dead" appearance. Even beads are not employed except for cheap articles. As regards fashion Barmen is now going hand-in-hand with Annaberg. As in the latter place soutaches and cords are once more being utilized, so in Barmen a great number of patterns, more particularly in cords, have been designed and perfectly charming trimmings produced from them. Colored trimmings play an exceptionally important rôle.

As opposed to soutaches, cords can be manufactured in all kinds of plaitings, and when combined with attractive stuffs, such as mohair, silk, etc., can be employed for producing the most various effects. So far as variety in design is concerned, the new patterns are surprisingly good.

In the manufacture of these trimmings, a so-called "crochet machine" has been competing seriously for some time with the hand and power looms. How very little banner manufacturers are now dependent upon the Parisian fashion has been proved in the season just passed. After the Wupperthal manufacturers had produced almost exclusively "dead" patterns, Paris brought out and demanded once more articles with metal effects. This, however, could not induce the banner manufacturers to renounce the path they had already struck out for themselves. They continued calmly to design and manufacture "dead" patterns, and the orders which have come in, particularly from abroad, show how accurately they had calculated.

Cords and soutaches are at present the articles most in demand, the inland and above all the Saxon manufacturers consuming very large quantities of them. The consumption of smooth woolen lace maintains its usual standard, the business done in this article being quiet although extensive.

Periods of great pressure as occurred in former years are no longer known. Torchon laces, an article of the greatest importance for the Wupperthal, are now more depressed than any other, both as regards prices and the wages paid to the work-people, so that neither manufacturer nor operative derives much profit from this branch. Tailor's tresses are probably the finest and comparatively speaking the most remunerative article of the entire stuff industry of the Wupperthal. Its marks dominate, as before, the markets of the world, and in this respect all the productive activity of other countries has not succeeded in altering much. The so-called "silk galloon" plays a very important part as a trimming for men's attire. The town of Rousdorf takes the lead in this article. A slight reaction, however, is beginning to display itself in this branch, preference being shown for superior, more especially half silk tresses, called "cashmere laces." All silk tresses in which St. Chamond dominated the markets until within a short time ago are beginning to be produced here of a quality quite equal to that of the French goods.

For white and colored trimmings on a white ground the demand is becoming somewhat stronger, while on the other hand, woolen lace is only being sold in small lots and of superior qualities. Towards autumn there was much inquiry for the so-called "president's braid," increasing as the time wore on, so that a great deal of new machinery had to be set up. A fair trade was done during the first part of the year in linen and cotton ribbons, but it has since steadily decreased, probably owing to the bad crops, as this article has its chief buyers among the peasantry. During the early part of the year manufacturers were well occupied with woolen lace and galloons, and later on looms were busy and at good wages for galloons worked with gold thread destined for finishing ladies' wear. A fair amount of business was done in cigar tapes all the year around. On the other hand, there was little doing and at unsatisfactory prices in silk and silk-mixed piece goods. The trade in ribbons for gentlemen's hats was such as to give rise to many complaints, arising chiefly from an excessive offer and from the steadily declining prices of raw silk, which exercised a bad influence upon silk industry in general. To make matters worse, surrogates were largely employed for straw hats in the shape of cuttings from piece goods, both dyed in the pieces and calendered. It was only towards the close of the year that a rise in the price of the raw silk brought about a favorable change.

As regards the wire thread industry the unsatisfactory state of business referred to in my last year's report continued throughout the whole period under review. During the beginning of the year the sales of this article were still on a large scale, though at unsatisfactory prices, but as time wore on the demand slackened more and more, causing stoppage of work in some places, short time in others.

Wire thread shoe-strings were an exception to the rule, being much in demand, without, however, making up for the deficiency in other articles. It is most difficult to assign reasons for the diminished sale.

Fringes for tapestry, furniture, and decoration were in good demand, as in the year previous. On the other hand the situation of woven India-rubber articles is becoming more and more difficult. Owing to the increased consumption, the low prices accepted by manufacturers, it was possible to keep the factories in full swing. Unfortunately the home market has to bear the full brunt of foreign competition, while the greater part of the foreign market is closed to the manufacturers here, who, to make matters worse, are obliged to pay high import duties on the raw material. France and Austria in particular are levying high duties on the German produce, and it is incumbent upon the Government to try and mend matters by negotiating new treaties.

A fair business has been doing in lace fringes for girths and upholstering carriages; prices, however, are still far from being satisfactory. A slight steady improvement has taken place in the manufacture of button cloth. Dyers and finishers of piece goods were not fully occupied, and speak disparagingly of the year's results. Dyers of cotton were fairly well employed.

Compared with last year, business in cloth buttons for gentlemen's wear can not be said to have been favorable. Whilst manufacturers were fairly well employed up to August, they had to reduce work by one-fourth, and later on even by one-half. This state of affairs is chiefly due to a great many of these so-called "staple articles" being manufactured in prisons. Cloth buttons for ladies' apparel were neglected on account of not being favored by fashion. As regards brass buttons, the very unfavorable state of affairs that has prevailed for years past has continued even to a greater extent than formerly, yielding the most unsatisfactory results.

Altogether the trade in buttons offers no pleasing picture. Different causes have contributed to bring about this result. In the first place the industry of the Wupperthal is at the mercy of the Bohemian competition with regard to patterns. Let alone

the great advantage enjoyed by Bohemia owing to lower wages, the manufacturers in this place have to put up with a very uneven treament at the hands of the Austrian custom-house officers. Since the middle of October matters have somewhat improved and everything points to a brighter future.

Dyers of Turkish red yarn complain of slack trade and depressed prices. Particularly the demand for India has decreased. The factories producing Fanella and half-woolen cloth for coats were fully occupied during the first part of the year, whilst during the latter part the demand slackened and full time could only be maintained through concessions on the price and working on stock.

CARPETS, ANILINE COLORS, ETC.

The carpet factories have been fully occupied at satisfactory prices, and the export trade has still further developed itself. During the early part of the year business improved, though slightly, in aniline colors. The demand increasing steadily, the manufacturers were able to make a profit, although the margin remained very small. Later on the demand fell away and prices dropped, so that it is only as regards the volume of the business satisfaction can be felt.

Soap manufacturers have cause for serious complaints. Owing to a reckless competition this branch of industry finds itself in a very bad state indeed.

Glycerine manufacturers work on a reduced scale since dynamite works do their own refining.

As regards the manufacture of eyelets the past year has been a disastrous one, owing particularly to the excessive rise in the price of copper, which has been caused by the syndicate in Paris. The manufacture of gold and silver plated copper and figured tombac and brass-sheets was influenced by the unfavorable state of the brass-button industry, but generally speaking business was on a normal scale.

Business in colored paper has been unsatisfactory and the complaint about declining prices and slackened demand was general. On the other hand a new branch in the same line, viz, chromo-paper and chromo-cardboard has given satisfactory results.

IRON AND STEEL WARES.

Business in iron and steel wares has much improved, thanks to the conventions entered into. Prices which had at the end of last year sunk to a very low level have risen considerably, maintaining the advance. All branches were fully occupied and manufacturers of small iron ware were especially busy.

MACHINE FACTORIES

Were more employed than last year, particularly towards the close of the year. Unfortunately exports are diminishing and are not likely to increase until the duties are abolished both on raw material and manufactures.

Boiler-makers were well employed during the first part of the year, whilst work was partially wanting during the latter half.

Braiding machine-makers complained of a decreasing trade. This specialty, which, during the years 1885 to 1887, thanks to its connection with the lock trade, gave work to nearly one-half of the engineers of this district, had already in 1887 suffered a reaction in consequence of the sudden enlargement of workshops and on account of overproduction. A great number of hands were consequently thrown out of employment, and to-day there are not more than one-half of the men working, compared with 1887.

ENVELOPES, ORGANS, ETC.

Trade in envelopes was satisfactory during last year. All hands engaged in this industry well occupied.

Organ-builders complain of a dull season. It was only towards the close of the year that a slight improvement took place, and that more hands could be put to work.

Pianoforte-makers were only fairly well occupied. Complaints are made of increased import duties in many countries.

In general it is worthy of remark that during last year the relations between employers and employés were undisturbed. Wages have remained on a normal scale and no strikes of any consequence took place. Reverting to commercial transactions I have to report as follows:

Indigo was dull and prices declining. The sale of cotton was slack at the beginning of the year, improving as the time went on and the volume of business was on the whole satisfactory, although dealers were often in no enviable situation, taking

into account the very sharp competition. The sale of English woolen yarn in the Wupperthal was slack all the year round, and prices were continually on the decline.

Business in raw silk was very unsatisfactory in 1888. Notwithstanding an increased demand and consumption prices were unable to hold their own. Even the bad crops in China and Japan had no effect and prices kept falling until, in December, they reached the lowest point during this century. In December a syndicate of a speculative character caused a rapid rise to the detriment of dealers and manufacturers alike, who as a rule had very little stock on hand.

COAL, BANKING, EXPORTS.

The coal trade has at last to report a very satisfactory result. Not only has consumption increased, but prices of all kinds of coal have materially increased.

As regards banking, I have to report a very easy money market, and in the beginning of the year the rate of discount in the open market sank as low as 1¼ per cent., whilst the Imperial Bank remained at 2 per cent. It was only in the autumn that rates stiffened, owing to the greater demand on the part of the trade usual at this season of the year and to an increased activity at the stock exchange, as well as to the demand for loans. At the close of the year the official rate had risen to 4½ per cent.

The declared value of exports from this consular district to the United States during the year ending December 31, 1888, was $4,302,716.69, against $5,772,623.71 in 1887, a decrease of $1,469,907.02, compared with the previous year.

The following table shows the total exports from this consular district to the United States during the year ending December 31, 1888.

JOSEPH FALKENBACH,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Barmen, March 31, 1889.

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Barmen to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending December 31, 1888.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Mar. 31, 1888.	June 30, 1888.	Sept. 30, 1888.	Dec. 31, 1888.	
Yarn	$70,697.74	$14,496.50	$16,501.31	$20,441.33	$122,106.88
Braids, bindings, and trimmings	343,522.70	188,393.25	154,360.82	212,501.07	898,777.84
Buttons and button stuffs	59,747.04	86,668.41	37,821.46	88,394.43	272,631.34
Dress and piece goods:					
Silk and silk, mixed	33,422.78	37,189.79	52,338.44	38,392.63	161,343.64
Woolen and woolen, mixed	92,749.52	142,611.05	121,646.55	42,457.89	399,465.01
Dyes and chemicals (aniline, alizarine, etc.)	52,339.03	24,139.21	17,552.65	18,319.51	112,350.40
Hat-bands and ribbons	138,744.45	218,924.98	312,112.04	286,434.58	956,216.05
Plushes	22,108.83	12,901.77	9,954.84	8,925.79	53,891.23
Metal goods:					
Brass, bronze, and fancy	34,379.59	79,808.22	55,090.48	70,604.33	239,882.62
Hardware and cutlery	98,190.33	98,850.29	127,201.86	107,939.72	432,182.20
Iron and steel	129,023.62	125,884.77	155,486.84	106,379.13	516,774.36
Machines	4,813.02	584.71	2,512.23	1,634.39	9,544.35
Provisions, hams, sausages, etc.	7,465.21	9,778.00	1,124.04	5,927.63	24,294.88
Various	45,641.95	5,508.11	35,930.26	16,175.57	103,255.89
Total	1,132,845.81	1,045,709.06	1,099,633.82	1,024,528.00	4,302,716.69
Total in preceding year	1,181,405.78	1,564,569.45	1,758,050.04	1,268,598.44	5,772,623.71
Decrease	48,559.97	518,860.39	658,416.22	244,070.44	1,469,907.02

MANNHEIM.

REPORT BY CONSUL MONAGHAN.

INTRODUCTION.

The year 1888, from a business stand-point, in this consular district, in the whole German Empire, presents a much more pleasing retrospect than any of its immediate predecessors—1885, 1886, and 1887.

Commerce and manufactures have, on the whole, been very satisfactory. It was deeply regretted, however, by Germans more than once that not only in Germany, but in countries from which the Germans purchase breadstuffs, bad harvests in grains prevailed, bad both as to quality and quantity. Mannheim's grain trade for 1888 ran just a little behind that of 1887 by 2,447,000 double centners against the previous year's 2,528,000. This dropping off finds a rational explanation in the fact that increased quantities had been bought and stored when it became apparent that the import duties on cereals were to be increased. The year, for the grain trade, all things considered, may be ranked as a very favorable one. The grain trade is the most important branch of Mannheim's commerce.

FLOUR AND MEALS.

The millers ground out large profits from the upward tending prices which prevailed during the second half of the year. The quality of flour offered by Mannheim and neighboring millers was good enough to succeed in driving north German products from Baden exchanges. Traders in flours and meals did a little of the usual growling about overproduction.

HOPS.

The hop crop for 1888 was smaller, compared with extent of territory under cultivation, than for any one of the last five years. The quality was by no means what was desired or expected. The upward movement in prices, especially for stock held over from 1887, gave satisfactory returns. A conjunction of unavoidable causes resulted in the seed-crop of 1888 being almost worthless.

BRANDIES AND DISTILLED LIQUORS.

Business in brandies and distilled liquors suffered much from the new laws affecting their production and sale, and from the enormous supplies on hand "laid in" to anticipate new legislation.

YEASTS, MALTS, ETC.

Business in the production of yeasts, malts, etc., in spite of a cool summer and consequent small consumption of beer, was favorable. The business in beer was equally, if not more, satisfactory. Trade in wine was lively throughout the year; the 1887 crop finding favor.

Trade in sugar was affected by those uncertain movements and trade currents which always affect staple articles when subjected to new legal enactments; besides, prices began to drop and remained uncertain until the new consumption tax went into operation and more certain conditions began to prevail. Business in coffee was livelier than in 1887, but the profits hardly made up for the increased labor and anxiety. Trade in native tobaccoes was slow, heavy, and dragging. Local cigar-makers realized profits; although foreign tobaccoes, used in cigar-making, were very dear. The Portland cement companies realized large profits, consequent upon the increased demand for new buildings and the active movement in erecting new edifices of all kinds, especially dwelling-houses and fortifications.

COAL, GROCERIES, CHEMICALS, ETC.

Coal, thanks to the favorable condition of the rivers, for a large part of the year, enjoyed good profits; and looks out upon the new year with hopes of realizing larger ones. The iron and metal trade was also very lively and very profitable. All machine-shops ran on full time, with a full or added to complement of men. Business in groceries was very active, especially during the first few months, and returned fair profits. Technical and pharmaceutical instruments and productions enjoyed increased prices and no diminution in sales. Spices gave profits. The wholesale chemical trade had a good year and has bright prospects for 1889. Trade in analine colors equaled expectations. Petroleum held its own, the American still leading all competitors. It is hoped that some method of water transportation for American oil cheaper than the present may be devised to enable our oils to maintain their supremacy over Russian oils. The latter, with tank ships and tank trains, are doing every-

thing to get ahead. Should they once do so, American petroleum is doomed in these markets. The production of plant oils for cooking purposes, a very important branch of this districts trade, was very satisfactory. Paints, oils, and varnishes sold at satisfactory prices.

TEXTILES, MANUFACTURES, ETC.

Trade in textiles, of all kinds, answered the expectations of all those engaged in their production. Carpets sold well but at small profits. Manufacturers of leather look back upon a prosperous year. Commission houses and those engaged in the immediate marketing of leather goods came out with small profits. The shoe trade was somewhat better than in 1887. Trade in wood, for building purposes, was not good, the export to Holland falling off slowly but surely. Saw and planing mills had a good year, with slightly advanced prices, due, of course, to the active movement in building. Wood-pulp manufactures are still extending and give promise of profits. Cork manufacturers were affected by the cold weather and its influence on bottled beer and mineral-water consumption. There was an increased demand for wood types and for combs made from tortoise shells. The manufacture of rubber goods, of which, by the way, the largest concern is in the hands of Americans, was not unfavorably affected. Companies engaged in the express and transportation business report largely increased profits and business over 1887. Commission houses report large profits in everything except grain. Insurance business remained almost stationary.

MONEY MARKET.

The money market during the entire year showed a constant and abundant supply. Business in stocks and securities developed in an extraordinary manner, so much so that it bordered always on the safety line, and one time got a slight shock that sent it back into safer and quieter currents.

BRIDGES, RAILROADS, ETC.

The year saw a new bridge projected over the Neckar, new railroads opened, a new and magnificent branch post office building put up and opened near the depot; new water-works put into successful operation, a new bourse opened, a hundred or more large dwelling-houses erected, projected, or enlarged; a new school-house, covering an entire square, built for primary and intermediate purposes. The spirit that turned this city, once a court city, into a mart of trade and center of commerce still prevails. That spirit has made Mannheim in many ways the third city of the Empire, coming after Berlin and Hamburg. The business men's clubs hold, as usual, courses of lectures and evening schools for instruction in languages, business methods, etc.

GRAIN.

Wheat.—As usual, grain gets the first place in a report from this city, for here the grain trade is by far the most important. During the first half of 1888 business in wheat went along quietly. In view of the increased duties projected in 1887 the mills and merchants had laid in extra supplies. Besides, large quantities of 1887's favorable harvest were already on hand. These supplies affected the market unfavorably for a time. The reports of a bad harvest caused prices to run up during the fall to prices and impulses hitherto unknown on Mannheim's corn exchanges. The amount of trade Mannheim once had with Switzerland was cut down this year almost to zero, Hungary, with its rich harvests, getting a lion's share, and not only of the Swiss, but of the Bavarian, Wurtemberg, and South Baden trade, leaving Mannheim to fill demands in her immediate neighborhood. In 1887 Mannheim docked 2,012,260 meter centners of wheat sent to her by water, while in 1888 she docked only 1,508,623 meter centners; a loss of 25 per cent. Her trade with Switzerland is indicated for 5 years by the following figures:

	Double centners.
1884	676, 358
1885	403, 550
1886	389, 554
1887	418, 866
1888	146, 769

The influence of the new grain-tax, says Dr. Landgraf, "can easily be seen; the interior must pay it. The tax came in a bad time, a year in which countries compelled generally to buy abroad to piece out their year's supply were compelled to buy more than usual. How Germany was affected may be seen from the fact that Holland got its wheat last year (1888) for 15 to 50 marks per double centner, while Mannheim had to pay 21 to 50 marks and Lorrach, further inland, 22 to 75, and for rye 17 marks, while in Switzerland, at Basel, a hundred miles beyond where the Rhine is navigable, and most of whose wheat and grains came from Hungary, wheat sold at 22.50, francs, or 18 marks, and rye at 15 francs, or 12 marks.

Sea freights (per 1,000 kilograms, in marks) to Rotterdam and Antwerp.

Months.	From North Sea.			From Black Sea.			From Petersburg.		
	1886.	1887.	1888.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1886.	1887.	1888.
	Marks.	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
January	7.00	7.00	10.00	8.00	8.00	11.00	6.00	6.00	10.00
February	7.00	7.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	13.00	6.00	6.00	10.00
March	7.00	7.00	7.00	8.00	10.50	14.00	6.00	6.00	10.00
April	6.25	7.00	7.00	8.00	10.50	16.00	5.50	6.00	11.00
May	6.25	6.50	7.00	8.00	8.50	15.00	5.75	5.00	11.00
June	6.25	6.50	8.00	8.00	10.50	15.00	5.00	6.00	11.00
July	6.25	6.50	8.00	8.00	10.00	11.00	5.00	6.00	9.00
August	5.50	6.75	9.00	7.00	8.00	12.00	6.00	6.00	9.00
September	5.00	6.75	10.00	7.50	10.00	16.00	6.00	6.00	10.00
October	5.00	6.75	10.00	8.50	14.00	14.00	6.75	6.00	10.00
November	7.00	6.75	11.00	10.00	10.50	20.00	6.75	6.00	12.00
December	7.00	7.00	12.00	10.00	15.00	18.00	6.75	6.00	14.00
Average	6.03	6.08	8.92	8.25	10.30	14.58	5.96	5.83	10.06

Months.	From New York.			From La Plata.			From India.		
	1886.	1887.	1888.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1886.	1887.	1888.
	Marks.	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
January	10.00	19.00	8.00	17.00	16.00	18.00	25.00	25.00	23.00
February	10.00	19.00	10.00	17.00	16.00	17.00	25.00	25.00	27.00
March	10.00	19.00	9.00	17.00	16.00	15.00	25.00	25.00	24.00
April	10.00	10.00	11.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
May	10.00	10.00	11.00	16.00	16.00	18.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
June	12.50	10.00	12.00	16.50	16.00	16.00	27.00	26.00	26.00
July	10.00	15.00	13.00	16.50	16.00	15.00	25.00	26.00	25.00
August	10.00	15.00	15.00	16.50	10.00	17.00	25.00	26.00	25.00
September	10.00	15.00	14.00	16.50	10.00	17.00	25.00	24.00	26.00
October	14.00	15.00	17.00	16.50	10.00	18.00	26.00	22.00	26.00
November	14.00	16.00	16.00	17.00	10.00	16.00	26.00	22.00	27.00
December	20.00	15.00	16.00	17.00	12.00	15.00	27.00	25.00	27.00
Average	11.70	14.83	12.67	16.62	13.67	16.50	25.60	24.66	25.55

In the spring of 1888 the prices on freight from Rotterdam to Mannheim for wheat fluctuated between 9 and 12 marks; in summer and fall, between 8½ and 10 marks per load of 2,000 kilograms. Below is a table showing the movement in wheat prices on Mannheim's market during the last twelve years:

	1877.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	Average for 1877-'88.
Wheat:	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
January	25.00	21.76	19.36	18.38	18.57	19.57	19.62	20.96
May	28.50	21.48	19.24	19.46	18.93	19.70	20.03	21.50
October	24.50	20.47	17.27	18.78	18.89	18.30	22.33	20.24
Rye:								
January	19.50	16.25	15.97	16.31	14.92	14.76	14.47	16.56
May	21.00	15.97	16.23	16.89	14.73	14.45	14.65	16.61
October	17.50	16.04	15.96	15.70	14.33	13.56	16.50	15.73
Barley:								
January	18.00	16.98	15.28	18.13	15.18	16.07	15.93	16.92
May	20.00	16.24	15.33	18.50	14.42	15.23	17.07	17.06
October	19.50	17.00	17.99	15.79	15.96	15.84	16.13	16.89
Oats:								
January	17.50	13.31	13.96	14.82	14.12	11.91	13.75	16.95
May	18.50	13.75	15.72	16.38	14.32	11.61	14.23	15.04
October	15.25	14.66	14.55	14.09	12.06	12.38	14.49	13.87

America produced in 1887 456,000,000 bushels against 485,000,000 in 1886, the quality middling, and she exported only 120,000,000 bushels against 154,000,000 the year before. Hungary's surplus last year was only 3,500,000 hectoliters against 9,500,000 the year before. Austria's harvest of 1888 runs behind the harvest of 1887 by the figures 1,000,000 hectoliters against 1,250,000 surplus in 1887. South Russia has a large surplus of 35,000,000 hectoliters. The ships and railroads not only of Russia but of Germany are constantly employed bringing this surplus into German markets. The quality of this Russian grain is far from good. Roumania had a middling crop, and can sell only 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 hectoliters. Servia's crop reaches 120 per cent. of an average one, so that she can give strangers 700,000 meter centners. British India can send away 14 to 16 millions of bushels. Prussia had in 1888, 80 to 90 per cent. of an average crop against 105 per cent. of an average in 1887. Baden and the Palatinate, two South German provinces, suffered terribly from bad weather, and came out with 75 per cent. of an average crop. Wurtemberg's and Switzerland's crop ran far behind an average one.

Consequent upon the increased import duties prices of grains advanced. In the early part of 1888 North German grain held control of Mannheim's market, and kept it until South Russian grain competed. As soon as harvest returns began to show small quantities of inferior grains, prices moved upward and remained so till the year closed. Mannheim drew most of its grain from North Germany and Russia, small quantities from La Plata, North America, and India.

Prices in marks per 1,000 kilograms:

January	196.20	July	197.43
February	195.60	August	210.00
March	195.50	September	217.80
April	195.90	October	223.30
May	200.30	November	223.90
June	198.60	December	220.10

Average for the following years:

1888	206.22	1883	216.32
1887	190.18	1882	237.48
1886	189.80	1881	249.83
1885	187.38	1880	247.36
1884	185.07	1879	226.52

Rye.—Russia's rye harvest for 1888 was good; Roumania's an average; France's hardly reached an average, while South Germany harvested scarcely half an average crop. Rye passed through the same changes in regard to prices as wheat. Mannheim bought rye in North Germany, Mecklenburg, and South Russia. There came to this port up to the 15th of December by water 499,610 double centners of rye against 310,605 double centners for 1887.

Prices in marks per 1,000 kilograms:

January	144.70	July	144.60
February	143.10	August	153.30
March	140.70	September	162.00
April	143.10	October	165.00
May	146.50	November	163.30
June	145.70	December	164.10

Average for the following years:

1888	151.34	1883	154.80
1887	142.57	1882	166.90
1886	148.04	1881	146.40
1885	160.76	1880	202.73
1884	160.44	1879	156.15

Barley.—The year's harvest in barley was bad and Hungary's crop was not good. It is better suited for brewing purposes than anything else. Bavaria and the Baden Palatinate had an average crop of good, bad, and indifferent. Bohemia and Mahrenland had good crops. Hungarian barley sold well and at good prices. A great deal of Hungarian barley went to Holland and England; the year's trade was good. The end of the year saw large supplies on hand. The amount brought by water in 1887 surpassed that of 1886, while the amount brought weekly in 1888 was to that of 1887 as 165,000 double centners to 72,000 double centners.

Prices in marks per 1,000 kilograms:

January	159.30	July	168.70
February	163.50	August	160.30
March	166.20	September	162 50
April	169.20	October	161.30
May	170.70	November	160.80
June	170.70	December	156.90

Average for the following years:

1888	164.13	1883	152.58
1887	155.97	1882	184.52
1886	151.89	1881	194.28
1885	173.82	1880	191.97
1884	166.58	1879	177.58

Oats.—Baden and its near neighbor, Wurtemberg, had a rich crop of oats, Russia and Bessarabia a weak harvest, Podolia a good one, and middle Russia an average.

The first half year's business in oats was very lively. The bad harvest of 1887 compelled Baden, Wurtemberg, in fact all South Germany and Switzerland, to buy oats in Russia. The good crop of 1888 shut out Russian oats from Germany, though in spite of every effort they still sold in the Swiss market at decent prices. There came 273,000 double centners by boat during 1888 against 134,000 double centners for 1887 to Mannheim's docks.

Prices in marks per 1,000 kilograms:

January	137.50	July	142.50
February	141.00	August	146.50
March	142.00	September	146.80
April	141.80	October	144.90
May	142.30	November	140.00
June	142.00	December	141.00

Average for the following years:

1888	142.36	1883	124.25
1887	121.91	1882	153.78
1886	135.12	1881	157.87
1885	150.14	1880	151.00
1884	149.96	1879	143.94

Maize.—The trade in maize from January to July was weak—extremely so. After July a slight change took place. The supply came from North America, La Plata, South Russia, and lands lying along the Danube River. The second half of the year's supply came almost exclusively from North America.

Prices in marks per 1,000 kilograms:

January	140.00	July	135.00
February	142.50	August	127.50
March	137.50	September	142.50
April	137.50	October	140.00
May	145.00	November	142.50
June	137.50	December	137.50

Average for the following years:

1888	139.58	1883	160.75
1887	121.30	1882	181.30
1886	119.37	1881	212.68
1885	122.50	1880	202.73
1884	136.50	1879	156.15

LEGUMINOUS FRUITS.

Business of all kinds in these goods was lively; so was the trade in dried fruits of all kinds. It is a mystery to me that American dried fruits, because of their superior quality, do not find larger sales in this country. There are families in this city who acknowledge the superiority of American fruits by importing directly large quantities of both kinds, fresh and dried.

HOPS.

The first half of 1888 ran along quietly, and would doubtless have been followed in the same way by the second half had not bad weather precluded the possibility of a very good crop on the continent. As soon as it became known that the outlook for 1888 was bad the supply of 1887 was much in demand at rapidly rising prices, until the '87 stock sold in October, of 1888, at from 90 marks to 110 per 50 kilograms. The fears of a bad crop in quality and quantity were fully realized. Germany's and Austria's products, in fact all the hops produced on the European continent, were sickly, black, and spotted stuff, almost useless, a great part of it. England got poor quality and only an average crop. In America the crop was good enough to cover home demand and leave some for export. Even while hops were being picked large prices were being paid. Even before they were thoroughly dried buyers were paying 190 to 200 marks per 50 kilograms. England's passive purchasing and America's good crop had their effects; prices grew steady, and then declined, so that October and November saw No. 1's going at 150 to 160 and 180 marks per 50 kilograms, middlings at 120 to 140, and poorer grades at 60 to 70. Prepared hops sold at: No. 1's, 220 to 240 marks per 50 kilograms; middlings, 180 to 200. At these prices all the good hops were bought up before the middle of November.

The following table gives in centners the hop-crop estimates for the 1888 harvest:

Bavaria	215,000
Wurtemberg	65,000
Baden	44,000
Alsace and Lorraine	58,000
Prussia	39,500
All Germany	421,500
Austria-Hungary	130,000
France	49,000
Belgium and Holland	80,000
Russia	24,000
Switzerland and all Scandinavia	3,000
The whole continent	707,500
England	320,000
America	276,000
Australia	12,000
Total world crop of 1888	1,315,500

Total world crop of—	
1887	1,592,000
1886	1,674,000
1885	1,820,500
1884	1,657,000
1883	1,572,000
1882	817,000
1881	1,365,000
1880	1,352,000
1879	770,000
1878	1,466,000
1877	1,920,000
1876	958,000
1875	1,866,000
1874	902,000
An average of	1,403,133

INDIAN WHEAT.

The East India wheat trade last year saw 28,000,000 acres of land given up to wheat-fields in India. They yielded 7,000,000 tons of grain.

India exported as follows: In 1887–'88, 676,908; 1886–'87, 1,113,167; 1885–'86, 1,053,025; 1884–'85, 792,714; 1883–'84, 1,047,824; 1882–'83, 707,202 tons.

These exports were made to the following countries:

Countries.	1887–'88.	1886–'87.	1885–'86.	1884–'85.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
England	301,985	438,381	603,551	327,249
Belgium	29,804	120,189	133,079	86,934
France	127,952	140,184	107,262	165,748
Holland	3,030	10,347	4,296	4,627
Italy	153,668	260,015	60,913	35,045
Egypt (in transit)	32,990	65,882	114,807	110,575
Other lands	27,459	32,569	29,107	17,536
Total	676,908	1,113,167	1,053,025	792,714

Statistics come to Europe showing that there was lack of food in parts of India last fall, not felt so much as in the previous years, but still there. The amount thus taken made up 25,000 tons more than during the previous year. This caused an upward movement in prices. In two large provinces every effort is being made to extend the cultivation of wheat. The effort is twofold, working first to make reclaimed lands wheat fields, and to turn land long tilled for other purposes into grain lands. In the central provinces the hope is cherished to produce large quantities as cheaply as linseed and cotton. In the cultivation of wheat India sees a guaranty against periodic famines. Her surplus in happy years will bring gold and goods from western buyers, while in years of need her own fields and well-filled barns will feed her children.

RUSSIAN GRAIN.

Russia, recognizing the fact that grain must sell, is holding back, or has been, under advice of economic writers, tons of her grain for higher prices. Those wise enough to heed the advice given have realized large profits. Grain rose from 58 to 70 copecks per pood under an artificially produced scarcity. The following table is intended to show prices as they prevailed in three of Germany's leading markets, viz, Königsberg, in the far north; Berlin and Mannheim, in the south.

Prices in marks per 1,000 kilograms:

Kind and month.	Königsberg.	Berlin.	Mannheim.
Wheat:			
January	152.00	162.62	198.20
February	152.00	161.05	195.60
March	151.00	161.22	196.50
April	163.00	169.87	195.90
May	168.00	174.50	200.30
June	157.50	166.53	198.60
July	160.00	165.88	197.43
August	172.00	172.17	210.00
September	180.00	183.54	217.80
October	180.00	187.42	223.20
November	180.00	185.27	223.90
Rye:			
January	99.50	118.05	144.70
February	98.50	115.96	143.10
March	98.00	116.39	140.70
April	102.00	119.48	143.10
May	108.75	126.02	146.50
June	109.25	128.26	145.70
July	109.50	127.35	144.60
August	125.00	138.82	153.30
September	141.75	157.10	162.60
October	143.50	159.88	165.40
November	137.00	154.70	168.30

The Königsberg was a good grain, with 75 kilograms to the hectoliter. The Berlin was also good, with 71.5 kilograms to the hectoliter. The Mannheim was made up of grains from the Palatinate, Russia, Bulgaria.

The following table reviews the import and exports of grains, wheat, rye, barley, and oats to and from Mannheim for 1887 and 1888, expressed in tons, by land and water, from January 1 to October 31:

Months.	1888.		1887.	
	Imports by water.	Exports by railroad.	Imports by water.	Exports by railroad.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
January	9,140.3	16,252.4	15,975.3	20,325.4
February	6,213.7	11,838.1	3,831.7	16,402.1
March	13,685.6	16,572.9	14,618.4	14,454.6
April	6,598.8	17,855.0	18,260.2	16,697.0
May	17,256.6	24,276.2	21,245.2	28,475.1
June	27,140.3	24,217.1	34,195.3	26,821.3
July	36,851.0	27,223.6	37,703.1	31,817.4
August	28,018.3	19,376.2	22,015.7	22,558.8
September	23,248.5	16,002.1	13,618.0	14,283.5
October	33,996.6	13,654.4	15,586.1	15,658.9
Total	202,149.7	187,268.0	197,049.0	207,598.5

TOBACCO.

The year 1888 was, on the whole, a favorable one both for growers and manufacturers of tobacco. Complaint is made against the duties on imported leaves; the more so since the home product seems to get worse and worse. Some manufacturers have found that it pays better to import Java leaves for wrappers at 80 marks tax per 100 kilograms than to use Palatinate leaves at 45 marks per 100 kilograms tax; for experience has fully shown that 1,000 cigars can be covered with 4 pounds Java leaves, while it takes 8 pounds of the inferior Palatinate.

The number of hectares growing tobacco last year was 18,130 against 21,465 for 1887. This decrease is due to the poor quality of Alsatian and Baden tobacco compared with foreign products. German tobacco is heavy and burns hard. Every effort is being made to keep up and get back lost ground, but it seems hardly possible in view of the changed tastes. Men who have once known the pleasures of smoking the good take slowly and unkindly to poor quality; only taxes of an excluding character can succeed in bringing back the lost trade.

CIGAR MAKING.

This branch of trade had no cause to grumble except over inferior quality of home tobacco and some defects in Sumatra leaves sold on this market. The sales were constant and at paying prices. In behalf of employés in cigar factories the Bundesrath passed a law relating to the size and conditions in which rooms where cigars are made must be kept. The law or regulation will work some hardships on men not ready to comply with its requirements; but good must come of it. I was one day, a few weeks ago, in a cigar factory where, in a single room, perhaps 30 by 25 feet, 80 girls and women were employed making cigars. It struck me at the time that something might be done to better their condition. Upon inquiry I learned that these girls made from 250 to 400 cigars a day and got from 23 to 60 cents a day, as wages.

The production of tobacco in Germany is growing less and less; there were cultivated in 1881–'82, 27,248 hectares; 1882–'83, 22,243; 1883–'84, 22,068; 1884–'85, 21,091; 1885–'86, 19,529; 1886–'87, 19,843; 1887–'88, 21,465; 1888–'89, 18,130.

In 1885 Austria-Hungary produced 80,752,900 kilograms; 1885, Russia, 51,024,000; 1887–'88, German Empire, 40,868,113; 1884, France, 16,262,800; 1883, Greece, 7,680,000; 1884, Italy, 6,017,900; 1884, Belgium, 4,713,800; 1884, Netherlands, 2,976,000; 1884, Roumani, 3,000,000; 1884, Bulgaria, 2,320,000; 1885, Switzerland, 2,000,000; 1885, Servia, 1,500,000.

The impending danger to the tobacco growers of Germany has resulted in united efforts on the part of neighboring provinces to secure better results than those hitherto achieved. To this end experiments on large and small scale have been carried on on the wide plains or fields surrounding this city. These experiments have been watched with jealous care; members of the government, nobility, representative, farmers, and members of agricultural clubs giving them much time and attention. Connecticut seed has produced the best results, thus far, of all those experimented with.

Price (per 100 kilograms) for cigar wrappers, etc.

Month.	Cigar wrappers.	Wrapper and filling.	Brown cuttings.
	Marks.	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
January	145	126	110
February	145	125	110
March	145	125	110
April	145	125	110
May	145	125	110
June	145	125	110
July	129	113	100
August	129	112	100
September	129	112	100
October	129	113	100
November	129	112	100
December	129	112	100

WINE AND BEER.

The growth of wine and beer drinking in Mannheim has more than kept pace with the growth in population. It is pleasant, when writing of the consumption of these beverages, to be able to add, truthfully, that drunkenness is by no means a besetting sin of Germans, South Germans, at least. They consume, it is true, huge quantities of beer, but seldom get drunk. The abominable system, carried so far in the States, is here unknown. The following table will show the increase of hotels and saloons since 1872:

Year.	Hotels.	Saloons.	Total.	Year.	Hotels.	Saloons.	Total.
	No.	*No.*	*No.*		*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
1872	40	91	131	1881	42	191	233
1873	38	107	145	1882	34	204	238
1874	40	165	205	1883	32	216	248
1875	37	176	213	1884	33	244	277
1876	45	163	208	1885	34	236	270
1877	47	170	217	1886	38	260	298
1878	47	175	222	1887	45	315	360
1879	47	180	227	1888	48	345	393
1880	43	187	230				

The wine crop of 1888 took its place far down among the bad ones of the last ten years. Prevailing rains and cold weather kept back the blooming period and retarded the sugar-making period so long and so much that the few sunny days of June, July, and August were powerless to do more than prevent total destruction; anything like a rich crop had been put out of the question. The result was much acid and little sugar in the entire crop. Artificial measures for bettering the product had to be resorted to before purchasers could be found. Never in the history of grape-growing had wine producers done so much to better their wine by scientific methods. Prevailing prices were for wine grown on the high mountains; 180 to 260 marks per 1,000 liters. On the middle slopes, 290 to 520 marks per 1,000 liters, the yeast included. The year's business, on the whole, was much less satisfactory than in 1887, which was not a satisfactory year. The causes operating to keep down trade in 1888 were the bad weather, unfavorable to excursions among the hills, mountains, and summer resorts, and the periods of mourning consequent upon deaths in the royal houses. The business is said to have suffered also from speculation in wine in neighboring provinces. Business in foreign wines, especially those used in mixing, was good; especially in wines from Italy. The tariff war going on between that country and France, by which Italy's wines were practically shut out of France, forced them into German houses, where they sold at fabulously low prices.

Mannheim alone brewed 115,847 hectoliters of beer in 1888, as against 114,776 hectoliters in 1887. The beer taxes brought in in 1888, from 12 breweries, was 586,073.56 marks; from beer imported from Bavaria and other provinces, 104,217.09 marks. There were 90,803.02 marks paid back in drawbacks.

SUGAR.

The year's sugar trade was reported satisfactory; 1888 started out with the price of sugar at "high-water mark," the selling price, wholesale, being 62½ to 63 marks per 100 kilograms, while the Magdeburg quotations for first product corn sugar, with basis 92° rendement was 25.30 to 25.50 marks and with basis 88°, 24.10 to 24.40 marks. But the start was not maintained; prices fell away until business stagnated. The campaign of 1887–'88 yielded 18,500,000 centner of raw sugar from 136,500,000 centners of roots, where a yield of 17½ was expected; 7.67 centners of roots had yielded 1 centner of raw sugar of course this had its effect. Business was still further affected by a resolution to cover more territory in the production of beets; at first Germany was to increase her amount by at least 10 per cent. and Austria, Holland, and Belgium the same 10 per cent. Later Germany's increase was set at 7 per cent.

In May, 1888, Magdeburg's prices ran: for 92° rendement, 22.50 to 22.85 marks per 100 kilograms; 88° rendement, 21.30 to 21.60 marks.

The price for refined still remained away up at 62½. In October, 1888, the lowest price for corn sugar was reached: 92° rendement, 17 to 17.15 marks; 88° rendement, 16.35 to 16.55. Refined sugar was not so much affected, though it did get down to 60. The new tax on sugar, which went into effect October 1, 1888, had rather a bad than good effect upon refined sugar, for in November, 1888, it went down to 58½ per 100 kilograms.

The following is the year's price-list for refined loaf-sugar:

Months.	First week.	Second week.	Third week.	Fourth week.
	Marks.	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
January	64.00	63.50	63.00	62.00
February	61.50	61.50	61.25	61.00
March	60.50	60.25	60.00	59.50
April	59.50	59.25	58.50	58.00
May	58.00	57.50	57.25	57.50
June	57.75	57.75	58.00	58.25
July	58.50	58.75	59.00	59.75
August	60.00	60.25	60.50	61.00
September	61.00	60.75	60.50	60.50
October	60.25	60.00	60.00	59.00
November	58.00	57.75	58.25	58.75
December	59.50	60.00	60.00	60.00

Prices for raw and refined sugar for 1886–'87, *and* 1887–'88.

Months.	1886–'87.		1887 '88.	
	Raw sugar.	Refined.	Raw sugar.	Refined.
	Marks.	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
September	41.60	54.40	45.80	58.00
October	39.50	54.10	.....	54.50
November	39.50	52.50	.....	54.70
December	40.30	52.50	.....	58.65
January	40.30	53.00	42.30	.....
February	39.60	52.75	48.50	.....
March	39.80	52.35	48.50	60.00
April	42.60	54.50	47.45	60.00
May	42.90	55.60	45.70	58.60
June	43.35	56.15	46.00	58.40
July	44.25	57.25	47.60	58.50
August	44.65	57.00	47.60	58.50

PETROLEUM.

Petroleum trade was constant until the beginning of winter, when prices advanced. Russian petroleum, in spite of every effort, has been unable to force its great and successful rival, American petroleum, from German markets. The former's cheapness was more than made up for by the latter's superior quality, increased sales, and lighter specific gravity. The import of the Russian article in tank-ships is still increasing. Some cheaper method to transport American oil should be devised, unless it be known that successful competition is a scientific impossibility; by that I mean unless it is known that science can not refine Russia's article down to our grade or bring it up, if up is the better term. An hour after I had gotten the above opinions another man told me Russian oil is a dangerous rival of American oil already; that Würtemberg has been getting Russian oil by way of Trest and Lübeck by rail, and some from Antwerp by water; that a great deal of it comes in tank-ships and tank-cars. The Russian oil is reported as about a mark cheaper than the American; and Germans like cheap goods. The quality of the American is acknowledged to be better than Russia's best.

Petroleum barrels.—A scarcity of these barrels, consequent upon oil coming, now, in tanks, is reported and prices for barrels have gone up. Besides, the drawback order costs now almost as much as the barrel's tax; hence importers are careless about exporting the barrels, it hardly pays time and trouble. A house engaged in re-exporting barrels reports that iron vessels can never successfully fill the wooden ones' places; for they, the iron ones, are easily injured and entail large losses, 20 to 30 marks.

PLANT OILS.

Mannheim is the center of a great district, a good part of which interests itself in the production of various fruit and plant oils; besides doing a profitable business in putting up "preserves." The year 1888, in these branches, was a very satisfactory one. There has been a marked movement upwards, owing, in part, to a general increase in values of plant-increased activity, resulting in larger undertakings and a better condition between prices of production and sales. The principal causes of this favorable turn in affairs will be found in cheaper raw material and a backward movement in the prices obtained for plant and fruit oil-competitors, namely, lard, tallow, palm-oil, etc. There has developed in this industry a feeling of security, and a belief that the plant and fruit oils have won a safe place in public favor.

Cotton-seed oil from America is looked upon as the only really dangerous competitor these other oils have. The tariff regulations of 1879 knew cotton-seed oil as an oil for general trade purposes, and never thought of it as a food oil, and hence put it under the class of oils taxed at 4 marks instead of in the 10-mark class. American skill has succeeded since, however, by means of a most excellent system of cleansing, in producing from this oil a good food oil and one now being acknowledged superior even to olive-oil. The result is that the import of this enemy to home product and industry grows daily more and more a general favorite, until clamor demands that it be put "where it belongs," in the 10-mark tariff list, among food oils. But all this clamoring and petitioning, for the thing has gone up to Government, has

been useless; the only satisfaction given is that it must await a general revision of the tariff. The curious thing observable in the matter is to hear men demanding tariffs against the American product, who are all well-known opponents of all forms of tariff taxes; but they say, "either none or just ones."

RAPE SEED OIL.

This oil enjoys and has enjoyed good business at good profits, but its future grows day by day more uncertain, at least in branches where it is used for smearing purposes; foreign mineral oils are bound to take its place.

Prices in marks for rape-seed oil for 1888, per 100 kilograms:

January	55	July	52
February	53	August	56
March	52	September	60
April	52	October	62
May	52	November	64
June	52	December	65

Average for the following years:

1888	56.25	1883	76.73
1887	51.83	1882	66.67
1886	49.33	1881	93.58
1885	55.13	1880	62.50
1884	63.17	1879	63.25

Palm, cocoanut, and other nut oils used for foods, soaps, and in other branches did a thriving trade. Butter made from cocoanut oil is gaining rapidly in public favor. It is regarded a good, cheap, and healthy article of food; and prejudice once removed will find large favor among classes formerly opposed to any form of butter except that made from milk cream.

TEXTILES.

The textile industries had a good year, although the bad weather of the summer and spring months interfered with sales of prints. In the matter of cotton the Prussian railroads, running from the north sea-ports inland have announced certain reductions in cost of cotton transportation to aid inland manufacturers, and to compete with the cheap water rates. Reports come to me that the conventions, kartells, etc., a kind of organization of manufacturers to regulate, supply, and keep up prices, is finding a corresponding movement on the part of employés, who are combining to keep up wages and regulate hours of labor. Rubber cloths, water-proofs, had an unusually good year; the fact is the rubber-goods houses here seem to get along nicely; much of the capital in these factories here and much of the skilled labor came from the United States. Mr. Hutchinson, an American, head of a large rubber house here, told me that the admission of alcohols and spirits used in his trade to his works free of duty renders it possible for him to do business cheaper here than at home; he can, in fact, manufacture here and export to the United States, and then make money.

WOOD PULP.

The largest establishment for making wood pulp, to be used in the manufacture of paper, is here in Mannheim. The agents of the firm report satisfactory returns for the year 1888, and look forward to increased business in 1889. Cellulose sold at higher prices, England and America buying large quantities. The increased production, consequent upon the favorable condition of the rivers, resulted in a slight drop in prices, 12 cents to 24 on 100 kilograms.

TRAFFIC ON THE RHINE.

The following tables are intended to illustrate Germany's rapid growth in business during the last thirty-five or forty years:

Total traffic on the Rhine.

Year.	To.	From.	Total.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
1860	991, 266. 0	435, 889. 0	1, 427, 155. 0
1866	2, 604, 417. 0	2, 933, 408. 7	5, 537, 875. 7
1868	3, 557, 172. 7	2, 951, 312. 7	6, 158, 485. 4
1870	2, 214, 162. 5	2, 290, 532. 8	4, 504, 695. 3
1872	2, 712, 031. 9	3, 072, 806. 4	4, 784, 838. 3
1874	2, 327, 070. 9	2, 289, 960. 6	4, 617, 031. 5
1876	2, 869, 593. 4	4, 293, 305. 7	7, 112, 899. 1
1877	2, 846, 530. 6	4, 230, 636. 2	7, 077, 166. 8
1878	4, 310, 573. 1	3, 932, 814. 3	8, 243, 387. 4
1879	4, 485, 787. 5	3, 987, 703. 6	8, 473, 491. 1
1880	4, 980, 281. 8	4, 333, 212. 7	9, 313, 494. 5
1881	5, 325, 021. 6	4, 866, 182. 4	10. 191, 204. 0
1882	5, 386, 136. 4	4, 771, 032. 3	10, 157, 168. 7
1883	6, 400, 201. 1	5, 628, 314. 3	12, 028, 523. 4
1884	6, 363, 738. 0	6, 238, 064. 4	12, 601, 803. 3
1885	6, 358, 173. 0	5, 930, 929. 4	12, 289, 102. 4
1886	7, 411, 188. 8	7, 059, 303. 5	14, 470, 492. 3
1887	7, 604, 016. 3	7, 340, 675. 4	14, 944, 691. 7

Navigation on the Rhine.

Year.	Up.		Down.		Year.	Up.		Down.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1837	3, 321	102. 91	3, 445	296. 93	1863	3, 161	218. 09	7, 347	630. 95
1838	3, 188	118. 57	3, 431	304. 83	1864	2, 469	189. 11	7, 306	688. 28
1839	3, 388	117. 96	3, 284	275. 79	1865	2, 756	261. 37	8, 264	885. 61
1840	2, 927	128. 02	3, 074	253. 84	1866	2, 727	253. 47	9, 485	1, 204. 56
1841	2, 872	152. 76	3, 478	263. 12	1867	3, 125	271, 10	10, 766	1, 313. 03
1842	2, 934	169. 06	2, 988	231. 55	1868	3, 080	333. 84	11, 261	1, 313. 14
1843	2, 828	257. 98	2, 870	176. 69	1869	3, 409	390. 18	10, 732	1, 359. 48
1844	2, 429	183. 61	2, 533	173. 13	1870	3, 559	483. 62	9, 230	1, 479. 29
1845	2, 987	162, 03	3, 110	261. 25	1871	4, 261	657. 94	8, 561	1, 432. 76
1846	3, 129	287. 27	3, 198	246. 23	1872	6, 474	840. 19	11, 582	1, 514. 21
1847	3. 809	307. 54	3, 946	256. 56	1873	7, 244	997. 49	11, 991	1, 561. 65
1848	3, 406	147. 57	3, 701	251. 60	1874	5, 570	711. 71	10, 411	1, 370. 82
1849	3, 940	155. 73	4, 196	316. 44	1875	5, 683	744. 00	11, 894	1, 727. 65
1850	4, 174	173. 68	4, 347	399. 48	1876	6, 120	909. 72	12, 439	1, 796. 87
1851	4, 097	234. 07	4, 093	342. 14	1877	6, 489	900. 84	13, 037	1, 875. 87
1852	4, 667	318. 76	4, 870	395. 81	1878	7, 862	1, 136. 98	14, 612	1, 980. 16
1853	4, 776	245. 21	4, 892	417. 13	1879	8, 801	1, 286. 26	15, 435	2, 087. 54
1854	6, 176	293. 37	6, 689	552. 39	1880	8, 658	1, 315. 14	16, 379	2, 358. 96
1855	5, 668	270. 33	6, 397	562. 42	1881	9, 460	1, 479. 44	17, 343	2, 484. 82
1856	6, 082	301. 72	6, 824	589. 52	1882	10, 319	1, 609. 66	16, 202	2, 373. 39
1857	5, 576	314. 85	5, 942	456. 34	1883	10, 753	1, 783. 45	18, 093	2, 710. 85
1858	5, 633	375. 58	5, 097	531. 69	1884	11, 773	1, 958. 35	18, 339	2, 702. 36
1859	5, 696	(†)	6, 274	(†)	1885	11, 995	1, 799. 50	18, 491	2, 695. 81
1860	6, 510	209. 28	7, 085	506. 68	1886	11, 727	1, 903. 71	17, 333	2, 614. 07
1861*	3, 273	231. 01	6, 524	533. 67	1887	12, 865	2, 225. 78	18, 715	2, 730. 38
1862	3, 637	242. 22	6, 987	585. 26					

* From 1861 ships in ballast are not included in the numbers.

CITY TAXES.

The city's land tax is raised on land valued for tax gathering at 5,207,677 marks; taxing value of houses, 84,075,780; of manufactures, etc., 125,905,700; of incomes, 30,852,400. Such is the valuation for 1889; for 1888 they were 5,109,953, 78,152 910, 121,586,800, and 28,863,225, in the order of land, house, manufacture, and income valuation, an increase for 1889 of some 12,000,000.

BOARDS OF TRADE AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The rapid increase of her population, the poverty of her soil, the circumscribed limits of her empire force Germany to seek elsewhere sustenance for the teeming millions of her active people. They are a race not content with mere living. There is a movement setting in stronger and stronger currents towards getting hold of as much of the world's commerce as possible; to this end steam-ship lines are being established and subsidized.

The newly-projected line of steamers to the East Indies can not fail to benefit German manufacturers here in Baden as well as all other parts of the empire. The textile and chemical branches look upon the movement with especial favor. Mannheim sees in a direct line of steamers to Bombay and Calcutta her emancipation from the thralldom of British commission houses. Others see in the movement no prospect of assisting German trade. Men who have spent many years in the import and export trade with India, and have lived many years in Calcutta, say competition with English ships is simply impossible; that ships go now only half loaded; that English vessels make special arrangements to pick up German goods; that tar, cement, and bulky wares go now by sailing vessels as steam rates are too high for such commodities, and that direct lines for Germany will only be possible, when cargoes can be found which will pay for the long passage. Such opinions prevailed when Germany was about to subsidize the post steamers, but did not prove true. Anyway, for good or evil, the die has been cast, Germany is committed to the policy, and has gone in so deep that withdrawal with further experiment and knowledge will not be thought of.

Germany in all her busy centers is interested in training first young men and consuls especially and sending them abroad to drum up trade. Perhaps the most important feature of all this movement is that which aims at establishing all over the world, wherever Germans are engaged in business, chambers of commerce to work in conjunction with German consuls. Their object is to furnish the consul and through him, the mother country, with valuable commercial information, to assist in developing trade with people at home.

C. MONAGHAN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Mannheim, February 10, 1889.

GREECE.

PATRAS.

REPORT BY CONSUL HANCOCK.

Statements and official data showing the commerce of Greece, for the years 1888 *and* 1887.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Values.		Duty.	
	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.
	*Drachmas.	*Drachmas.*	*Drachmas.*	*Drachmas.*
Cereals	30, 803, 926	50, 193, 204	3, 105, 916	4, 210, 859
Tissues	22, 247, 412	23, 094, 184	6, 354, 524	5, 911, 257
Wood for building	5, 858, 092	6, 165, 947	1, 217, 076	1, 073, 715
Raw minerals	5, 536, 121	6, 156, 538	.....	.....
Wrought metals	3, 624, 932	2, 960, 997	816, 212	904, 535
Preserved fish	3, 755, 039	3, 880, 444	1, 007, 515	845, 041
Sugar	3, 473, 964	3, 495, 201	4, 465, 926	3, 990, 719
Hides	3, 311, 773	3, 401, 271	264, 747	859, 977
Coffee	3, 040, 992	3, 089, 518	1, 015, 314	942, 723
Rice	2, 083, 150	2, 487, 690	673, 219	684, 104
Animals	1, 910, 617	2, 482, 331	692, 639	1, 220, 940
Cottons	1, 818, 545	1, 876, 231	526, 763	344, 213
Raw metal	1, 716, 523	1, 085, 272	259, 555	148, 919
Prepared skins and wrought bones	1, 504, 359	1, 23[illegible]10	331, 328	244, 041
Glass and earthenware	1, 433, 231	1, 442, 382	409, 308	324, 204
Cotton, linen, hemp, etc	1, 394, 374	969, 295	.....	.....
Paper	1, 137, 417	1, 444, 187	361, 675	618, 546
Chemical produce	1, 061, 289	857, 419	194, 599	211, 066
Fancy apparel	1, 019, 067	783, 893	321, 931	830, 684
Rope	872, 656	822, 751	191, 891	125, 906
Cooperage material	798, 578	399, 128	69, 748	90, 090
Hats	732, 839	888, 314	238, 556	492, 037
Machinery	726, 815	362, 919	.....	.....
Timber	662, 968	758, 668	72, 708	204, 847
Pharmaceutical articles	616, 392	930, 284	93, 378	31, 570
Caviare, red and black	559, 861	885, 227	156, 336	170, 478
Spirits	361, 716	348, 189	180, 314	109, 921
Colonials	327, 561	434, 385	92, 424	123, 130
Butter	316, 214	431, 396	87, 708	116, 302
Cheese	288, 410	627, 784	92, 029	238, 145
Wrought minerals	284, 414	615, 158	.....	.....
Oil	235, 824	201, 923	66, 417	40, 832
Lamps and chandeliers	185, 575	160, 360	61, 785	73, 041
Umbrellas and parasols	177, 350	225, 926	47, 477	47, 779
Glue, starch, etc	171, 452	186, 624	59, 987	63, 752
Other articles	5, 304, 164	9, 169, 864	1, 950, 776	2, 747, 651
Total (official) †	109, 149, 183	135, 849, 625	25, 470, 811	26, 675, 302
Total (consular) †	109, 449, 182	131, 150, 325	.....	28, 672, 624

* Drachma = 19.3 cents.

† The "official" totals are, doubtless correct although the "consular" totals make up the true sum of the "details" as given in the table. The tables are printed as they were officially received as it is thought the errors were typographical in some of the details.—NOTE BY THE CONSUL.

Statements and official data showing the commerce of Greece, etc.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Values.		Duty.	
	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.
	*Drachmas.	Drachmas.	Drachmas.	Drachmas.
Currants and other raisins	53, 250, 637	58, 056, 840	5, 207, 990	5, 419, 443
Lead and ore	20, 691, 206	21, 954, 796	.....	.....
Wine	4, 414, 871	5, 062, 599	322, 068	330, 198
Figs	2, 659, 231	2, 076, 872	402, 873	352, 799
Tobacco	2, 510, 748	2, 317, 837	224, 197	254, 250
Olive oil	2, 296, 982	3, 535, 821	251, 334	694, 670
Sponges	1, 939, 737	2, 073, 324	.....	.....
Palonca	1, 416, 157	1, 319, 067	240, 042	176, 845
Hides	735, 761	723, 691	.....	.....
Olives	711, 621	1, 055, 914	.....	.....
Emery	585, 720	370, 749	.....	.....
Tanned hides	523, 089	602, 757	.....	.....
Cocoons	515, 463	342, 823	.....	.....
Silk	328, 540	573, 019	.....	.....
Cheese	278, 302	216, 483	.....	.....
Preserved and fresh fruits	271, 938	380, 974	.....	.....
Soap	243, 962	352, 642	.....	.....
Other articles	2, 279, 876	1, 636, 279	78, 641	176, 787
Total (official)	95, 653, 741	102, 652, 487	7, 327, 145	7, 404, 992
Total (consular)	95, 653, 841	.....	.....	.....

*Drachma = 19.3 cents.

Imports under Government monopolies during 1888.

Articles.	From whence.	Packages.	Value.
			Drachmas.
Petroleum	United States	165, 597 cases	993, 582
Matches	Germany	13, 640, 400 boxes	116, 505
Total	.....	.....	1, 110, 087

Navigation of the principal ports of Greece during 1888 (*arrivals*).

Flag.	Piraeus.		Syra.		Patras.		Corfu.		Cephalonia.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	135	150, 135	153	156, 831	100	86, 395	15	11, 934	5	4, 941
Austrian	136	124, 446	2	498	26	7, 167	290	225, 520	1	79
French	143	179, 550	149	204, 438	1	794	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italian	161	192, 450	3	728	29	4, 075	141	100, 719	18	1, 338
Turkish	98	11, 088	439	61, 713	8	1, 850	337	16, 105	3	270
Egyptian	100	96, 495	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russian	5	599	53	53, 751	1	210	.....	.....	1	88
Danish	23	24, 018	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	962	.....	.....
Dutch	9	8, 511	1	866	3	3, 001	.....	.....	4	3, 385
Belgian	5	5, 421	.....	.....	5	5, 019	.....	.....	5	4, 182
German	1	868	3	2, 341	8	4, 820	.....	.....	2	1, 553
Norwegian	.....	.....	1	397	4	1, 148	3	1, 526	.....	.....
Swedish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Samian	.....	.....	4	41	1	141	.....	.....	.....	.....
	816	793, 581	808	481, 604	186	114, 620	787	356, 766	39	15, 841
Greek	353	91, 909	306	48, 313	123	32, 217	294	60, 111	48	7, 786
Total	1, 169	885, 490	1, 114	529, 917	309	146, 837	1, 081	416, 877	87	23, 627

Navigation of the principal ports of Greece during 1888 (*arrivals*)—Continued.

Flag.	Zante.		Volo.		Other ports.		Total.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
British	21	14,447	4	2,816	148	138,398	581	565,897
Austrian	10	2,009	29	30,369	76	43,788	570	433,876
French	1	158	.....	.....	10	4,848	304	389,788
Italian	13	1,903	.....	.....	54	6,922	419	308,135
Turkish	7	772	95	8,649	287	17,881	1,274	118,328
Egyptian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	94,495
Russian	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	722	63	55,370
Danish	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2,370	27	27,350
Dutch	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,204	18	16,967
Belgian	1	744	1	725	.....	.....	17	16,091
German	4	2,906	.....	.....	3	2,378	21	14,871
Norwegian	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1,313	11	4,384
Swedish	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2,635	5	2,635
Samian	1	195	.....	.....	10	218	16	595
	58	23,134	129	42,559	603	222,677	3,426	2,050,782
Greek	100	20,025	58	7,376	1,234	75,938	2,516	343,675
Total	158	43,159	187	49,935	1,837	298,615	5,942	2,394,459

E. HANCOCK,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Patras, December 31, 1888.

CORFU.

Shipping at the port of Corfu during the year 1886.

Nationality of vessels.	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Total.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Total.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
British	3	406	60	65,092	63	65,498	3	406	60	65,092	63	65,498
Greek	316	15,040	260	143,400	576	158,440	316	15,040	260	143,400	576	158,440
Austrian	59	12,757	585	529,860	644	542,617	59	12,757	585	529,860	644	542,617
Italian	69	9,099	135	103,000	204	112,099	69	9,099	135	103,000	204	112,099
Ottoman	29	1,025	.....	.....	29	1,025	29	1,025	.....	.....	29	1,025
Other countries	....	.....	6	2,977	6	2,977	...	.....	6	2,977	6	2,977
Total	476	38,327	1,046	844,329	1,522	882,657	476	38,327	1,046	844,329	1,522	882,656

Principal exports from Corfu during the year 1886.

Articles.	1886.		1885.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Olive oil ..... gallons	198,062	$92,717.56	516,432	$301,058.70
Wine ..... do	642,956	305,244.38	965,952	281,115.06
Soap ..... pounds	523,435	94,126.20	585,963	101,328.78
Total	.....	492,088.14	.....	683,502.54

Principal imports at Corfu during the year 1886 (for local consumption).

Articles.	1886.		1885.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cereals.....bushels..	373,142	$335,824.28	348,999	$313,170.40
Colonials.....okes..	691,259	117,513.92	612,134	107,275.20
Textile goods.....do...	83,696	181,407.60	105,442	226,524.64
Hides.....do...	36,152	18,792.90	28,767	12,829.44
Sulphur.....do...	699,830	14,013.18	767,150	14,741.76
Hardware.....do...	28,423	12,062.40	21,312	7,455.70
Iron.....do...	221,690	14,416.00	156,570	6,758.40
Coals.....tons..	15,062	86,877.12	16,663	95,978.88
Other goods.....okes..	1,306,729	314,575.04	1,012,901	163,751.68
Total.....	.....	1,095,482.44	.....	968,485.50

Exports and imports of Corfu, by countries, during the years 1885 and 1886.

Countries.	Exports.		Imports.	
	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.
England.....	$683.94	$1,385.48	$341,876.94	$333,589.70
Italy.....	179,181.16	301,594.76	95,769.30	96,872.44
Austria.....	128,392.66	240,420.08	210,030.12	175,925.56
France.....	89,717.84	41,799.30	17,480.32	14,779.00
Turkey.....	80,672.90	90,728.46	10,211.98	7,517.00
Egypt.....	4,710.18	3,355.20	.....	.....
Russia.....	6,683.20	4,419.26	361,565.70	322,962.40
South America.....	.....	.....	.....	27,060.48
Tunis.....	121.22	.....	.....	.....
Roumania.....	1,964.92	.....	10,508.60	.....
Total.....	492,128.02	683,502.54	1,047,392.96	978,676.56

Transit movements.

Countries.	Imported in bond.			Exported from bond.			Total transit movements.	Remaining in bond December 31, 1886.
	Remained in bond on December 31, 1885.	During the present year.		During the present year.				
		Direct.	Total.	Local consumption.	To foreign ports.	To other ports of the kingdom.		
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
England.....	102,839.56	478,255.04	581,094.60	88,124.78	355,344.84	86,554.62	510,024.24	71,070.36
Austria.....	66,785.02	131,477.04	198,262.06	24,681.38	117,004.92	14,618.90	156,305.20	41,956.86
Turkey.....	174,377.50	143,257.72	317,635.22	67,082.34	33,328.96	.....	100,411.30	217,223.92
Italy.....	10,180.74	110,204.58	120,385.32	15,630.84	76,518.22	21,202.30	113,351.40	7,033.92
France.....	12,539.40	24,552.90	37,092.30	493.80	18,336.08	35.82	18,865.70	18,226.60
Russia.....	94,540.48	224,452.80	318,993.28	144,942.18	13,219.58	4,786.68	162,948.44	156,044.84
South America	32,190.98	36,788.60	68,979.58	7,181.40	44,176.64	6,300.48	57,658.52	11,321.06
Germany.....	220.80	112.02	332.82	263.84	.....	.....	263.84	68.98
Egypt.....	70.82	328.70	399.52	395.96	.....	.....	395.96	3.56
Roumania.....	93,310.34	244,545.90	337,856.24	295,195.66	1,672.00	.....	296,867.66	40,988.58
Total.....	587,055.64	1,393,975.30	1,981,030.94	643,992.22	639,601.24	133,498.80	1,417,092.26	563,938.68

General imports of Corfu during the years 1886 *and* 1885.

Countries.	1886.	1885.
England	$820, 131. 98	$694, 955. 90
Italy	205, 974. 68	162, 504. 96
Austria	341, 507. 04	285, 026. 70
France	41, 983. 22	45, 840. 94
Turkey	153, 469. 70	114, 933. 80
Egypt	328. 70	419. 32
Russia	586, 018. 50	408, 913. 56
South America	36, 788. 60	60, 888. 78
Roumania	255, 054. 70	43, 714. 56
Germany	112. 02	.....
Total	2, 441, 369. 14	1, 817, 198. 52

Coal to the amount of 15,171 tons was imported. All but 1,190 tons was imported in fourteen English steamers, the one exception being a Greek steamer.

THOMAS WOODLEY,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Corfu, March 31, 1889.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES.

Total value of all articles exported from and imported to Corfu from and to foreign countries during the years 1886 *and* 1887.

(SPECIAL COMMERCE.*)

Countries.	Exports.		Imports.	
	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.
England	$4. 751. 04	$683. 94	$215, 950. 26	$341, 876. 94
Italy	225, 913. 60	179, 181. 16	101, 437. 44	95, 769. 30
Austria	173, 822. 20	128. 392. 66	201, 207. 54	210. 030. 12
France	69, 312. 00	89, 717. 84	33, 305. 10	17, 430. 32
Turkey	61, 972. 60	80, 072. 90	112, 630. 46	10, 211. 98
Egypt	3, 853. 44	4, 710. 18	182. 00	.....
Russia	227. 92	6, 683. 20	504, 098. 10	361, 565. 70
South America	.....	.....	62, 989. 24	.....
Tunis	.....	121. 22	.....	.....
Roumania	301. 70	1, 964. 92	16, 053. 12	10, 508. 60
Germany	8, 877. 98	.....	20, 482. 94	.....
Servia	2, 568. 80	.....	.....	.....
Montenegro	18, 845. 30	.....	4, 182. 53	.....
Total	570, 449. 58	492, 128. 02	1, 275, 518. 73	1, 047, 392. 96

* Special commerce does not include transit trade.

EXPORTS BY ARTICLES.

Principal articles of export from Corfu during the year 1887.

Articles.	1887.		1886.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Olive-oil ..... galls.	429, 200	$243, 843. 42	198, 062	$92, 717. 56
Wine ..... do	1, 097, 488	239, 925. 12	642, 956	305, 244. 38
Soap ..... okes	422, 053	74, 985. 78	523, 435	94, 126. 20
Wool ..... do	14, 189	2, 870. 40	.....	.....
Valonia ..... do	101, 948	5, 807. 62	.....	.....
Total	.....	567, 432. 34	.....	492, 088. 14

IMPORTS BY ARTICLES.

Principal articles of imports of Corfu during the year 1887 *for local consumption.*

Articles.	1886.		1887.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cereals ..... bushels..	873, 142	$335, 824. 28	493, 920	$539, 887. 68
Colonials ..... okes..	691, 259	117, 513. 92	567, 718	111, 461. 38
Textile ..... do...	83, 696	181, 407. 60	132, 833	177, 722. 84
Hides ..... do...	36, 152	18, 792. 90	39, 541	14, 587. 20
Sulphur ..... do...	699, 830	14, 013. 18	167, 325	5, 318. 40
Hardware ..... do...	28, 423	12, 062. 40	141, 172	33, 444. 48
Iron ..... do...	221, 690	14, 416. 00	197, 276	13, 256. 07
Coals ..... do...	15, 062	86, 877. 12	11, 035	48, 905. 40
Other goods ..... do...	1, 306, 729	314, 575. 04	1, 932, 548	235, 109. 30
Total	.....	1, 095, 482. 44	.....	1, 179, 783. 75

Transit trade of Corfu, 1887.

Countries.	Imported in bond.			Exported from bond.			Total transit movements.	Remained in bond December 31, 1887.
	Remained in bond December 31, 1886.	During the present year.		During the present year.				
		Direct.	Total.	For local consumption.	To foreign ports.	To other ports of the Kingdom.		
England	$71, 070. 36	$399, 571. 56	$470, 641. 92	$92, 082. 81	$272, 486. 72	$66, 422. 40	$431, 991. 93	$38, 649. 99
Austria	41. 956. 86	92, 682. 04	134, 638. 90	20, 303. 42	48, 464. 64	13, 081. 34	81, 849. 40	52, 789. 50
Turkey	217, 223. 92	23, 186. 30	240. 410. 22	6, 591. 94	15, 378. 62	311. 80	22, 282. 36	218, 127. 86
Italy	7, 033. 92	40, 434. 24	47, 468. 16	12, 574. 84	20, 809. 14	5, 317. 24	38, 701. 22	8, 766. 94
France	18, 226. 60	4, 066. 98	22, 293. 58	3, 237. 30	2, 819. 52	441. 98	6, 498. 80	15, 794. 78
Russia	156, 054. 84	207, 120. 00	363, 174. 84	162, 397. 24	26, 162. 10	2, 376. 96	190, 936. 30	172, 238. 54
South America	11, 321. 06	151, 165. 83	162, 486. 89	44, 866. 94	44, 586. 04	35, 026. 74	124, 479. 72	38, 007. 17
Germany	68. 98	3, 231. 54	3, 300. 52	96. 00	1, 130. 50	192. 00	1, 418. 50	1, 882. 02
Egypt	3. 56	.....	3. 56	.....	.....	.....	.....	3. 56
Roumania	40, 988. 58	44, 056. 90	85, 045. 48	53, 866. 36	8, 503. 30	.....	62, 369. 66	22, 675. 82
Total ...	563, 948. 68	965, 515. 39	1, 529, 464. 07	396, 016. 85	441, 340. 58	123, 170. 46	960, 527. 89	568, 936. 18

General imports of Corfu during the years 1886 *and* 1887.*

Countries.	1887.	1886.
England	$615, 521. 82	$820, 121. 98
Italy	144, 871. 68	205, 974. 68
Austria	293, 889. 58	341, 507. 04
France	37, 372. 08	41, 983. 22
Turkey	135, 816. 76	153, 469. 70
Egypt	182. 00	328. 70
Russia	711, 218. 10	586, 018. 50
South America	214, 155. 07	36, 788. 60
Roumania	60, 110. 02	255, 054. 70
Germany	23, 714. 48	112. 02
Montenegro	4, 182. 53	.....
Total	2, 241, 034. 12	2, 441, 369. 14

*General commerce embraces the transit trade.

Return of all shipping at the port of Corfu in the year 1887.

Nationality of vessels.	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Total.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Total.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
British	3	273	45	43, 987	48	44, 260	2	197	45	43, 987	47	44, 184
Greek	216	11, 927	190	170, 027	406	181, 954	216	11, 927	190	170, 027	406	181, 954
Austrian	7	563	415	373, 264	422	373, 827	7	563	415	373, 264	422	373, 827
Italian	49	7, 577	112	93, 808	161	101, 385	49	7, 577	112	93, 808	161	101, 385
Ottoman	100	2, 130	....	.....	100	2, 130	100	2, 130	....	.....	100	2, 130
Other countries	13	4, 876	2	1, 469	15	6, 345	13	4, 876	2	1, 469	15	6, 345
Total	388	27, 346	764	82, 555	1, 152	709, 901	387	27, 270	764	682, 555	1, 151	709, 825

COAL IMPORTS.

The following table demonstrates the quantity of coals imported in Corfu during the year 1887:

Flag.	Description.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.
English	Steamer	405	
....Do	....do	1, 166	
....Do	....do	1, 442	
....Do	....do	679	7
....Do	....do	1, 044	
....Do	....do	832	
....Do	....do	1, 449	
Greek	....do	1, 200	2
....Do	....do	1, 818	
German	....do	300	1
Total		10, 335	10

THOS. WOODLEY,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Corfu, December 31, 1888.

PATRAS.

REPORT BY CONSUL HANCOCK.

IMPORTS.

There is very little to report on this head. The sole articles received at this port, direct from the United States, consist of 58,000 cases refined petroleum and 215,000 staves; both these articles show considerable increase over quantities received in 1887, which were 37,748 and 60,000, respectively. Whether the increase in petroleum arises from a less quantity having been smuggled, or it just happens that three arrivals came within the year against two the previous year, I can not ascertain; the monopoly of the Government in this article continues, and the price is maintained the same, 20 francs, gold, per case. The staves continue to give satisfaction, and I expect the quantity will go on increasing.

Plenty of other articles of American manufacture are to be found in the place, chiefly sewing machines, clocks, tinned meats, and fruits, etc., but whether they are ordered direct or bought in other markets, I can not say.

EXPORTS.

Exports to the United States, for which this consulate has certified invoices, amount during the year to the value of $1,043,077.16, and consist of 13,951 tons of currants, and trifling quantities of wine and salted olives of the value of only $731.27. As I have pointed out in other reports, to make a comparison with previous years it is necessary to take into consideration the invoices certified at the consular agency of Zante, and these have been kindly given to me by our agent there, and show the value of exports to have been $172,644.88, consisting of 2,259 tons of currants, and a little wine and green olive-oil soap of the value of $991.78; it will thus be seen that the total quantity of currants sent to the United States from Greece sum up to 16,210 tons, by far the largest quantity ever shipped in one year. The shipments in 1887 amounted to 12,330 tons; the next largest quantity was in the year 1882, 13,917 tons. The great increase in the quantity has been during the last half of the year, from the crop gathered in July and August, which was exceptionally abundant, indeed the largest ever produced, and prices consequently moderate. Price opened in July, for what is currently known as American staple at equal to 21*s.* per hundred-weight, cost and freight to New York, but soon receded to 17*s.* 6*d.* per hundred-weight, cost and freight, at about which it was maintained until the end of August, when it declined about one shilling per hundred-weight, and varied little until about the middle of October, when a further decline to about 15*s.* 6*d.* per hundred-weight, cost and freight, was established, and again toward the end of October there was a fresh decline of a shilling until about the middle of November, when it was 13*s.* 6*d.* per hundred-weight, cost and freight, after which some few invoices were presented as low as 11*s.* 6*d.* per hundred-weight, cost and freight, and even since the beginning of the year as low as 10*s.* 6*d.* and 10*s.* per hundred-weight, cost and freight, but these are known to have been speculative sales in anticipation of decline on this side, which never occurred, the price here not having been lower than the equivalent of 12*s.* 6*d.* per hundred-weight, cost and freight. At the present time the price is equal to about 13*s.* 6*d.* per hundred-weight, cost and freight. For the better description of currants considerably higher prices have ruled, say 3*s.* to 6*s.* per hundred-weight, according to quality. Of this better class of fruit, much more has gone to America from last season's crop than in previous years, and it is evident some purchasers are giving more care to the quality of the fruit, and they are quite right to do so, for some of the fruit shipped to America has had such a quantity of rubbish mixed with it and must lose such a deal of weight before it can be prepared for consumption, that in the end the price must prove higher than a much better description of fruit would cost. Even the newspapers on this side did not refrain from crying out against some of the wretched stuff that was shipped to America; even charcoal powder, sand, and sea-water were freely added to the fruit to give it color and weight, purchasers being intent only on cheapness and quite regardless of quality. It seems pretty certain, however, that with low prices America can consume even a still greater quantity of currants than she took last year, and people here were immensely pleased when they lately learned that the bill admitting currants on the free list had passed the Senate.

GENERAL TRADE.

Referring now to the *trade* in general of this place, of which currants are always the principal article, the crop will prove even larger than then estimated.

The shipments so far, from the new crop, have been:

	Tons.		Tons.
To United States	12,680	To Canada	1,615
To United Kingdom	54,648	To Trieste	2,285
To north of Europe	22,128	To Russia	563
To France	22,239		
To Australia	1,111	Total	117,270

and it is estimated that about 45,000 tons still remain for shipment, some 4,000 to 5,000 tons of which, however, is said to be of such inferior quality that it is not fit for shipment, and is being distilled in this country. A very disappointing feature in the trade of currants has been the comparatively small quantity taken by France from last season's crop. Vine-growers there have become alarmed at the large quantity of wine produced from currants, and have been agitating for protective duties, and have so far succeeded, that, although no increase of duty has so far been imposed, very restrictive laws have been instituted prohibiting the sale of wine made from currants, excepting under that denomination; and it is still feared that at any moment a heavy increase of duty may be imposed. This has naturally tended to frighten merchants, and is no doubt the reason for the falling off in the quantity. To some extent this has been equalized by the extra quantity taken by Germany and Holland, where it is well known a large portion of the currants taken by those coun-

tries is consumed in the manufacture of wine, not only by special manufacturers, but by families for their private use. The process of making wine from currants is so simple that I am surprised it has not been tried in America. I conclude that it has not been, as currants used for this purpose are generally shipped in bags, the cost being less than when packed in barrels or cases, it being of no consequence if the fruit gets somewhat crushed in transport.

Valonea.—This crop shows considerable increase over last year, being estimated as follows: Etolico, 2,800 tons; achaia, 500 tons; laconia, 4,200 tons; total, 7,500 tons, against 4,700 tons last year. Shipments have only just commenced, quality is fairly good, and price about £10 per ton, free on board. Several small sailing vessels have been chartered to load for England at 30*s* and 10 per cent per ton.

Olive oil.—This crop has also been fairly abundant, and will allow of about 8,000 tons for exportation; price about £28 per ton, free on board.

Wine.—This crop was short on account of the dry and hot weather in the autumn. The exports from this were of the value of $66,200 against $40,700 in 1887; and went chiefly to Hamburg, Amsterdam, and Rotterdam. A small quantity of very fine flavored cognac is now made here superior to many of the French brands. It is sold here in retail at 4 francs per bottle.

A trial has been made of champagne, which seems likely to prove successful.

Tobacco.—This crop continues to increase rapidly and large quantities are now shipped to Turkey and Egypt, but as it is grown principally on the eastern side of the country, I am not in a position to get many particulars. I have however come across some statistics. In four months in 1886 (from September 1, to December 31) the exports to all countries were 1,868,563 pounds of the value of $130,225. In eight months in 1887 and 1888 they were 3,766,814 pounds of the value of $238,940, and 4,239,225 pounds of the value of $272,270, respectively.

IMPORTS.

The trade of this port during the past year will show a slight falling off, but nothing of serious consequence.

Manufactured goods have fairly kept their ground, and iron and machinery, independent of what has come for the railways, will show an increase.

Coals.—The imports have been 19,023 tons, against 20,723 tons, in 1887; price has ranged from 22*s.* 6*d.* to 25*s.* per ton.

Dried codfish.—Nine cargoes of Labrador arrived at this port during the year, bringing 27,530 quintals, besides about 1,000 quintals arrived from Italy. The first arrivals in the autumn realized very good prices, say 21*s.* 6*d.* per quintal, to pay cost, insurance, and freight, and 19*s.* 6*d.* and 18*s.* 6*d.*; but these high prices induced too heavy consignments, besides there were also heavy arrivals at the neighboring port of Zante, so that the markets became glutted, and a great deal of fish had to be stored, where it still remains, and it will now scarcely realize 12*s.* per quintal c. i. and f.

Cereals received at this port during the past year have been: Wheat, 155,000 quarters; maize, 14,000 quarters; barley, 2,500 quarters; oats, 650 quarters; total, 172,150, against 177,100 quarters in 1887.

Prices have ranged in bond about for:

	Per quarter.		*Per quarter.*
Wheat	$12.04	Barley	$5.72
Maize	8.23	Oats	3.93

Minerals.—A thousand tons of sulphur were received from Milos (the small island in the Greek Archipelago). It is used when ground into very fine powder for dusting the vines as a prevention against the Oidium. We have fortunately so far escaped phylloxera.

SHIPPING.

The bulk of the import and export trade of this port has as hitherto been under the British flag. The foreign shipping here during the year has been:

Countries.	Vessels.	Quantity.
	No.	*Tons.*
British	131	116,047
German	12	7,765
Belgian	6	6,266
Italian	5	3,827
Norwegian	6	2,011
Dutch	3	2,981
French	1	794

Freights have ruled about as follows; to—

	s. d.
New York	27–6 in full per ton.
London	25–0 in full per ton.
Liverpool	25–0 in full per ton.
Montreal	35–0 and 10 per cent. per ton.
North of Europe	25–0 and 10 per cent. per ton.
	Francs.
Marseilles	18 in full per ton.
Rouen	28 in full per ton.

Four passenger steamers run to and from Brindisi weekly, viz: Tuesday, Italian: Wednesday, Greek; Thursday, Austrian; Saturday, Italian, and an Austrian and a Greek steamer run fortnightly from Trieste to Constantinople, calling at this port.

CURRENCY.

Of late there has been some improvement in the value, and efforts are being made to do away with the forced paper, but this is not likely to be effected for the next four or five years.

The following have been about the rates of exchange for commercial bills during the last year:

		Per £.			Per £.
January	drachmas..	32.40	July	drachmas..	31.30
February	do....	32.40	August	do....	31.70
March	do....	32.30	September	do....	31.90
April	do....	32.60	October	do....	31.65
May	do....	32.40	November	do....	31.60
June	do....	31.20	December	do....	30.90

PUBLIC WORKS.

Railways.—The line between here and Athens has now been working for rather more than a year, and I understand the receipts are satisfactory and go on increasing; two trains leave and arrive from Athens daily and there is a third train to and from Acrata.

The line between here and Pyrgos is progressing rapidly, and has already been opened as far as the village of Achaia.

Another line between Myli and Calamata has been commenced, and a line between Calamata and Pyrgos is contemplated, which would complete the circuit of the Morea.

The Athens newspapers announce that the Government have just concluded an arrangement with an English company for a line between Piraeus and Larissa. It is valued at 70,000,000 francs, on which the Government guaranty 6 per cent. per annum for ninety-nine years, after which the line, plant, and rolling-stock will become public property. The company have undertaken to arrange with the port for the union of the line with that of Salonica; otherwise no interest will be guarantied for six years. The union of these lines would bring Greece in conjunction with the Continental system of railways, and thus make an opening for a new route to Alexandria of considerably shorter sea voyage than from Brindisi.

Canal at the Isthmus of Corinth.—This work is progressing, but difficulties continue to crop up, not only financially but otherwise. The governing committee have lately decided to defer payment of interest to the shareholders, and it has been found that the cutting is too perpendicular and considerable slope will have to be given to prevent land-slips, and in some places it will be necessary to build up to protect the sides. Originally it was estimated that the 8,000,000 cubic meters required to be excavated at a cost of 30,000,000 francs, including 5 per cent. interest to the shareholders, and that the cutting would have been completed last November; in consequence of the increase of slope it is now reckoned that 10,000,000 cubic meters require to be extracted, and that the cost will be increased to 60,000,000 francs, and that the canal can not be finished before November, 1891.

Patras breakwater.—The dispute between the committee and the contractors has been arranged by giving the contractors 50 per cent. more for the work than previously stipulated and making fresh contracts for lengthening the breakwater and making quays, etc., which when completed will make a good port.

E. HANCOCK,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Patras, February 15, 1889.

ITALY.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL ALDEN FOR THE YEAR 1887.

POPULATION.

The population of Italy on December 31, 1887, was 30,260,065, an increase of 317,923 during the year. There was a creditable decrease of the death rate per 1,000, from 28.21 in 1886 to 27.56 in 1887, which was unquestionably due to increased attention given to sanitary matters since the appearance of the cholera in Italy.

Population of Italy for the years 1886 *and* 1887.

Details.	1886.	1887.
Total population on December 31	29,942,142	30,260,065
Marriages	233,810	233,338
Births (not including still births)	1,086,960	1,152,020
Deaths (not including still births)	844,603	834,097
Marriages per 1,000	7.79	7.71
Births per 1,000	36.30	38.07
Deaths per 1,000	28.21	27.56

AGRICULTURE.

An increase in the wheat and Indian corn crops, a marked decrease in the olive oil crop, and a less important decrease in the wine crop are the chief features of the Italian crops in 1887 as compared with 1886.

Italian crops in 1886 *and* 1887.

Articles.	1886.		1887.	
	Total quantity.	Percentage of ordinary crop.	Total quantity.	Percentage of ordinary crop.
Wheat ..... bushels..	112,950,989	85.79	119,333,418	90.29
Indian corn ..... do....	77,596,683	91.80	74,771,335	88.45
Barley ..... do....	8,951,840	79.73	7,967,633	77.11
Rye ..... do....	4,250,347	81.64	4,339,460	83.35
Rice ..... do....	20,500,732	98.73	18,867,253	90.86
Wine ..... gallons..	938,517,963	101.13	872,170,912	92.94
Olive oil ..... do....	68,860,269	77.64	41,824,561	47.29
Oranges, lemons, and citrons ..... number..	3,002,223,737	80.15	3,175,748,345	84.75
Chestnuts ..... pounds..	710,348,354	82.80	667,693,640	79.02
Silk cocoons ..... do....	91,281,097	.....	26,891,114	.....
Oats ..... bushels..	14,761,822	78.56	16,674,058	88.53
Peas, beans, and lentils ..... do....	4,705,835	82.97	3,915,463	68.97
Fave, lupins, and chick peas ..... do....	.....	70.89	8,630,988	73.21
Potatoes ..... pounds..	1,552,906,130	79.49	1,529,398,921	78.29
Flax ..... do....	34,466,716	78.72	33,990,522	78.19
Hemp ..... do....	170,677,817	90.81	172,331,242	92.01
Tobacco ..... do ..	11,658,144	.....	2,540,611	.....
Clover, etc ..... do...	15,262,533,377	.....	19,607,251,859	.....
Grasses ..... do....	18,615,222,856	.....	18,820,465,881	.....
Hay ..... do....	15,480,301,559	.....	13,574,465,859	.....

The foregoing figures were published in the various numbers of the Bollettino de Notizie Agrarii, issued by the Direzione General dell' Agricultura, and are thus official, although they were not collected by the Direzione General della Statistica, which is the chief authority in Italy in matters of statistics.

FISHERIES.

In 1886 there were employed in the Italian fisheries 17,498 vessels of the aggregate tonnage of 50,510, manned by 50,734 men and boys. In 1887 the number of vessels so employed, and their aggregate tonnage, were respectively 18,279 and 51,387; and the number of men and boys employed were 52,422.

This increase was principally in the fish fisheries—if they may be so called—in which there was an increase in 1887 of 1,644 tons. There was in 1887 a slight decrease in the tonnage of vessels and number of men employed in the coral and sponge fisheries.

MINES.

The latest attainable statistics as to Italian mines are those of 1886. The following statement shows the product of these mines in that year, and the number of miners employed.

Italian mines and their products.

Character of mines.	Mines.	Miners.	Ore extracted.	Value.
			Tons.	
Iron	41	1,683	209,082	$442,443
Manganese	5	148	5,561	30,942
Copper	8	1,037	25,162	112,313
Lead	76	8,615	39,841	1,375,774
Zinc			107,548	1,334,908
Lead and zinc	3	109	932	2,484
Silver	7	1,288	1,639	378,190
Gold	12	519	10,759	102,201
Antimony	11	420	1,738	88,580
Quicksilver	2	393	250	179,463
Iron pyrites	6	321	17,149	29,380
Coal, lignite, etc	24	2,629	243,325	348,123
Sulphur	403	29,875	374,343	5,396,720
Rock-salt	24	585	18,394	58,153
Salts of springs	2	215	10,881	60,129
Asphalt, mastic and bitumen	15	488	17,943	74,932
Petroleum	7	145	219	17,583
Alum	1	93	6,000	34,740
Boracic acid	12	564	3,063	295,560
Graphite	8	110	4,000	30,880
Total in 1886	667	49,237	1,097,830	10,243,203
Total in 1885	613	51,791	1,076,452	11,379,820
Difference	54	2,554	19,378	1,136,617

There was in 1886, as compared with 1885, an increase in the production of coal and lignite and a decrease in the production of sulphur. The aggregate product of Italian mines showed little variation in 1885 and 1886.

EDUCATION.

The percentage of Italians who can neither read nor write can not be actually known until the next general census, but a fair estimate would make the percentage to-day not larger than .56. It decreases steadily every year.

In the scholastic year 1884–'85 (than which no later statistics are attainable) there were in the Italian elementary school—including infant asylums—2,937,015, of whom 1,630,126 were males and 1,306,889 were females. The increase in the total number of pupils as compared with the preceding scholastic year was 359,453.

The statistics given in the following statement are for the scholastic year 1885–'86. They show an increase of 1,438 in the number of pupils attending the secondary schools in that year.

Italian secondary schools in 1885–'86.

Schools.	Schools.	Pupils.
CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.		
Gymnasia:		
Government	130	15,702
All other	597	31,528
Total	727	47,230
Lyceums:		
Government	97	7,219
All other	229	6,477
Total	326	13,696
TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.		
Technical schools:		
Government	107	10,945
All other	318	16,186
Total	425	27,131
Technical institutes:		
Government	46	5,523
All other	27	1,858
Total	73	7,381
Mercantile-marine institutes:		
Government	20	708
All other	4	66
Total	24	774
Grand total	1,575	96,212

There was a decrease in the number of secondary schools in the scholastic year 1885–'86, compared with the preceding year, of 25. This decrease, however, was not attended by any decrease in the number of pupils.

The number of pupils in the Italian Universities and the superior institutes and special schools increased in 1885–'86, from 16,591 to 17,240. As to the schools for special instructions, the statistics are complete with one exception, for the scholastic year 1886–'87, but they show no substantial change in the number of pupils.

Italian universities, superior institutes, and special schools in 1885–'86.

Description.	Institutions.	Pupils.
Universities:		
Government	17	14,500
Free	4	317
Total	21	14,817
University schools annexed to lyceum	.....	50
Superior institutes	11	1,858
Superior special schools	10	515
Grand total	42	17,240

Special teaching during the scholastic years 1885–'86 *and* 1886–'87.

	1885–'86.		1886–'87.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government schools of fine arts	14	3,230	14	3,294
Government musical schools	6	794	6	842
Military schools	12	2,923	12	2,806
Naval academy	1	204	1	239
Engineers' naval academy	1	153	1	146
Agricultural schools	27	896	27	891
Mining schools	4	81	4	69
Industrial and commercial schools	161	29,923	.....	.....
Total	226	29,204	.....	.....

GOVERNMENT LIBRARIES.

There are in Italy thirty-two Government public libraries which had, in 1886, 758,133 readers; the number of books called for was 1,019,354. There is also a very large number of libraries belonging to communes and to private persons, which are practically open to the public.

CRIME.

The following statement shows the extent of crime in Italy in 1885 and 1886:

Character of crimes.	Crimes committed.		Crimes of which criminals were convicted.							
			By pretors.		By tribunals.		By courts of assizes.		Total.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Homicides:										
Committed	1,716	1,669	.....	.....	108	136	1,563	1,476	1,671	1,612
Attempted	2,141	2,142	.....	.....	90	172	520	495	610	667
Infanticides:										
Committed	266	249	.....	.....	2	1	75	76	77	77
Attempted	31	26	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	2	2
Assaults and batteries	43,187	47,555	51,566	55,765	9,282	9,157	569	410	61,417	65,332
Robberies:										
With homicides	134	131	.....	.....	11	14	74	58	85	72
Without homicides	1,975	2,093	.....	.....	171	128	420	379	591	507
Thefts:										
Qualified	34,229	34,952	.....	.....	6,239	6,606	1,245	1,295	7,484	7,901
Simple	31,139	33,185	39,690	42,266	4,726	4,605	25	32	44,441	46,903

As is seen from the foregoing statement, the number of crimes committed in 1886 was very nearly the same as the number committed in 1885. The slight increase in 1886 was chiefly in assaults and batteries, and there was a slight decrease in homicides and infanticides.

EMIGRATION.

The following statement shows the destination of Italian emigrants in 1886 and 1887.

Destination.	1886.	1887.	Difference.
Canada	1,720	1,632	— 88
United States	26,920	37,221	+ 10,301
Mexico and Central America (excluding the Antilles)	494	746	+ 252
Total	29,134	39,599	+ 10,465
Argentine Republic	36,534	52,383	+ 15,849
Uruguay	1,202	1,295	+ 93
Paraguay	647	821	+ 174
Brazil	11,334	31,445	+ 20,111
Other American States (including the Antilles)	3,315	3,920	+ 605
Total	53,032	89,864	+ 36,832
Total emigration to North and South America	82,166	129,463	+ 47,297
Algiers	2,243	1,375	— 868
Egypt	740	867	— 127
Tunis	1,557	633	— 924
Other African countries	424	576	+ 152
Total	4,964	3,451	+ 1,513
Asia	62	61	— 1
Oceanica	231	216	— 15
Total emigration to non-European countries	87,423	133,191	+ 45,768
Emigration to European countries	80,406	82,474	+ 2,068
Grand total	167,829	215,665	+ 47,636

Of the total increase in emigration in 1887 (47,636) almost the whole was in the direction of North and South America (47,297). The increase of emigration to South America (36,832) was very much greater than the increase to the United States (10,301) Of the South American States Brazil and the Argentine Republic, both of which render assistance to emigrants coming from Italy, almost monopolized Italian emigration in 1887. The Italian Government, while necessarily recognizing the right of its citizens to emigrate, naturally dislikes to lose their services, and nothing could be further from the truth than the theory that the Italian Government is anxious to rid itself of a supposed surplus population.

The climate in South America is so much better suited to Italians than is that of the United States that they would naturally seek the former continent. Many of the poorer classes do not, however, know any difference between the United States and the Argentine Republic, and there is no doubt that many go to the United States under the mistaken impression that they are going to South America.

RAILWAYS.

The total length of the railway lines in Italy on June 30, 1888, was as follows:

	Miles.
Mediterranean Company	2,883½
Adriatic Company	3,883½
Sicilian Company	420
Sardinian Company	256⅞
All other companies	908⅛
Total	8,351⅛

The following statement shows the new lines of railway opened between July 1, 1887, and June 30, 1888:

Company to which new line belongs.	Extent of line.	Date of opening from July, 1887, to June, 1888.	Length.
			Miles.
Mediterranean	From Cuneo to Robilante	July 16	10½
	From Cuneo to Roccadebaldi	Oct. 8	12½
	From Roccadebaldi to Mondou	Feb. 18	7½
Adriatic	From Rome to Tivoli	Aug. 1	25
	From Foggia to Lucera	Aug. 1	12½
	From Naples to Porto di Massa	Apr. 9	1½
	From Massa Lombardo to Lugo	Apr. 12	5½
	From S. Gewanni to Crevalcuore	June 9	5½
Sicilian	Side tracks, etc	Sept. 20	½
Bologna and Porto Maggiore	From Budrio to Medicina	July 16	6½
	From Budrio to Molinella	Aug. 16	10
	From Medicina to Massa Lombardo	Dec. 4	9½
	From Molinella to Porto Maggiori	Dec. 21	8½
Settimo and Castellamonte	From Rivarello to Castellamonte	July 25	5
Novara and Seregno	From Busto-Arsizio to Saronno	Oct. 5	8½
	From Saronno to Seregno	Dec. 31	9½
Ventoso-Reggio and Suaslatta	From Correegio to Carpi	Oct. 15	6½
Sardinia, Secondary Railway	From Cagliari to Isili	Feb. 15	56½
	From Monte to Tempeo	Feb. 15	25
Total			227½

The present railway from Rome to Naples has many steep grades and makes many detours to reach small towns. The Government has decided to shorten the present line by straightening it and by reducing the grades. It has also decided to build a new line along the coast. By either of the lines, when completed, the length of the trip between Rome and Naples will be shortened from six to four and one-half hours.

The new road from Florence to Bologna by way of Faenza, and the new road from Spezia to Lucia will, it is expected, be opened within a year.

No accidents of any consequence have occurred on the Italian railways for many years, which is a sufficient proof of the care with which they are managed.

The following statement shows the receipts of the three chief railway companies during the year ending June 30, 1888:

Receipts of the three chief railway companies during the year ending June 30, 1888.

Receipts.	Mediterranean.	Adriatic.	Sicilian.	Total.
Passengers	$9, 257, 835	$7, 737, 199	$604, 145	$17, 599, 185
Luggage	447, 442	352, 193	11, 860	811, 604
Express freight	2, 245, 571	2, 341, 307	62, 620	4, 649, 505
Ordinary freight	11, 097, 021	8, 932, 391	680, 241	20, 710, 654
All other receipts	146, 778	266, 529	14, 247	428, 555
Total	13, 194, 647	19, 629, 614	1, 373, 113	44, 199, 593

The total receipts of all the Italian railways from July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888, were $46,324,067.

The receipts per kilometer during the same period were for the four chief companies:

Mediterranean Company	$5, 043
Adriatic Company	4, 085
Sicilian Company	11, 046
Sardinian Company	816

The average receipts per kilometer for all Italian railways, from July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888, were $3,925.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

Posts.—No statistics in regard to the Italian post-office have been published since the period covered in my last annual report, and no statistics later than those can be obtained.

Telegraphs.—The following statement shows the extent and condition of the Italian telegraphs on June 30, 1888:

Length of Government and railway wires	miles..	70,590
Length of Government and railway lines	do....	20,280
Length of Government submarine cables	do....	115
Increase in length of wires from June 30, 1886, to June 30, 1887	do....	2,523
Increase in length of lines from June 30, 1886, to June 30, 1887	do....	1,372
Number of Government officers on June 30, 1888		2,160
Number of Government employés on June 30, 1888		6,81[illegible]
Number of Government semaphoric offices, June 30, 1888		31
Number of Government telegraphic apparatus (Morse and Hughes) in Government offices June 30, 1888		3,435

Telegraphic business in Government offices.

Description.	1885–'86.	1886–'87.
Telegrams sent:		
Private:		
Foreign	6,091,589	6,348,034
Domestic	592,306	652,410
Government	505,744	516,510
Telegrams received from abroad	709,069	792,054
Telegrams in transit (international)	179,283	280,882
Total	8,077,991	8,589,890

Receipts and expenses of Government telegraph.

	1885–'86.	1886–'87.
Receipts:		
From telegrams	$2,474,600	$2,617,237
From other sources	110,205	107,980
Total	2,584,805	2,725,217
Expenses:		
Working expenses	2,015,931	2,161,896
Working of semaphores	36,133	34,566
All other expenses	155,619	141,752
Total	2,207,683	2,338,214

As will be seen by the preceding statement, the statistics as to telegraphs are not as complete as could be desired.

The increase in the number of telegrams sent and received in the year 1886–'87, as compared with the year 1885–'86, was 511,899. The excess of receipts over expenses in 1885–'86 was $377,122, and in 1886–'87 was $387,003.

ARMY.

On the 30th of June, 1887, the strength of the Italian army was as follows:

Service.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Permanent army:			
With the colors	13,559	230,832	244,391
On unlimited furlough	.....	640,632	640,632
Supernumerary officers awaiting orders	4,239	.....	4,239
Total	17,798	871,464	889,262
Mobile militia	2,914	295,674	298,588
Territorial militia	5,390	1,403,090	1,408,480
Officers in auxiliary service and on reserve	6,135	.....	6,135
Total	32,237	2,570,228	2,602,465
Total on June 30, 1886	31,193	2,464,680	2,495,873
Increase	1,044	105,548	106,592

The permanent army is now armed with repeating rifles, and the mobile militia will soon receive the same arm. Every year the influx of trained men into the territorial army improves its efficiency. The spirit and discipline of the whole army are beyond praise, and the fact that Italy can place on the field nearly 1,000,000 of trained men in the first line, and 300,000 in the second, besides 1,500,000 of more or less trained men of the territorial army, makes good her claim to be classed as a sixth great power.

NAVY.

Vessels in active service on January 1, 1888.

Class.	Number.	Material of hull.					Tonnage.	Indicated horse-power.	Guns.			Crew.	
		Iron.	Steel.	Iron and steel.	Wood.				Breech-loading.	Muzzle-loading.	Total.	Officers.	Men.
					Exclusively.	Partly.							
Fighting ships:													
First class	12	5	2	2	....	3	88,771	74,527	28	73	101	325	5,489
Second class:													
Armored	3	3	....	....	....	....	7,734	3,131	.....	20	20	50	786
Unarmored	10	....	6	....	4	....	25,878	41,477	58	14	72	158	2,429
Third class	16	6	7	....	3	....	13,219	20,764	56	4	60	117	1,545
Transport and supply ships:													
First class	5	1	2	....	2	....	22,293	15,177	12	19	31	61	913
Second class	6	5	1	....	....	....	7,511	3,601	.....	8	8	45	456
Third class	10	5	1	....	4	....	4,225	2,409	2	10	12	19	417
School ships	3	....	....	....	2	1	12,424	*3,743	10	26	36	72	918
Vessels for local service	23	12	....	....	11	....	2,785	2,410	4	16	20	15	556
Side-wheel lagoon batteries	6	6	....	....	....	....	528	390	....	....	....	6	66
Torpedo dispatch ship	1	....	1	....	....	....	317	2,800	7	.....	7	8	49
Torpedo boats:													
Sea-going	15	....	15	....	....	....	1,273	15,400	.....	.....	.....	30	225
Coast defense:													
First class	36	....	36	....	....	....	1,234	15,040	.....	.....	.....	36	360
Second class	21	....	21	....	....	....	329	4,300	.....	.....	.....	21	189
Torpedo launches	8	....	....	....	8	....	81	1,166	.....	.....	....	8	72
Total	175	43	93	2	34	4	188,601	207,229	177	190	367	966	14,470

* Not including the engine of the *Venezia*, which is not yet on board the vessel.

Officers and men in the Italian navy on December 31, 1887.

Description.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Officers:			
On duty	1,105	.....	1,105
Awaiting orders or on auxiliary service	69	.....	69
Naval reserve	351	.....	351
Total	1,525	.....	1,525
Men:			
On duty	.....	11,682	11,682
On leave	.....	23,775	23,775
Total	.....	35,457	35,457
Naval reserve	.....	10,324	10,324
Grand total	1,525	45,781	47,306
Total December 31, 1886	1,065	40,884	41,949
Increase	460	4,897	5,357

Vessels of the Italian navy launched and fitted out in 1887.

Name.	Class.	Where built.	When launched or bought.	When ready for service.
Ruggiero di Lauria	First class armored battle ship.	Naples	.....	October.
Etna	Torpedo Ram	....do	.....	May.
Dogali	....do	England	April	.....
Goito	Torpedo cruiser	Castellamare	July	.....
Sallta	Torpedo dispatch boat	....do	May	.....
Galileo	Dispatch boat	Venice	... do	.....
Archemedi	...do	....do	March	.....
Volturm	Battery	....do	December	.....
America	Transport	England	January	.....
Garigliano	....do	....do	October	May.
Città di Milano	....do	... do	.....	October.
Miseno	Steam galley	Castellamare	.....	.....
Palinuro	....do	... do	September	.....
Tanaro	Steam-water boat	Genoa	May	.....
Sebeto	....do	....do	....do	.....
Tug:				
No. 5	Tug	....do	September	.....
No. 6	....do	....do	October	.....
No. 7	...do	... do	November	.....
No. 8	....do	....do	December	.....
Sea-going torpedo boat:				
No. 76	Seagoing torpedo boat	Germany	May	.....
No. 77	....do	....do	April	.....
Coast torpedo boat first class:				
No. 81	Coast torpedo boat, first class	Genoa	September	.....
No. 82	....do	....do	March	.....
Sea-going torpedo boat:				
No. 99	Sea-going torpedo boat	Germany	May	.....
No. 100	....do	....do	....do	.....
No. 101	....do	....do	June	.....
No. 102	....do	....do	....do	.....
No. 103	....do	....do	July	.....
No. 104	....do	....do	....do	.....
No. 105	....do	....do	August	.....
No. 106	....do	....do	... do	.....
No. 107	....do	....do	....do	.....
No. 108	....do	....do	September	.....
White torpedo boat: III	....do	Scotland	July	.....
White torpedo boat: IV	....do	....do	....do	.....

ARMORED SHIPS.

Of the great Italian armored battle ships, the following are now ready for service.

Name.	Tonnage.	Horse power.	Speed.
			Knots.
Lepanto	13,550	18,000	17.8
Italia	13,360	18,000	17.8
Duilio	11,007	7,711	15.4
Dandolo	11,898	7,710	15.6

The *Ruggiero di Lauria*, of the same class as the *Duilio*, will be ready for sea within 1888. The *Morosini* and the *Dona*, of the same class, will be ready for sea within twelve months. The *Re Umberto* (launched in October, 1888) will be ready in two years. Two other ships, the *Sicilia* and the *Sardegna*, all of the class of the *Lepanto*, are on the stocks.

TORPEDO RAMS.

The class of vessels called torpedo rams, which are partially armored, promise to prove very effective as cruisers. Of these the following are now in commission:

Name.	Tonnage.	Horse power.	Speed.
			Knots.
Etna	3,530	7,500	17.0
Ausar	3,330	4,578	17.4
Strombole	3,530	7,500	17.0
Vesuvio	3,290	7,760	17.0
Dogali	3,530	7,500	19.3

The *Fieramosca*, another vessel of the same class of the *Dogali*, was launched (in England) in September, 1888, and is guarantied a speed of 21 knots by Messrs. Armstrong & Co., her builders. She will be added to the active list of the Italian navy within a year.

Another very efficient class of cruising ships are those of the *Goito* class. The following are now in commission:

Name.	Tonnage.	Horse-power.	Speed.
			Knots.
Goito	741	4,200	18
Tripoli	800	2,550	19.2

The *Folgore* and the *Sælta* have the respective velocities of 20 knots each.

THE WHOLE NAVY.

The Italian navy, formidable as it now is for the speed, armament, and armor of its fleet will not be completed, according to the present scheme, for nearly four years. At the expiration of that time it will include the following vessels:

Total list of Italian naval vessels.

Class.	Number.	Material of hull.					Tonnage.	Horse-power indicated.
		Of iron.	Of steel.	Of iron and steel.	Of wood.			
					Exclusively.	Partly.		
Fighting ships:								
First class	18	5	8	2	.....	3	162,227	150,127
Second class:								
Armored	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,734	3,131
Unarmored	13	.....	9	.....	4	.....	36,683	64,577
Third class	23	6	14	.....	3	.....	19,083	39,864
Transport and supply ships:								
First class	5	1	2	.....	2	.....	22,292	15,177
Second class	6	5	1	.....	.....	.....	7,511	3,601
Third class	11	5	2	.....	4	.....	4,773	2,839
School ships	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1	12,424	*3,743
Vessels for land service	24	13	.....	.....	11	.....	2,847	2,520
Side-wheel lagoon batteries	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	528	300
Torpedo dispatch-boats	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	634	5,000
Torpedo-boats:								
Sea-going	47	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	4,043	47,800
Coast:								
First class	38	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	1,302	16,800
Second class	21	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	329	4,200
Torpedo launches	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	81	1,160
Total	228	44	144	2	34	4	282,491	361,629

*Not including the engine of the *Venezia*.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

The number and class of books and periodicals published in Italy in 1887 were as follows:

Class.	Number.	Class.	Number.
Bibliography	97	Physical science	379
Encyclopædias	4	Medicine	670
Philosophy, theology, and religion	124	Engineering	236
Education	1,036	Military and naval	185
History and geography	606	Fine arts	200
Contemporary biography	539	Agriculture, industry, and commerce	1,168
Philology and history of literature	352	Laws, statutes, etc	704
Poetry	392	Miscellaneous	1,430
Romances and novels	336	Statistics	1,443
Dramatic works	218	New periodicals	197
Jurisprudence	396		
Politics and social science	449	Total	11,161

This shows a slight increase as compared with the publications of 1886. It is noteworthy that 197 new periodicals were published in 1887, and only 24 in 1886.

COINAGE.

Money coined by the Italian Government in 1887 compared with 1886.

Year—	Gold.	Silver.	Bronze.	Total.
1886	$227,776	$2,006,776	$19,300	$2,253,846
1887	.....	6,041,797	.....	6,041,797

No gold or bronze money was coined in 1887.

NAVIGATION.

The entrances and clearances at Italian ports in 1886 and 1887 were as follows:

Classification.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	1886.		1887.		1886.		1887.	
INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE.	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Sailing vessels:								
Italian	8,341	697,337	8,815	623,563	8,036	717,681	8,966	707,038
Foreign	2,150	346,618	2,153	318,510	2,180	341,851	2,109	325,463
Steamers:								
Italian	983	799,666	1,201	987,364	964	764,508	1,171	866,554
Foreign	4,594	4,263,146	5,383	5,053,222	4,642	4,238,305	5,185	4,843,136
Total:								
Italian	9,324	1,497,003	10,016	1,680,927	9,000	1,482,189	10,137	1,573,592
Foreign	6,744	4,609,764	7,536	5,371,732	6,822	4,650,156	7,294	5,168,599
Total	16,068	6,106,767	17,552	7,052,659	15,822	6,132,345	17,431	6,742,191
COASTING TRADE.								
Sailing vessels:								
Italian	70,981	2,361,232	70,597	2,415,027	71,158	2,314,189	70,286	2,392,931
Foreign	352	80,457	390	71,651	213	47,465	345	63,627
Steamers:								
Italian	17,917	7,135,867	19,503	7,989,536	17,817	7,079,768	19,445	8,063,761
Foreign	3,254	2,974,950	2,909	2,782,429	3,191	2,852,802	3,060	2,964,793
Total:								
Italian	88,898	9,497,099	90,100	10,404,563	88,975	9,393,957	89,731	10,456,692
Foreign	3,606	3,057,407	3,299	2,854,080	3,404	2,900,267	3,405	3,028,420
Total	92,504	12,554,506	93,399	13,258,643	92,379	12,294,224	93,136	13,485,112

Year.	Number.	Tonnage.
Total entries and clearances in 1886	216,773	27,067,842
Total entries and clearances in 1887	221,518	40,588,605
Difference	+4,745	+3,450,763

Although there was thus a substantial increase, in 1887, there was a decrease in the number and tonnage of foreign steamers engaged in the Italian coasting trade and entered at Italian ports in that year. This was due to the fact that the termination of the commercial treaty between France and Italy debarred French vessels from the Italian coasting trade.

Entries and clearances at all Italian ports of vessels engaged exclusively in deep-sea fisheries in 1886 *and* 1887.

Year.	Number.	Tonnage.
1886	2,605	20,607
1887	2,787	22,133
Difference	+182	+1,526

Entries, clearances, and tonnage of vessels under foreign flags during the years 1886 *and* 1887.

Flag.	1886.		1887.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
English	9,879	9,415,598	11,115	11,292,369
French	3,768	2,770,230	2,310	1,300,375
German	1,160	971,926	1,060	1,028,199
Australian	1,300	378,212	3,186	1,013,767
Greek	2,035	365,878	1,298	341,979
American	23	19,712	55	16,443
All other foreign flags	2,411	1,301,526	2,510	1,429,699
Total	20,576	15,217,594	21,534	16,422,831
Difference in 1887			+958	+1,205,237

The increase shown in the foregoing table is not very large, still it is an increase, whereas in 1886 as compared with the preceding year there had been a decrease of 2,067 in the number of vessels and 397,177 in the number of tons.

Number and tonnage of American vessels entering and clearing at the six principal Italian ports in 1886 *and* 1887.

Ports.	1886.				1887.			
	Arrivals.		Departures.		Arrivals.		Departures.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Calama	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Genoa	1	1,940	1	1,940	.....	.....	.....	.....
Messina	1	350	1	350	.....	.....	.....	.....
Palermo	1	562	1	562	.....	.....	.....	.....
Savona	1	465	1	465	.....	.....	1	320
Naples	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	443	.....	.....
Total	4	3,317	4	3,317	1	443	1	320

The Italian official statistics show, as in the foregoing statement, the departure in 1887 of one American vessel from Savona. It does not appear (from the same statistics) when the vessel arrived at Savona. Certainly it was not either in 1887 or 1886.

Flags under which trade with the United States and Canada were carried on in 1887.

Flags.	Arrivals.			Departures.		
	No.	Tonnage.	Tons of cargo.	No.	Tonnage.	Tons of cargo.
Italian	138	116,721	114,551	90	57,761	47,562
American	.....	.....	.....	4	3,926	6,951
Austrian	7	4,270	4,755	5	2,931	4,159
Greek	1	492	600	.....	.....	.....
French	.....	.....	.....	5	6,814	2,672
German	6	5,190	1,327	11	8,535	4,049
English	113	112,119	66,779	219	267,584	201,275
All other flags	20	16,346	11,605	6	4,509	1,550
Total	285	255,138	199,617	340	352,060	268,418
In ballast:						
Italian	1	473	.....	25	14,204	.....
Austrian	.....	.....	.....	2	926	.....
Greek	.....	.....	.....	2	906	.....
French	.....	.....	.....	3	4,555	.....
German	6	3,784	.....	2	1,859	.....
English	7	8,407	.....	21	24,121	.....
All other flags	.....	.....	.....	5	3,355	.....
Total	14	12,664	.....	60	49,926	.....
Grand total	299	267,852	199,617	400	451,986	268,418

The number of tons of freight entered and cleared at Italian ports in 1886 by vessels trading with the United States and Canada were: Tons of freight entered, 216,249; decrease in 1887, 16,632; tons of freight cleared, 378,634; decrease in 1887, 110,216.

In 1886 as compared with 1885 there had been a decrease of 1,916 tons in the quantity of freight entered, and an increase of 73,043 tons in the quantity of freight cleared.

MERCANTILE MARINE.

Number, tonnage, and value of merchant vessels launched in Italy in 1886 *and* 1887.

Year.	Ship-yard.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Value of hull including machinery of steamer.	Average value.
1886	43	193	12,020	$337,192.00	$1,747.22
1887	38	167	5,663	353,391.67	2,116.05
Difference	—5	—26	—6,357	16,199.67	—368.83

Of the vessels launched in 1887, 11 were steamers (of which 10 were tugs) of a total tonnage of 393 tons. No vessel larger than 500 tons was launched in 1887. The bounties offered to Italian ship-builders have not so far built up the merchant marine.

Number and tonnage of sailing vessels belonging to the Italian mercantile marine in 1887.

Size.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Size.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1 to 10 tons	2,217	14,165	701 to 800 tons	84	63,141
11 to 30 tons	1,601	29,212	801 to 900 tons	54	46,270
31 to 50 tons	809	32,636	901 to 1000 tons	31	29,443
51 to 100 tons	648	48,239	1001 to 1600 tons	27	31,373
101 to 200 tons	348	49,421			
201 to 300 tons	191	47,611	Total	6,727	732,494
301 to 400 tons	185	65,336	Total in 1886	6,992	801,349
401 to 500 tons	259	116,659			
501 to 600 tons	175	95,883	Difference	—265	—68,855
601 to 700 tons	98	63,105			

The decrease in the number and tonnage of sailing vessels, as compared with 1885, was 119, and 27,470 tons. The decrease in the last year has therefore been very much larger.

Number and tonnage of steamers belonging to the Italian mercantile marine in 1887.

Size.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Size.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1 to 50 tons	64	1,270	1,001 to 1,500 tons	33	40,789
51 to 100 tons	14	1,082	Above 1,500 tons	33	70,092
101 to 200 tons	17	2,232			
201 to 400 tons	38	10,890	Total	254	153,131
401 to 600 tons	22	11,124	Total in 1886	237	144,328
601 to 800 tons	20	14,191			
801 to 1,000 tons	13	11,461	Difference	+17	+12,803

While there has thus been a respectable increase in the tonnage of the Italian steam mercantile fleet in 1887, it has not been sufficient to compensate for the decrease in tonnage of the sailing fleet.

Number and tonnage of Italian sailing vessels in 1887 *compared with the four preceding biennial periods.*

Tons.	1887.		1885.		1883.		1881.		1879.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
1 to 10 tons	2,217	14,165	2,323	14,465	2,302	13,748	2,434	14,068	2,486	12,915
11 to 30 tons	1,601	20,212	1,648	28,274	1,785	29,979	1,913	32,159	1,980	32,163
31 to 50 tons	809	32,636	816	32,616	792	31,512	789	31,415	815	30,927
51 to 100 tons	648	48,239	679	50,305	673	49,194	695	50,764	738	50,480
101 to 200 tons	348	49,421	359	51,679	344	49,794	361	52,523	368	51,324
201 to 300 tons	191	47,611	210	53,495	216	54,870	236	60,054	249	61,985
301 to 400 tons	185	65,336	216	76,626	238	84,268	263	92,978	273	99,751
401 to 500 tons	259	116,659	317	146,037	348	159,919	366	167,947	372	169,109
501 to 600 tons	175	95,883	205	114,121	224	124,409	233	129,339	251	137,229
601 to 700 tons	98	63,105	119	75,034	125	78,956	135	85,293	152	97,810
701 to 800 tons	84	63,141	100	73,243	98	71,778	101	74,170	108	81,238
801 to 900 tons	54	46,270	60	51,629	66	56,749	61	52,339	65	55,327
901 to 1,000 tons	31	29,443	34	33,036	35	33,980	35	34,111	33	31,253
1,001 and upward	27	31,373	25	28,259	24	26,725	17	18,199	20	21,795
Total	6,727	732,494	7,111	828,819	7,270	865,881	7,639	895,359	7,910	933,306

Number and tonnage of Italian steamers in 1887 *compared with the four preceding biennial periods.*

Tons.	1887.		1885.		1883.		1881.		1879.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
1 to 50 tons	64	1,270	61	1,179	53	1,071	42	904	34	693
51 to 100 tons	14	1,082	16	1,208	18	1,292	15	1,052	16	1,125
101 to 200 tons	17	2,232	18	2,345	15	1,998	13	1,754	13	1,698
201 to 400 tons	38	10,890	34	9,716	30	8,870	21	6,499	22	6,791
401 to 600 tons	22	11,124	15	7,594	12	6,127	18	8,524	16	7,582
601 to 800 tons	20	14,191	19	13,348	19	13,348	15	10,557	9	6,217
801 to 1,000 tons	13	11,461	13	11,420	14	12,411	15	13,444	13	11,699
1,001 to 1,500 tons	33	40,789	28	34,237	23	27,217	29	34,568	25	29,820
1,500 and upward	33	70,092	21	43,508	17	35,118	8	16,396	8	7,071
Total	254	163,131	225	124,600	201	107,452	176	93,698	151	72,606

It is noticeable that in the last biennial period, during which the policy of paying bounties to ship-builders has been followed, the increase in the number of Italian steamers has been less than in the preceding biennial period.

Number of men employed in the Italian mercantile marine in 1887.

Occupation.	Number.	Occupation.	Number.
Masters	6,858	Carpenters, etc	12,661
Mates	3,374	Workmen on iron-ship-building	2,950
Pursers and clerks	601	Coast fishermen	45,765
Deep-sea fishermen	6,657	Boatmen	12,604
Able seamen and boys	90,488	Pilots	277
Engineers	552		
Firemen	4,450	Total	195,117
Ordinary seamen	7,609	Total in 1886	189,921
Naval engineers	30		
Naval contractors	241	Difference	+5,196

The men of the mercantile marine are also enrolled on the naval reserve, and form a splendid body of seamen.

Wrecks in Italian waters in 1887.

Kind.	Number.	Tons.
Italian vessels wrecked	107	11,095
Foreign vessels wrecked	12	4,421
Total	119	15,516
Total wrecks of Italian vessels in Italian and foreign waters	210	58,455
Total wrecks of Italian vessels in 1886	132	26,527
Difference	+78	31,928

There were 557 desertions from Italian vessels in 1887, being 24 less than in 1886. One hundred and eighty-one of these took place in the United States.

SHIPPING BOUNTIES.

The law of December, 1885, the provisions of which were set forth in the two last annual reports from this office, has now been in operation for nearly two years. The following statement shows the bounties paid for ship building in 1887:

Vessels built.	No.	Amount paid.
Sailing vessels:		
Wood	150	$15,191
Iron	1	
Steamers of iron or steel	8	1,968
Tugs	6	
Engines and boilers	28	3,975
Total		21,134

Bounties paid for repairs to vessels, machinery, and boilers in 1887.

For what paid.	Amount paid.
Repairs to—	
Vessels	$21,580
Engines	3,242
Boilers	9,961
Total	34,783

Bounties paid to vessels bringing coal into Italy in 1887.

Class.	Received bounty.	Tons brought.	Amount paid.
Sailing vessels	107	95, 145, 720	$33, 444
Steamers	11	78, 143, 080	
Total	118	173, 288, 800	33, 444

Number and character of voyages made by Italian steamers in 1887, for which bounties were paid.

Voyages.		No.	Freight.	Passengers.	Miles run.	Bounty paid.
From—	To—					
Europe	United States	24	38, 796	3, 255	91, 657	$22, 140
Do.	South America, Atlantic	51	60, 565	45, 228	312, 057	75, 096
Do.	South America, Pacific	4	5, 949	2, 292	37, 820	8, 414
Do.	Asia	4	2, 869	981	28, 403	6, 964
United States	Europe	25	64, 499	1, 381	100, 504	23, 789
South America, Atlantic	do	47	50, 530	13, 693	289, 450	69, 528
South America, Pacific	do	4	7, 129	394	28, 063	6, 498
Asia	do	3	12, 195	117	13, 395	4, 480
Total		162	242, 532	67, 341	901, 358	216, 909
Palermo	New York	9	1, 340	389	34, 253	6, 569
Naples	do	8	13, 634	2, 735	32, 390	7, 161
Catania	do	1	962	36	4, 303	698
Messina	do	1	1, 600	65	4, 221	746
London	do	5	9, 150	30	16, 490	6, 965
Total		24	38, 796	3, 255	91, 657	22, 139
New York	Naples	7	15, 600	331	29, 204	6, 920
Do.	Palermo	2	3, 206	277	8, 228	1, 892
Do.	Genoa	8	16, 181	660	32, 304	6, 359
Do.	Leghorn	2	4, 540	67	8, 110	1, 426
Do.	Marseilles	1	2, 700	12	4, 038	742
Do.	London	4	20, 092	30	13, 192	5, 572
New Orleans	Genoa	1	1, 200	4	5, 428	876
Total		25	64, 499	1, 381	100, 504	23, 787
Grand Total		211	845, 827	71, 977	1, 093, 519	262, 835

There were also paid as bounties for voyages in 1887 to sailing vessels $464,595. The aggregate number of vessels receiving this bounty was 442; the number of miles run by them was 5,466,108, in 945 voyages; and the tons of freight transported by them was 730,944.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Commerce of Italy with other nations in 1887 *and* 1886.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
Spirits, wines, and oils	$9, 854, 931	$8, 571, 770	$33, 875, 268	$38, 409, 609
Groceries, spices, and tobacco	14, 753, 749	20, 947, 853	1, 236, 709	1, 168, 546
Chemicals, drugs, resins, and perfumery	7, 254, 659	8, 923, 307	7, 258, 335	8, 162, 405
Dyes, dye-stuffs, and articles for tanning	4, 417, 236	4, 525, 020	2, 126, 179	2, 022, 595
Hemp, flax, jute, etc	6, 498, 391	8, 341, 772	7, 515, 075	7, 678, 625
Cotton	29, 178, 427	34, 050, 527	4, 384, 490	3, 817, 677
Wool and hair	20, 628, 559	21, 426, 657	2, 483, 779	1, 750, 811
Silk	23, 951, 389	23, 181, 396	65, 621, 133	59, 926, 318
Wood and straw	16, 348, 219	19, 549, 483	10, 486, 584	8, 745, 060
Books and paper	3, 186, 794	4, 777, 803	1, 368, 099	1, 552, 886
Skins, hides, and furs	10, 653, 432	8, 521, 733	3, 384, 183	3, 785, 439
Minerals and metals	42, 677, 393	57, 867, 956	14, 204, 246	24, 719, 458
Stone, earths, pottery, and glass	19, 869, 687	23, 557, 686	11, 128, 315	9, 728, 649
Cereals, flour, and vegetable products	51, 182, 392	51, 428, 527	18, 867, 490	21, 396, 500
Animals, and animal products	21, 300, 800	20, 865, 774	22, 090, 672	19, 285, 927
Miscellaneous	9, 858, 736	10, 565, 139	2, 162, 076	1, 967, 656
Total	291, 614, 294	327, 102, 383	207, 687, 633	214, 111, 192

As is seen from the foregoing table, the imports in 1887 were $35,488,089 more than the imports in 1886, and the exports in 1887 were $6,423,559 more than in 1886.

The following statement shows the categories in which these differences occurred:

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Increase in 1887.	Decrease in 1887.	Increase in 1887.	Decrease in 1887.
Wine, spirits, and oils		$1, 283, 161	$5, 034, 392	
Groceries, spices, and tobacco	$6, 194, 104			$68, 163
Chemicals, drugs, resins, and perfumery	1, 668, 648		909, 070	
Dyes, dye-stuffs, and articles for tanning	107, 784			103, 584
Hemp, flax, jute, etc	1, 843, 381		163, 550	
Cotton	4, 872, 100			566, 813
Wool and hair	798, 098			732, 968
Silk		769, 993		5, 694, 815
Wood and straw	3, 201, 264			1, 741, 524
Books and paper	1, 591, 009		184, 767	
Skins, hides, and furs		2, 131, 699	401, 256	
Minerals and metals	15, 190, 563		10, 515, 212	
Stone, earths, pottery, and glass	3, 687, 979			1, 399, 666
Cereals, flour, and vegetable products	246, 135		2, 529, 010	
Animals, and animal products		434, 526		2, 804, 745
Miscellaneous	706, 403			201, 420
Total	40, 107, 468	4, 619, 379	19, 737, 257	13, 313, 698

The large decrease in the export of silk, as shown in the foregoing statement, was due to the tariff war with France. To a large extent the decrease in other articles of export was due to the same cause.

Without doubt very large importations were made in 1887, before the final expiration of the treaty with France, with a view to that event. This, however, does not alone explain the increase of imports in 1887, since there was an increase in many articles which are not imported from France.

Commerce of Italy with other nations in 1886 *and* 1887.

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
Austria	$43,346,642	$48,409,032	$19,368,708	$18,399,076
Belgium	5,534,854	7,311,226	2,983,780	3,626,850
France	66,895,923	78,097,064	91,955,236	95,894,945
Germany	24,960,111	31,994,768	20,858,282	22,240,355
Great Britain	53,086,194	59,162,027	13,741,986	15,230,462
Greece and Malta	1,416,620	1,842,859	2,627,309	2,196,726
Holland	1,539,947	2,302,683	1,816,516	1,579,126
Russia	18,297,751	23,514,846	3,495,809	2,661,470
Spain, Gibraltar, and Portugal	1,619,849	2,861,418	2,579,638	2,213,432
Sweden, Norway, and Denmark	1,368,756	1,415,462	564,525	554,489
Switzerland	18,306,436	13,434,923	17,310,556	19,399,781
European Turkey	8,940,146	9,970,766	2,576,743	2,087,295
Asiatic Turkey	1,731,789	1,555,001	505,274	339,873
British India	19,209,483	21,630,282	3,671,439	2,729,406
China and Japan	36,091	1,360,843	23,546	34,705
Egypt	2,084,207	2,452,258	4,084,845	1,766,143
Tunis and Tripoli	2,713,966	1,588,390	1,497,873	1,143,911
Algiers	769,491	422,670	314,011	408,195
Other African countries	152,084	95,921	240,092	474,552
United States and Canada	10,662,478	12,400,250	10,084,443	6,910,944
States of La Plata	4,048,368	2,727,283	5,613,791	6,835,095
Peru and Chili	41,495	2,071,276	615,284	7,259,116
Other American countries	4,851,634		1,128,857	
Australia			29,143	59,058
Total	291,614,315	*326,120,748	207,687,686	*214,074,451

*The discrepancy between these figures and those in a foregoing table, under imports and exports exists in the original figures, both of which are taken from official sources.

Imports from the United States and Canada for five years ending December 31, 1887.

Articles.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Spirits, wines, and oil	$4,044,701	$3,826,611	$3,907,478	$2,538,569	$2,404,587
Groceries, spices, and tobacco	1,771,354	2,229,729	3,668,930	1,332,472	3,672,983
Chemicals, drugs, resins, and perfumery	1,113,417	1,573,722	1,022,128	1,159,544	1,648,606
Dyes, dye-stuffs, and articles for tanning	115,221	93,026	83,376	84,148	60,216
Hemp, flax, jute, etc	1,544	4,246	9,843	9,670	6,246
Cotton	2,250,766	1,930,373	3,118,880	2,661,490	2,862,646
Wool and hair	537,312	363,805	352,032	502,186	186,814
Silk				386	2,509
Wood and Straw	94,570	128,731	270,079	406,844	152,470
Books and paper	1,544	6,519	11,966	4,825	5,790
Skins, hides, and furs	652,340	540,593	446,023	522,288	121,976
Minerals and metals	207,668	94,184	132,012	90,507	92,347
Stone, earth, pottery, and glass	35,126	199,176	54,426	33,106	27,985
Cereals, flour, and vegetable products	83,762	303,203	520,714	993,371	973,685
Animals, and animal products	382,486	239,899	334,276	302,421	128,721
Miscellaneous	8,492	20,262	33,775	20,651	56,599
Total	11,300,303	11,604,109	13,985,938	10,662,478	12,404,130

Exports to the United States and Canada for the five years ending December 31, 1887.

Articles.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Wines, spirits, and oil	$928,488	$684,764	$546,962	$1,055,903	$1,639,921
Groceries, spices, and tobacco	870,946	305,133	88,587	429,425	476,121
Chemicals, drugs, and perfumery	1,064,588	939,331	1,389,793	1,314,330	1,976,329
Dyes, dye-stuffs and articles for tanning	506,625	419,003	387,930	454,708	258,234
Hemp, flax, jute, etc	121,011	74,305	85,885	4 ,443	91,961
Cotton	81,073	4 , 723	158,452	132,591	111,519
Wool and hair	26,441	61,953	45,355	32,810	88,973
Silk	18,528	20,261	76,235	71,410	34,254
Wood and straw	246,654	98,044	341,057	26,827	268,077
Books and paper	222,336	136,351	77,586	20,651	34,740
Skins, hides, and furs	55,584	97,079	1,544	80,6 4	63,883
Minerals, and metals	226,968	12,545	283,181	370,946	11,773
Stone, earths, pottery, and glass	3,318,635	2,904,843	2,324,492	2,297,858	742,857
Cereals, flour, and vegetable products	4,038,686	4,582,399	2,850,417	3,555,832	836,672
Animals, and animal products	179,297	195,316	160,962	114,962	220,599
Miscellaneous	33,397	58,097	88,780	77,972	52,110
Total	11,389,249	10,630,147	8,907,168	10,084,443	6,907,014

The specific articles imported from and exported to the United States and Canada in 1887 were as follows:

Imports into Italy from the United States and Canada in 1887.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Spirits, pure, in wood..galls	4,865	$1,544	Hair (not human) raw and dyed.....lbs..	136,234	$33,389
Spirits, sweetened, in wood, gallons	924	965	Mattresses.....do..	882	193
Cotton-seed oil.....lbs..	1,393,086	79,323	Woolen textures....do...	441	386
Heavy oils.....do...	1,529,770	20,072	Made-up articles of wool, pounds	1,323	2,316
Fixed oils.....do...	675,045	44,390	Silk textures.....lbs..	92	772
Mineral oils, refined..do...	135,770,070	2,258,293	Made-up articles of silk, pounds	125	1,737
Coffee.....do...	1,776 245	311,116	Wood for cabinet-makers, pounds	513,010	14,761
Sugar, second class..do...	4,539,633	146,452	Wood, common cu. meters.	14,426	125,257
Sweetmeats and preserves, pounds	12,785	1,930	Staves and hoops.... lbs..	21,163	772
Cocoa:			Casks (gallons of capacity)	103,660	4,632
Unprepared.....lbs..	33,509	5,790	Furniture of wood; not upholstered.....lbs..	1,984	193
Prepared.....do...	1,323	193	Furniture of wood, fine quality.....lbs..	7,273	3,474
Cinnamon.....do...	2,204	386	Manufactures of wood:		
Cloves.....do...	3,306	772	Common.....lbs..	7,936	386
Pepper and pimento..do...	234,786	38,986	Fine.....do...	2?,809	1,930
Tobacco, in leaf.....do...	30,391,512	3,165,972	Carriages..... No..	4	386
Cigars and cigarettes..do...	800	386	Reeds, twigs, etc ....lbs..	13,665	193
Ammonia, potash, etcdo...	5,511	193	Small cordage.....do...	7,273	386
Caustic soda, crude..do...	6,393	193	White paper.....do...	2 646	193
Cartridges, empty....do...	1,543	386	Prints and lithographs, pounds	1,543	1,930
Medicines:			Books:		
Crude.....do...	6,612	1,158	Stitched.....lbs..	2,865	1,351
Manufactured....do...	7,936	3,474	Bound in board..do...	1,984	965
Gums and resins:....lbs..	9,385,403	1,643,202	Bound in leather, etc., pounds	2,425	1,351
Dyes and dye-stuffs, not prepared.....lbs...	1,620,380	31,266	Hides, raw, not good for furriers.....lbs..	698,193	103,834
Gambia.....do...	13,444	386	Calf-skins.....do...	22,928	6,369
Coloring extracts....do...	327,162	28,564	Goat and sheep skins..do...	15,872	1,930
Vegetable fibers, crude, pounds	55,996	1,544	Other skins.....do...	5,732	772
Cordage and cables...lbs.	13,006	1,351	Morocco leather .....do...	2,204	1,930
Threads of flax:			Patent leather.....do...	5,511	6,755
Untwisted, bleached, pounds	3,086	965	Leather scraps.....do...	26,455	386
Twisted and dyed lbs..	661	386	Iron, cast:		
Cotton:			Manufactured in pigs, pounds	13,885	193
Raw.....do...	28,390,614	2,858,330	manufactur'd in smooth blocks.....lbs..	47,194	2,316
textures:			Iron:		
Unbleached..lbs..	2,865	772	Second manufacture pounds	88,184	2,895
Bleached ...do...	3,306	765			
Printed.....do...	441	193			
Waxed (oil cloths), pounds	662	193			
Made-up articles of cotton, pounds	662	140			
Wool, raw.....lbs..	860,235	150,593			

Imports into Italy from the United States and Canada in 1887—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Iron:			Rice, hulled.....do...	13	$579
Second manufacture, ornamented . ..lbs..	11, 684	$772	Seeds.....lbs..	6, 393	193
Tin:			Vegetable products (all others) .....lbs..	82, 890	579
Not manufactured, pounds.....	7, 152	193	Meat, cooked ....do...	5, 511	772
Manufactured....lbs..	10, 802	772	Gut, salted..... do...	24, 030	3, 088
Tools and utensils for arts and trades.....lbs..	10, 141	772	Fish, dried or smoked .do...	891, 981	46, 899
Copper (in manufactures), pounds.....	2, 646	579	Fish in brine .....do...	4, 850	386
Pistols and revolvers .No..	500	965	Cheese .....do...	3, 086	386
Steam-engines, stationary, pounds	12, 565	1, 158	Grease .....do...	982, 809	60, 216
Steam locomotives....lbs..	65, 695	5, 983	Bees'-wax, crude .... do...	22, 046	5, 211
Machinery.....do...	548, 724	54, 198	Sponges, common ....do...	1, 984	772
Clocks .....No..	112	579	Horns, bones, etc., crude, tons.....	380	8, 878
Clock cases.....lbs..	1, 763	3, 860	Manure .....do...	105	2, 123
Clock works .....do...	4, 629	15, 212	Haberdashery:		
Stones, earths, etc....tons..	59	772	Common.....lbs..	23, 589	14, 475
Coal .....do...	6, 126	27, 213	Fine ..... do...	1, 102	1, 544
Grain .....do...	21, 914	844, 919	Instruments, optical, surgical, etc .....lbs..	26, 234	38, 986
Indian corn.....do...	4, 634	111, 647	Elastic gum, in manufacture.....lbs..	1, 763	1, 158
Other cereals.....do...	473	14, 668	Hats, if felt or thin material.....No..	400	386

Exports from Italy to the United States and Canada in 1887.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Dye-stuffs and materials:			Spirits .....do...	5, 494	$5, 597
For tanning (not ground).....lbs..	1, 216, 939	$23, 353	Spirits in, bottles .....No..	33, 300	14, 761
Ground.....do...	10, 730, 666	238, 881	Olive-oil .....lbs..	5, 678, 828	621, 460
Hemp, raw .....do...	120, 591	7, 913	Essence of orange.... do...	127, 615	167, 514
Hemp, flax, etc., corded, pounds	56, 657	6, 176	Other essences .....do...	8, 222	14, 475
Cordage and cables...lbs..	298, 502	32, 607	Sweetmeats and preserves, pounds	2, 699, 978	414, 564
Nets .....do...	14, 326	3, 088	Mustard-seed .....lbs..	647, 936	25, 476
Threads of flax, untwisted, unbleached .....lbs..	2, 204	579	Drugs .....do...	165, 124	36, 091
Threads of hemp, untwisted, unbleached.....lbs..	119, 930	23, 546	Boracic acid ....do...	424, 826	19, 686
Textures of jute:			Salts of quinine .....do...	12, 048	72, 919
Unbleached .....do..	133, 298	13, 114	Common salt .....tons..	36, 106	83, 569
Bleached .....do...	12, 565	4, 632	Tartar ..... lbs..	10, 378, 591	1, 499, 214
Dyed.....do...	661	386	Matches, wax, etc.....do...	203, 708	34, 705
Cotton, raw .....do...	759, 705	70, 158	Chemical products....do...	560, 629	39, 179
Cotton textures:			Explosive materials ..do...	12, 124	5, 211
Unbleached .....do...	1, 323	386	Cartridges, empty ... do...	8, 376	2, 123
Dyed .....do...	63, 272	20, 458	Licorice root .....do...	287, 259	5, 018
Printed.....do...	3, 086	1, 544	Herbs, flowers, leaves, etc., medicinal .....lbs..	367, 944	32, 221
Buttons and trimmings.....lbs..	3, 086	1, 351	Manna.....do...	14, 304	3, 667
Laces .....do ..	450	772	Lemon and orange peel ..... lbs..	8, 376	193
Made-up articles of lace, pounds	29, 540	11, 380	Lemon juice.....do...	604, 060	47, 671
Wool:			Juice of aloes, etc.....do...	26, 234	2, 702
Raw .....lbs..	22, 262	4, 825	Medicinal:		
Manufactured....do...	10, 802	3, 860	Not otherwise named .....lbs..	283, 466	8, 299
Hair (not human) raw, pounds	22, 046	5, 404	Manufactured.... do...	10, 584	4, 632
Mattresses.....lbs..	1, 102	193	Gums and resins .....do...	20, 281	3, 474
Textures of wool:			Common soap.....do...	2, 085, 109	109, 614
Carded .....do...	6, 832	4, 632	Perfumed soap .....do...	1, 543	193
Combed .....do...	2, 204	2, 123	Wood, common....cu. me..	210	1, 737
Knitted work.....do...	16, 089	21, 037	Casks (gallons of capacity).	38, 991	1, 737
Blankets and carpets of wool .....lbs..	441	193	Furniture:		
Textures of wool, made up, pounds	26, 675	46, 706	Common wood (not upholstered).....lbs..	11, 242	1, 544
Silk, raw .....lbs..	2, 865	14, 282	Fine.....do...	70, 988	34, 061
Textures of silk .....do...	683	5, 983	Roots for brushes.....do...	1, 323	193
Silk textures, made up .....lbs..	1, 151	14, 089	Cork:		
Wine:			Crude.....do...	3, 747	196
In wood.....galls..	3, 160, 820	692, 870	Manufactured ....do...	5, 292	1, 544
In bottles .....No..	355, 000	119, 853	Manufactures of rough wood .....lbs..	63, 272	3, 281
Spirits, pure, in wood .galls.	10, 302	3, 281	Boats, vessels, etc. tonnage.	748	3, 281
			Reeds, twigs, etc .....lbs..	12, 344	193
			Basket-work, fine.....do...	1, 323	193
			Straw-braids .....do...	21, 603	18, 914
			Straw hats .....No..	511, 100	197, 24$_8$

Exports from Italy to the United States and Canada in 1887—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
White paper.....lbs.	168,626	$14,668	Glassware.....lbs.	4,850	$386
Prints and lithographs, pounds.....	3,526	4,439	Grain.....tons.	11	386
Books:			Vegetables, dried....do...	1,045	39,372
Unbound or stitched, pounds.....	11,242	3,860	Small grain.....do...	281	8,685
Bound on board...lbs.	11,463	5,597	Chestnuts.....do...	220	7,720
Leather or parchment, pounds.....	9,038	4,246	Rice, hulled.....do...	1,100	72,182
Music.....lbs.	3,086	1,930	Macaroni.....lbs.	195,768	8,106
Goat and sheep skins..do...	32,848	3,474	Sea-biscuit.....do...	43,649	1,544
Skins, tanned (all others), pounds.....	2,865	1,930	Oranges and lemons .do...	84,873,585	549,471
Gloves, leather.....pairs.	218,200	56,935	Fresh fruit (others)..do...	6,393	193
Shoes.....do...	800	1,158	Dates.....do...	13,006	1,351
Manufactures of tanned hides (not otherwise mentioned).....lbs.	661	386	Carots.....do...	17,636	193
Iron, of second manufacture.....lbs.	4,469	193	Almonds:		
Tin, manufactured...do..	4,188	193	Shelled.....do...	128,899	15,147
Tools and utensils for the arts, etc.....lbs.	8,157	579	Unshelled.....do...	6,292	193
Copper, in manufactures, pounds.....	17,856	4,246	Filberts.....do...	1,584,618	67,164
Lead, in manufactures, pounds.....	37,918	1,351	Figs, dried.....do...	156,968	3,860
Mercery.....lbs.	9,038	3,088	Grapes, dried.....do...	129,410	5,018
Machinery.....do...	16,971	1,737	Other dried fruits...do...	54,012	1,930
Silverware.....do..	13	386	Fruits and vegetables, prepared.....lbs.	239,649	21,037
Marble:			Mushrooms.....do...	33,730	11,773
Block.....tons..	8,882	111,519	All other seeds.....do...	532,190	15,405
In slabs of 16 centimeters or less.....lbs.	23,136,174	222,742	Vegetables, fresh..do...	105,375	2,702
In slabs of more than 16 centimeters..lbs.	374,780	2,895	Other vegetable products.....do...	501,764	3,860
Marble:			Salted and smoked meat.....lbs.	84,214	16,964
Statuary.....do...	67,240	17,756	Fish:		
Tiles.....do...	663,598	4,439	Dried or smoked .do...	10,361	579
Other manufactured marble.....lbs.	3,467,834	151,891	In brine.....do...	12,565	965
Stone for building...tons..	81	965	In boxes.....do...	74,295	10,442
Colored earths.....lbs.	1,091,496	9,650	Butter.....do...	44,542	9,264
Other stones, earths, and minerals.....tons..	1,278	9,843	Cheese.....do...	864,203	128,538
Brick.....do...	181	1,351	White wax, manufactured.....lbs..	2,865	965
Sulphur, crude and refined, tons.....	14,671	214,230	Glue.....do...	3,086	193
Graphite.....lbs..	154,322	772	Hair:		
Majolica ware:			Raw.....do...	1,347	7,141
Common.....do...	17,191	386	Manufactured....do...	3,027	39,758
Fine.....do...	25,793	1,737	Coral, manufactured .do...	364	5,790
Decorated.....do...	15,428	1,544	Haberdashery:		
Porcelain ware, decorated, pounds.....	2,646	579	Common.....do...	23,589	11,352
Glasswork, decorated and ground.....lbs..	7,936	772	Fine.....do...	5,292	3,281
			Portable organs.....No..	6	193
			Other musical instruments.....No..	819	2,895
			Instruments, optical, mathematical, etc..lbs..	882	1,351
			Hats, of felt and other material.....No..	31,400	24,318
			Artificial flowers.....lbs..	429	5,579
			Silk umbrellas.....No..	1,400	1,737
			Other umbrellas.....do...	800	386

CHOLERA.

The cholera epidemic in Italy has totally ceased. With the possible exception of sporadic cases, there has been no case of cholera in Italy since December 20, 1887. In 1887 there were 12,537 cases and 6,842 deaths, distributed as follows:

Cholera in Italy in 1887.

Provinces.	No. of communes affected.	No. of cases.	No. of deaths.	Provinces.	No. of communes affected.	No. of cases.	No. of deaths.
Aquila	9	34	18	Palermo	17	855	400
Arezzo	1	8	4	Perugia	1	5	5
Avellino	13	245	116	Potenza	1	8	.....
Bari	4	25	23	Ravenna	1	1	1
Benevento	11	119	64	Reggio-Calabria	22	337	206
Cagliari	2	7	6	Rome	18	538	323
Caltanisetta	8	147	88	Salerno	17	209	127
Campobasso	5	32	16	Syracuse	21	716	394
Caserta	62	999	486	Teramo	1	2	.....
Catania	34	3,317	1,984	Trapani	6	319	237
Chieti	2	11	5	Total	371	12,537	6,842
Cosenza	1	1	.....	Total in 1884	.....	26,557	14,203
Foggia	6	324	143	Total in 1885	.....	6,397	3,459
Genoa	2	7	1	Total in 1886	.....	56,128	26,373
Gergenti	5	293	126				
Lecce	1	5	2	Grand total	.....	101,619	50,877
Messina	41	2,330	938				
Naples	56	1,643	1,109				

TREATIES.

No treaty between France and Italy has yet been signed, and the tariff war still continues between the two countries. Great distress has been caused among wine-growers in Italy, especially in the southeastern provinces. Hitherto there has been an immense exportation of Italian wines to France, where they were made into so-called French wines. The tariff war has completely stopped the exportation, and the consequent financial distress among Italian wine-growers has been very great.

The following treaties of trade and commerce between Italy and other powers have been signed since June 30, 1887: A treaty with Austria signed December 7, 1887; a treaty with Spain signed February 26, 1888, and a treaty with Switzerland signed February 29, 1888.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES.

Revenue and expenditures of the Italian Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

RECEIPTS.

Sources.	Amount.	Sources.	Amount.
Ordinary Revenue.		MISCELLANEOUS TAXES—continued.	
DIRECT TAXES.		State lottery	$14,725,900
Rents for state property	$15,754,518	PUBLIC SERVICE.	
Land tax and building tax	33,516,556		
Income tax	41,462,861	Posts	8,492,000
BUSINESS TAXES.		Telegraph (State)	*2,771,460
		Other services	3,243,982
Administration tax of the ministry of finance	36,013,800	Re-imbursements	5,424,877
Tax on railway traffic	3,281,000	Miscellaneous receipts	1,442,076
Legation and consular fees	129,310	Drawbacks	17,774,368
EXCISE AND CUSTOMS.		Total	304,413,422
		Extraordinary Revenue.	
Taxes on the manufacture of spirits, beer, sugar, etc	8,009,500	Re-imbursements	2,418,005
Customs and maritime dues	47,285,000	Various receipts	59,389
Octroi duties	15,744,808	Sales of property and franchises	3,628,272
Tobacco (monopoly)	37,828,000	Recovery of debts	600,454
Salt (monopoly)	11,483,500	Arrears of debts	19,411,059
MISCELLANEOUS TAXES.		Railway construction	56,451,754
		Total	82,568,933
Fines and penalties	886	Total ordinary and extraordinary	386,982,355

* The discrepancy between the receipts of the State telegraphs, as given here and in a foregoing table, is due to the fact that the figures are obtained from two different sources, both official.

Revenue and expenditures of the Italian Government, etc.—Continued.

EXPENDITURES.

Departments.	Amount.	Departments.	Amount.
Treasury	$158,123,995	Agriculture, industry, and commerce	$3,177,292
Finance	35,803,641		
Grace and justice	6,467,816	Total	385,993,373
Foreign affairs	1,546,925		
Public instruction	7,909,181	Total receipts	386,982,356
Interior	18,001,489	Total expenses	385,993,373
Public works	77,991,564		
War	61,158,355	Difference	+988,982
Navy	20,813,115		

There was thus, by the official showing, a small surplus of receipts over expenditures in the fiscal year 1887–'88. The estimate for the present fiscal year reduces both expenses and receipts, but shows a small deficit of about $2,000,000.

PUBLIC DEBT.

On the 30th of June, 1888, the interest on the public debt of Italy, including the floating debt, was $108,582,457. The figures showing the amount of the public debt will not be published until late in November, at the earliest.

The debt was composed as follows:

Debt.	Capital.	Interest.	Debt.	Capital.	Interest.
Consolidated debt:			Various debts	(†)	14,262,465
At 5 per cent	(†)	$85,371,668	Floating debt	(†)	2,808,851
At 3 per cent	(†)	1,236,759			
Permanent rents in the name of the Holy See	(†)	622,425	Total		108,582,457
Debts separately inscribed in the great book	(†)	4,280,349			

† Figures not yet attainable.

ITALIAN BONDS.

The prices of Italian bonds (5 per cent.) on the Roman Bourse since January 1, 1887, have been as follows:

Maximum price	100.75
Minimum price	92.83
Average price	96.51

W. L. ALDEN,
Consul-General.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Rome, October 18, 1887.

CATANIA.

REPORT BY CONSUL LAMANTIA.

GENERAL REMARKS.

During the year 1888 a very serious crisis, both commercial and financial, traversed the whole of this island, and left its impression on the several products of the soil as well as on labor, and reducing the import and export trade of this entire consular district. The wine, fruit, sweet-oil, sumac, and sulphur trade have undergone a considerable fall in prices, and even at low rates ruling the market, consignments abroad have been difficult to place. The overproduction of brimstone, together with the local speculations tending to a fall in prices and the abuse of credit in the marketing of this mineral, have caused much harm to this industry, at one time the most important and lucrative in the whole island.

The fruit trade, owing to American and Spanish competition, is also in a state of depression, as is the wine, oil, and sumac trade, in view of the war tariff between this country and France. A general decline in fact in all the chief articles of product has been felt in this district, leaving behind in many cases consequences of no little importance. Such an unsalutary state of things has now lasted for a period of about four years, during which it has steadily and gradually become more and more acute till it has reached the present crisis. In addition to the aforesaid economical drawbacks are also to be deplored the unsatisfactory state of agriculture and depression of European markets in general, which have caused in this district a good many large failures, giving rise to great alarm in some cases, and to a great lack of commercial confidence. Banking credit is now limited to a few of the mercantile houses of the district, towards which in all branches of trade a great distrust is observed. All these causes, added to the bad sanitary condition of the whole district, which was quite abnormal in the prevalence of cholera and small-pox, have no doubt contributed greatly to the prevalence of dull trade.

IMPORTS.

The most important import trade at Catania in the year 1888 was carried on with Russia in wheat, from which country some 20,000 tons were received. India comes next for about 7,000 tons. The general import returns herein annexed give the sum of $3,511,930 in last year against $4,536,870 in 1887, showing a decrease of $1,024,940, which may be due to local causes as already stated. From the United States they amounted to $126,415 against $224,620 the previous year, showing a decrease of $98,205, which is not much as compared with that of other countries, as shown by the following table of imports:

From—	1887.	1888.	Difference.
Great Britain	$1,741,625	$1,160,630	—$580,995
France	798,610	479,795	—318,815
Germany	447,660	152,650	—295,010
Austria	579,245	300,820	—278,425
United States	224,620	126,415	—98,205
Other countries	745,110	1,291,620	+546,510
Total	4,536,870	3,511,930	—1,024,940

EXPORTS.

This trade as regards quantity shows a small increase when compared to the exports of the previous year, but as regards value there is a decline of $1,255,970, which is the result of the low prices that have ruled the articles of export during the past year. With all that decline, however, the export trade with the United States has gradually increased for the last three years as follows: 1886, $615,746; 1887, $700,815; 1888, $776,815. To the above amounts is to be added about $100,000 of orange exports, which are bought in this province, by Messina merchants, annually, shipped in that port, and not declared in this consulate.

The following table will show the decrease and increase of exports to the several countries:

To—	1887.	1888.	Difference.
France	$527,085	$420,425	—$106,660
Austria	849,280	767,830	—81,450
Great Britain	676,230	630,420	—45,810
Other countries	2,184,425	1,012,010	—1,172,415
United States	700,815	776,815	+76,000
Germany	303,395	377,760	+74,365
Total	5,241,230	3,985,260	

The chief products of exports from this city port to the United States are fruits, sumac, sundry seeds, and

BRIMSTONE.

This trade in Sicily has never reached such a point of depression and of dullness as at present; the disastrous condition of the money market, in this district especially, has materially contributed to ruin this very important branch of Sicilian industry, and unless some provision or some unforeseen revival in the trade takes place, its industry will no longer form the great resource of the country; for in addition to the mines already closed more will be put in the same category.

Curious enough, however, the demand for this article from foreign markets continues much the same as in former years, and in fact the port of Catania exported last year 3,644 tons more than the preceding year; therefore it is to be inferred that if there is reason of complaint for low prices, the cause is to be found on this side, and it may be attributed to great deficiency of capital in Sicily, both in working the mines and in regulating the market, which is entirely at the option of the very few speculators who can impose their terms on the hard-pressed-for money producers.

It is the opinion of many that the trade in question is now open in Sicily to the enterprise of any capitalist desirous of large and profitable investments, which whilst reviving the brimstone industry, might at the same time derive therefrom essential advantages in the working of their capitals.

The following table will show the amount of brimstone exported from Catania since the establishment of the consulate in this port:

Year.	Italy.	England.	France.	United States.	Other countries.	Total.
	Cantars.	*Cantars.*	*Cantars.*	*Cantars.*	*Cantars.*	*Cantars.*
1884	481,217	186,681	113,724	358,930	360,229	1,509,781
1885	354,250	127,808	55,588	48,971	700,180	1,286,857
1886	416,980	136,810	80,402	123,902	622,745	1,381,019
1887	411,429	228,520	120,673	183,972	608,372	1,552,995
1888	404,039	293,273	157,002	286,850	465,961	1,607,125
Total	2,067,915	973,152	527,479	992,715	2,766,487	7,337,748

GREEN FRUITS.

The fruit trade is for Sicily the second one in importance after the brimstone.

This island, which once supplied nearly both continents with this product, is not what it used to be some twenty years ago. Owing to the American, Spanish, Greek, and Archipelago competition, the trade is now reduced to the lowest state of depression, causing losses and failures.

The Province of Catania is estimated to contain both in the lower and higher land some 1,741,120 lemon and orange trees, yielding an annual production of 467,000,000 of fruits, the former of which bear all the year around; the crops are called the fall, winter, spring, and summer's cuts. The lemons of the former cut are considered to be the best both for quality and keeping.

The shipping trade of said fruits begins in the month of September for Austria, Russia, and Germany, and the oranges about November, and when these markets are overstocked, then shipments are made for the United States.

Since Austria has abolished the duty on fruits it seems that shipments have gradually increased towards that country.

The lemon shipping trade with the United States generally commences about the month of November and continues until August, and the orange in the beginning of January, up to the middle of April.

Having a good deal of knowledge of this trade I may, in the interest of American importers, state some facts which I have seen since my occupancy of this office. It can not be denied that the oranges produced in the groves of Adernó, Paternó, Agira, Bronte, Scordia, Leonforte, Mineo, Raddusa, and Biancavilla, all at the foot of Mount Etna, in this province, and a few miles from this city, are far superior to any other grown in any part of this whole country of Sicily for taste and for keeping. In fact all the oranges shipped at Messina from the month of January of every year up to the end of the season are, with a few exceptions, from those places. The trouble is, however, that the majority of the producers pay very little attention in gathering, selecting, and packing the fruits in shipping order. When a steamer is expected in port and good returns are cabled from America you see them gather the fruits with haste, even with damp and wet weather, which is absolutely fatal to the fruit. It is not so, however, at Messina and Palermo, where shippers have very large packing-houses and where the fruits are properly selected and packed. After being so gathered and so badly packed, they are then brought to this city for sale, when shippers buy or commission agents advance money for parties in the States. No wonder that owing to the miserable condition they reach their destination in a rotting state, causing losses to both. To make matters worse the tramp steamers go all around the island in search of additional cargo, delaying twenty and thirty days before they sail for the port of destination. In this city there are but a few good fruit packing-houses, all others being unreliable.

Upon such facts I consider it a poor policy for American importers to advance money on fruits, and I would advise no one to do so, unless they could find an honest agent who would look after their interests, and to advance money only to fruit-growers, to competent packers, and to honest dealers. Therefore, considering the above-stated facts, and the large growing production in Florida and California with the facilities of the railroads in the States, I am inclined to believe that the orange trade will in the course of ten years fall considerably unless producers will change their minds and ship from this district the choicest fruits properly packed. The following table will show the difference of the fruit exporting trade to the United States from 1884:

Year.	Oranges.	Lemons.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Boxes.	*Boxes.*	*Boxes.*	*Boxes.*	*Boxes.*
1884	44,833	128,040	172,873	.....	.....
1885	85,544	100,240	185,794	12,911	.....
1886	59,396	100,032	159,428	.....	13,445
1887	114,686	159,451	274,137	101,264	.....
1888	92,606	97,377	189,983	17,110	.....
Total	397,065	585,140	982,205	131,285	13,445

WINE.

This product is also another of the most important one in the whole island, and especially in this district, where it is grown in very great abundance, although none is exported to the United States. This trade and culture which once gave work to many thousand laborers is now reduced to a deplorable condition, and unless something is done to revive it it will undoubtedly cause general calamity. This province, containing a very large area of many hectares of cultivated vine lands, yielding an annual production of 2,000,000 hectoliters wine, it is easy to imagine how serious the loss has been felt by the public in general, caused by the war tariff with the French. The producers, who had in France a good outlet for their wines, finding now that market entirely shut up, sell their large stock which has accumulated for two years at extraordinary low prices, which can not cover the expenses of their culture and industry.

FREIGHTS.

Freights kept pretty steady during the latter portion of the year, and since then improved as regards England, both for homeward and outward tonnage.

From Sicily to the United States an average of 9*s.* 6*d.* per ton has been quoted, and of 1*s.* 6*d.* for a box of fruit. Freights for the States generally improve during the spring and summer months

SHIPPING

at this port continues in a healthy general condition, and 3,977 vessels, representing a tonnage of 745,256 tons, entered this port, against 4,352 of the year 1887. Of these 3,544 were Italian and 238 British, an increase of 17 English vessels, with a tonnage of 17,300 more than last year.

The so-called lump or time charters have for the past year entailed serious losses to ship-owners in England, and have gone, it seems, out of use. A single owner incurred a loss of about $18,000 in the earlier part of last year through one of the charters connected with this port. It seems that the lesson has proved effective to ship-owners at large.

Vessels entered at this port during the year were of all nationalities, except one of American colors. Only one entered on the 17th of last February, when on the foremast of the steam-ship *Progreso*, of New York, I saluted for the first time in this port the proud flag of the United States.

BANKING.

Owing to the failure of several large houses and to the unsatisfactory condition of every branch of industry and trade, the credit throughout the island is much shaken.

The "Banco Nazionale" and the "Banco di Sicilia," which are the largest banking institutions in this island, have greatly reduced the discount, and money circulation has become very difficult, exercising the most influence on general commercial life.

The smaller local popular savings banks, which although keeping the exchange at the high rate of 7 and 8 per cent., have been up to the present of great help to trade, are now in the most critical condition; for on one hand their credit has been considerably restricted, whilst on the other they are compelled to protest daily lots of drafts, which owing to the present crisis can not be paid. The consequences are felt by every class of people, merchants and working people, and every day old and honest firms suspend payment.

PUBLIC WORKS.

There is nothing worth mentioning in this branch, which continues much the same as stated in my report for 1887.

The Circum Etnea railroad line will, within the next new year be put under construction and will be completed in two years' time.

THE NEW PORT.

This port is not yet completed and work is going on slowly, on account of the unfavorable financial condition of the city. The works to be erected in force of the plan were: A *molo* or breakwater of 1,250 meters; two piers thrown out at right-angles on either sides each 60 meters long and 15 wide; lastly, a quay or wharf, including a supplementary railway station of 525 meters and at a height of 5 meters above the level of the sea. Such works were to be accomplished in eight years.

The stone works at sea commenced in the month of February, 1874, but through some dispute with the contractor, they were for several months interrupted and resumed in the month of May, 1876. During the construction, however, it was thought proper that the original plan required some modifications at one increase estimated of 660,000 lires, which was duly sanctioned by the Italian Government; consequently the total outlay came up to 8,157,448 lires, or about $1,575,000, of which amount 70 per cent. is borne by the municipality of Catania, 20 per cent. by the government and 10 per cent. by the province.

The works completed up to December, 1883, were: Natural stone blocks at the sea for the base of the breakwater, 556,463 meters; artificial blocks for the outside part of breakwater, 8,423 blocks, each of 10,050 meters; large artificial blocks, placed on the surface of the breakwater, 1,536 blocks, each one of 18,000 meters. The meters, together with others of minor importance, comprised an outlay of 5,467,300 lires.

The present area and accommodation compared with that of twenty years ago, is an increase of area of 67.33 hectares, consisting in this port.

In an average, some 5,516 vessels (including fishing trade) enter the port of Catania yearly, under an aggregate tonnage of 1,565,156 tons. These vessels are chiefly employed in the wine, fruit, and sulphur trade, to all parts of the world.

The old harbor, on the completion of the new one, will chiefly be used for purposes of the coasting trade. The accommodation it affords had become quite insufficient for the growing importance of the trade.

AMERICAN MACHINERY.

Agricultural machinery.—In the production of cereals and in order to compete with producers of other countries, some farmers, it seems, are beginning to understand that mechanical reaping machines are essential to agriculture. In fact, Mr. Charles Beck, mentioned in my last report, representing the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company of Chicago, Ill., has already introduced seven more of said machines in this province, and no doubt others will be introduced in this island in the course of time.

At the request of the Agrarian Committee of this city, Mr. Beck some time ago gave a trial with one of his machines, in presence of many farmers and agriculturists, who were surprised to see it working to perfection, for whilst reaping the harvest, it fastened the bundles, leaving them on one side.

Sewing-machines.—There are in this district and city several sewing-machines of different patents and styles, but the American machine is the leading one. The Singer Company have of late remodeled and embellished their well-located establishments on via Stesicoro Etnea, and which have fitted out in a really American style. On the right side entrance of the store, the large square show window is amply filled with all the latest improved machines and the kind of all embroidery made on them attract the admiration of the passers-by.

The said machines are also sold in weekly and monthly payments as in the United States.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The official estimated population of Catania, up to the 31st of last December amounted to 107,165, with 53,833 males and 53,312 females. There were during the year 4,750 births of 2,376 boys and 2,374 girls, with 279 illegitimate. The number of deaths was 4,185, besides 216 still births, with 40 illegitimate.

The chief causes of death were as follows:

Small-pox, 869; typhus, 105; diphtheria, 178; marasmus, 128; apoplexy, 124; eclampsy, 215; croup, non-diphtheretic, 101; bronchitis, 187; pneumonia, 276; lung disease, 127; heart disease, 139; enteritis, 320; diseases of the mouth, 358; death rate per 1,000, 4.10; birth, 4.43 per 1,000 summary; deaths by contagious diseases, 1,430; constitutional diseases, 220; nervous diseases, 408; bronchial diseases, 747; blood diseases, 163; stomachic diseases, 892; all other diseases, 125; total, 4,185.

There were 855 contracts of marriage, of which 757 were between young people; 37 between bachelors and widows; 70 between widowers and young women; 31 between widowed persons. Said contracts were signed—265 by both parties, 184 by the bridegroom, 25 by the bride, and 381 by none. During the small-pox 12,579 people were vaccinated. There were also 41 twin births, and one triple; a poor woman gave birth to three living girls.

Temperature.

Months.	Thermometer.			Average barometer.	Average humidity.	Days.			Prevailing wind.
	Maximum C°.	Minimum C°.	Average.			Sunny.	Cloudy and sunny.	Rainy.	
1888.									
January	18	10	9	762	72	5	16	10	E. N. E.
February	17	4	10	756	70	4	15	10	E. S. W.
March	27	4	13	757	65	2	27	2	E. S. E.
April	27	8	16	757	66	4	23	3	E. S. E.
May	26	13	19	760	71	4	23	4	E. S. E.
June	33	16	24	759	67	10	19	1	E. S. E.
July	40	21	27	758	59	28	3	.....	E. S. E.
August	34	20	25	759	64	21	8	2	E. S. E.
September	31	11	24	761	69	11	15	4	E. S. E.
October	31	10	19	760	65	11	16	4	E. S. E.
November	25	8	15	761	72	10	16	4	S. E. W.
December	20	5	12	763	63	4	20	4	S. E.

CULTIVATION.

It may be of some interest to farmers in the States raising cereals to read the following brief account of an experiment made by Mr. Charles Beck, an intelligent agriculturist in this district, in the line of cultivating wheat by artificial manure. It seems that cultivating with that compost yields a good deal of profit whenever the rules assigned to are properly performed.

The rules would be the following: (1) Good plowing; (2) sowing in straight line; (3) manuring in base of phosphate.

The experiment was practiced on Mr. Beck's farm on three equal hectares of land prepared with the ordinary old-style plow used in this island; the sowing was done by his machine about the end of December, 1887.

To the first hectare no manure was given; to the second, 1,200 pounds of phosphate of calcium and 600 pounds of nitrate of soda was mixed; to the third only 1,200 pounds of phosphate was administered. The vegetation turned out good on hectare first; it was better on hectare third, and it was a success on the second, whereto nitrate had been mixed with phosphate. The plants sprouted out splendidly, and on the second hectare every bushel of wheat contained 15 and 20 stalks; but the wheat to which nitrate had been mixed improved very much.

The crop was retarded by a bad season, notwithstanding the following results were obtained, viz: Hectare first, with no manure, gave 37 bushels wheat; hectare second, with nitrate and phosphate, 77 bushels; and hectare third, with phosphate alone, yielded 90 bushels. It is, however, to be observed that the first hectare gave very little hay; the third an ordinary quantity, and the second produced too much of it. The quantity of wheat produced by hectare third is an evidence that cultivating cereals with that process is the most profitable one, from the fact that mixing nitrate to phosphate, although it produced much hay, it decreased the production of grain. Several farmers are now practising this method with the hope of increasing their wheat crops.

AGRICULTURE.

The Province of Catania, extending over 60 miles of the eastern coast of the island, and including the shipping towns of Acireale and Peiposto, is essentially agricultural, whilst its chief city, Catania, with a population of 107,000 inhabitants, is the residence of a large number of landlords, deriving their revenues from the slopes of Etna to the north and from the fertile lowlands, stretching to the south and west watered by the river Simeto. At one time it was said, to produce one-sixth of the whole quantity of wheat grown in the island, in addition to rice, cotton, silk, and numerous other products.

In the year 1865 at the time of high prices ruling in cotton, caused by the civil war in the United States, no less than 58,000 hundred weight of cotton, of the value of little short of $2,500,000, were shipped from Catania to Marseilles and Genoa, as shown by the statistics relating to its exports and imports.

Catania is the seat of considerable commercial activity, but the great fall in prices of all Sicilian products have within late years checked the natural growth of agricultural enterprise, which industry may be said to lay in a dormant state, and this province, once famous in other times for its corn-growing production, at the present time, owing to the completion of the eastern states of Europe, the cultivation of wheat has gradually diminished every year and the corn fields have been turned into vineyards. What advantages landlords may have derived from such change it is difficult to ascertain, whereas it has been such that wheat forms now an article of importation into the country, when in the good old times it used to be exported instead to continental Italy and to the north of Europe, at very remunerative returns to the producers. On the other hand we see that vine, which has replaced corn-growing, is yielding very badly, and the result of such a transfer of agricultural products has brought about a general depression in the industry of both of these branches of trade. Such being the general features of the State of agriculture in this district, it offers very litte material to investigate, and as it was stated in my last report for 1887 concerning this district it may well be said that agriculture here is what it was some fifty years ago, and those improvements introduced by modern science for the cultivation of the soil are very little known in this section of the country.

Last year's general harvest was a very bad one; a long succession of drought prevented the due development of vegetation, and in consequence the crops were of inferior quality and the yield very poor.

The province of Catania has an area of 31,739 hectares in olive cultivated land, yielding an annual production of 233,415 hectoliters of oil, with 1,741,120 orange and lemon trees, producing 467,000,000 fruits, and about 2,000,000 hectoliters of wine, besides beans, rice, corn, seeds, filberts, almonds, cotton, sumac, walnuts, and other products of less importance. These articles are almost all exported for foreign consumption with the exception of a small portion of them sold for home wants.

To exhibit the depression of agricultural industry in this district, the following comparative table of prices for the years 1887 and 1888, will show its real and lamentable decline:

Articles.	Average price.		Free on board—
	1887.	1888.	
	Lires.	*Lires.*	
Olive oils	87 to 90	58 to 65	Per 100 kilograms.
Wheat	25 to 26	23 to 24	Do.
Lemons	8 to 12	8 to 6	Per 1,000 fruits.
Wine	30 to 37	15 to 20	Per hectoliter (26½ gallons).

And so likewise all other products of minor importance have lost ground in the market price. As regards the quantity output by the cultivation of the soil in all kind of products in the district, it is not possible to return them, as no records of the sort are obtainable.

VINCENT LAMANTIA,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Catania, March 25, 1889.

Value of exports from Catania during 1888.

Articles.	Great Britain and colonies.	France.	Germany.	United States.	Austria.	Holland.	Turkey.	Other countries.	Total.	
									Quantity.	Value.
									Tons.	
Aloe juice	$26,190	$20,840	$10,180	$3,330	$3,710	$76,100	$820	$18,910	300	$84,140
Almonds, shelled	105,325	127,725	108,490	4,350	106,430	.....	.....	2,550	1,760	531,790
Brimstone	382,530	.....	.....	330,015	127,140	.....	.....	.....	53,826	939,685
Cheese	.....	.....	.....	2,375	.....	.....	.....	6,235	25	8,610
Cork, worked	3,510	.....	.....	710	1,160	.....	.....	.....	18	5,380
Fruits	12,260	100	25,200	369,085	469,050	.....	.....	40,510	22,906	916,285
Hides, tanned	830	8,780	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	9,610
Linseed	49,055	3,865	.....	20,040	825	.....	.....	1,300	1,071	75,985
Oil of olives	965	1,180	.....	.....	11,200	.....	.....	.....	8	13,345
Rags	.....	.....	.....	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	240
Sulphur	.....	199,385	201,220	.....	.....	.....	.....	728,300	73,010	1,138,955
Stones, building	1,715	.....	16,515	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,500	4,889	47,730
Seeds, sundries	8,310	3,665	.....	20,920	820	.....	.....	.....	374	33,715
Salt fish	.....	.....	.....	840	.....	.....	.....	5,155	35	5,995
Sundry goods	6,180	5,060	3,475	7,560	4,925	.....	.....	16,180	946	43,380
Salt, tartaric	10,805	7,410	.....	10,780	.....	.....	.....	21,900	170	50,965
Walnuts	20,330	16,175	12,400	5,400	38,600	.....	.....	13,540	885	106,445
Woolen goods	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,400	1	1,400
Wine	2,355	17,935	230	270	2,940	245	.....	31,800	756	55,530
Wheat	.....	8,305	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	6,800	1,914	16,105
Total	630,420	420,425	377,760	776,815	767,830	.....	.....	1,012,010	216,008	3,985,260
Last year	670,230	527,085	303,395	700,815	849,280	76,345	820	2,179,425	232,626	5,241,230

Value of imports at Catania during 1888.

Articles.	Great Britain and colonies.	France.	Germany.	United States.	Austria.	Other countries.	Total.	
							Quantity.	Value.
							Tons.	
Coals	$145,250	$11,860	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,158	$57,110
Colonials	5,250	13,950	$2,370	$1,770	$10,730	2,560	123	36,630
Cotton goods	391,600	80,780	28,525	.....	35,900	5,550	670	492,355
Hide and leather goods	17,080	71,255	32,200	58,700	10,160	2,875	410	192,270
Iron and metal goods	161,820	54,885	19,500	.....	23,200	19,340	4,516	278,745
Linen and jute goods	62,195	21,895	1,045	.....	5,120	8,900	397	94,155
Live stock	.....	37,100	.....	.....	81,100	23,060	688	143,260
Paint and colors	32,900	2,870	1,040	.....	2,955	10,520	892	50,285
Paper goods	8,140	5,115	2,760	.....	6,100	3,040	105	20,155
Pulse and dried fruits	7,620	4,680	21,110	.....	2,000	1,134,825	28,275	1,170,245
Petroleum (220,820 gallons)	.....	.....	.....	22,082	.....	.....	*22,082	22,082
Sundry goods	277,315	91,630	31,725	43,863	36,195	80,940	1,334	561,668
Silk goods	.....	28,000	.....	.....	51,000	.....	5	79,000
Woolen goods	61,460	103,775	12,375	.....	36,360	.....	97	213,970
Total	1,160,630	479,795	152,650	126,415	300,820	1,291,620	71,670	3,511,930
Last year	1,741,625	798,610	447,660	344,210	576,245	735,240	65,745	4,656,370

*Cases.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Imports and exports between Catania, Italy, and the United States for the year 1888.

Articles.	Imports from the United States.		Exports to the United States.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Colonials ..... tons	5	$1,770	.....	.....
Hide and leather goods ..... do	147	58,700	.....	.....
Petroleum ..... cases	22,082	22,082	.....	.....
Sundry goods ..... tons	215	43,863	.....	.....
Aloe juice ..... do	.....	.....	12	$3,330
Almonds, shelled ..... do	.....	.....	14	4,350
Brimstone ..... do	.....	.....	22,156	330,015
Cheese ..... do	.....	.....	7	2,375
Cork, worked ..... do	.....	.....	2	710
Fruits ..... do	.....	.....	2,227	389,085
Linseed ..... do	.....	.....	223	28,940
Rags ..... do	.....	.....	2	240
Seeds, various ..... do	.....	.....	233	28,920
Salt fish ..... do	.....	.....	5	840
Salt, tartaric ..... do	.....	.....	36	10,780
Walnuts ..... do	.....	.....	45	5,400
Wine ..... do	.....	.....	1	270
Sundry goods ..... do	.....	.....	212	7,560
Total	367	126,415	31,182	776,815
Previous year	363	349,210	21,146	700,815

Navigation at the port of Catania, Italy, for the year ending December 31, 1888.

Flag.	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Italian	537	345, 118	3, 007	81, 776	3, 544	426, 894	530	356, 797	2, 987	74, 781	3, 517	431, 577
British	283	224, 205	5	752	288	224, 457	233	225, 205	5	752	238	224, 957
Greek	3	3, 840	79	18, 557	82	22, 397	3	2, 338	78	21, 015	81	23, 353
German	37	37, 950	.....	.....	37	37, 950	35	34, 988	.....	.....	35	34, 988
Others	38	24, 186	38	8, 872	76	33, 958	37	22, 552	32	7, 413	69	29, 965
Total	848	635, 299	3, 129	109, 957	3, 977	745, 256	838	640, 879	3, 102	103, 961	3, 940	744, 840
Last year	947	726, 113	3, 405	102, 234	4, 352	828, 347	941	725, 704	3, 387	103, 275	4, 328	828, 979

INDUSTRIES OF CATANIA.

REPORT BY CONSUL LAMANTIA.

CREAM OF TARTAR.

Industry at Catania has made some progress during the last few years in several branches of trade—cream of tartar, for instance, which at times was imported, is now made in several communes of this consular district, showing a good progress.

LICORICE.

Licorice is manufactured in the towns of Catania, Caltagirone, and Termini in the Province of Palermo. The root, which is of a yellowish color, has a strong sweet taste, is found growing on the banks and dry beds of rivers. It grows best in sandy, stony soil, and it is dug by spade, principally in the month of November, when it contains more juice, and the earth is softened by the first rains. The method for preparing licorice for trade is the simplest possible. The root is first cleaned of every impurity by continual washing in pure water, and after it has been crushed, the juice is pressed out and boiled until reduced to a paste, when it is worked out in small cylinders of not more than two inches and shipped for Triest, Leghorn, Genoa, Marseilles, England, etc., where it is preferred to that coming from the eastern countries.

HATS.

Another prosperous industry in this district is hat manufacturing. There are in Catania six hat makers who employ about fifty persons and produce felt and side hats of the best quality.

WINE.

But the best progress is shown by the wine industry, which in this consular district is of the greatest importance. One large manufactory in Adernó is furnished with engines, instruments, and utensils, of the best pattern. The yearly produce is about 15,000 gallons of Nero or Black Etna table wine, beside cognac and champagne. Another manufactory, in Riposto, is well known on the market for the qualities of champagne, muscato, and other fine sparkling wines.

STEAM-MILLS.

The province of Catania has not less than 21 steam-mills and 293 mills worked by hydraulic power. Of the 21 steam-mills, four are in this city. I must, however, call particular attention to the one just opened in Licata by Messrs. Matteo Verderame & Sons, being provided with the most powerful engine on this island. The same occupies an area of about 15,000 square yards, and is provided with two 200 high-pressure boilers of the Babcock system, a Wheelock engine (all of the latest improvements,) for cleaning, washing, and grinding the corn and sifting flour, are to be found there. Two separate branches of these works are reserved for the maccaroni industry and sulphur grinding.

BRIMSTONE.

By the continual going down of the brimstone prices, the most important branch of industry is now going through a crisis. The sulphur millers and refiners are now compelled to be very cautious in their purchases. They reduce their work to those months when their produce is used and they buy only as much of raw materials as they can simultaneously work out and sell. The activity of the "Societá Italiana degli Zolfi," which has the most important works of the district for this kind of sulphur industry, does not show a great decline. The said society disposes of sufficient means to produce, in a relatively short time, a good quantity of work, and the following items will show the production of last year:

	Tons.
Refined brimstone	10,000
Sublimate of sulphur	2,000
Refined sulphur in loaves	700
Ground brimstone	13,000
Total	25,700

Second to this company come the works belonging to Pietro Marano and Messrs. Alonzo & Consoli, which are provided with four furnaces for refining, four apparatuses for sublimating, and three mills for grinding, worked by a 20 horse-power steam-engine. The same employ about one hundred persons, and give a daily production of 31 tons of refined brimstone and 100 tons of ground brimstone. Another mill belonging to the same firms is worked by a 10 horse-power engine, and can give only 60 tons of ground brimstone. Up to this day this branch of industry has been the monopoly of a few Catanese houses, and the rubbish shipped as ground brimstone has been anything but sulphur. This fact already known on every market, I would advise the merchants of the United States either to imprt brimstone in bulk and grind it at home, or before giving an order to submit the samples coming from Catania to an exact chemical analysis or test.

ASPHALT.

The house of H. A. B. Aveline has introduced since a new branch of industry, namely, it has opened a manufactory for grinding and manipulating asphalt, which is exported to Italy and other countries.

CEMENT.

The cement and Portland industry is new.

In the works of Mr. Roaersi are made bricks of several colors, size, and shape for floor covering, water-pipes, bass-relieves, wall-pillars, mosaic, and other such works required for embellishments.

BRASS WORKS.

In the workshop of Mr. G. B. Borgetti, brass and cast-iron are executed, and mechanical instruments, agricultural machinery are repaired.

The Societá Italiana dei Lavori Publici, which is building this harbor, has also workshops for repairing tug-boats and engines, and machinery required for the work they are executing.

FURNITURE.

This branch of industry, I must say, has reached the highest degree; cabinet works and furniture, as regards artistical taste, fine finish, and solidity, can compete favorably with those of any country. The numerous class of cabinet makers have just associated themselves into a co-operative company with the view of supplying furniture of any kind at moderate prices and exclude from the market foreign produce. They have also opened, in the central portion of this city, a show-magazine, where is to be found a good stock of the finest and richest pieces of furniture.

SILK.

The Province of Catania, once rich in mulberry trees, had a prosperous silk industry, whose produce was in great demand in Sicily and all over the late kingdom of Naples. The present decline is due to the decline in silk-worm breeding, which caused the mulberry trees to be totally supplanted by the more profitable cultivation of orange and lemon trees. But this industry would prove more profitable, at least

for the country people and farmers, should it be again developed. This city once possessed not less than 15,000 looms, which required the handwork of 20,000 persons. Beside that there was also a tribunal called the "Silk Consular Body," to whose judgment were subject men and matters connected with the silk industry, and which examined the quality of the silk stuffs made, and decided on all the matters and differences between workmen and principals. Now there are only three factories in which silk is twisted.

The splendid establishments, supplied with the best inventions of science, are now idle. The industry is restricted to a few who work privately at home on small looms and give very scanty productions.

COTTON TEXTURE.

The cotton texture, which was at one time as prosperous as the silk industry and employed 700 looms and 10,000 persons, has now disappeared and is reduced to the productions of a few farm women who work on hand looms as much as will supply the requirements of their families in cotton, woolen, and linen clothes.

ALCOHOL.

Owing to the new duty imposed by the Italian Government on alcohol, and the vexing system of collecting the same, and the competition of foreign rubbish coming under the name of alcohol, the distilleries of this district find working to be no more profitable. A committee sent out by the Government to inquire and report on the causes of the present sad state of agriculture pointed out that this new law on alcohol has caused the decay and nearly the total disappearance of this industry, which has been so beneficial, especially for the wine-growers and industrials who could utilize for distilling purposes the spoiled wines, dregs of pressed grapes, and other such rests, whilst now the same are of no use to them and represent a total loss.

AGROCOTTO.

There was need of finding an outlet for those lemons, which not being in sound state for long voyages and not fit for trade, has lead to the device of squeezing out the juice, which is exported either crude or concentrated. Messrs. Cucinotta Brothers have a factory working on this peculiar line of industry, and up to the last day of April give work to seventy men. There are several firms in Catania working on this same industry, and give work to about two hundred persons.

GAS-WORKS.

The gas-works of Catania employ not less than sixty workingmen, and are provided with a steam-engine and supply the illumination of many lights in the entire city, which is the richest in the island. The electric light and telephone, introduced in workshops, offices, clubs, etc., have met with great favor and are steadily increasing in number.

MATCHES.

The house of Elia & Co. has a manufactory of wax and wooden matches. The work is made by seventy men, and the production of about 10,000 boxes daily is of good quality and stands well the competition of any other fabric in Italy.

TANNERIES.

The dressing of skins and tanning of hides in this province has been exercised for a number of years, and especially in Catania, where it has been a very old industry.

There are now six tan-houses in this city, worked by the use of water, employing in all three hundred men. But the one owned by Mr. Mario Buscemi is worked by a six horse-power steam-motor, and it is considered the most im important one in the province. It has fifty-six reservoirs, or tubs, employs thirty-six workmen, and the material used for tanning is nut-gall, bark of oak, holm-oak, and sumac. They work only eight months in the year, and the leather is sold in the island.

SUNDRIES.

Beside those mentioned there are in the city various soap, ice, confectionery, cordage, glove, shooting powder, seltzer water, and beer manufactories, with several furnaces making lime, building and paving bricks, chalk, tiles, and common earthen ware.

There are also several mills for the grinding of nut-gall tree, sumac, and holm-oak bark. Catania has other industries conducted with skill and in a praiseworthy manner.

The objects of amber, artificial flowers, gold embroideries, etc., are admirably executed, and prove the fine taste of this population.

CONCLUSION.

In a word, in the line of industry the city of "Bella Catania" has, under the regime of United Italy, made some good progress.

VINCENT LAMANTIA,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Catania, Italy, October 10, 1888.

FLORENCE.

REPORT BY CONSUL DILLER.

By executive order, which went into effect July 1, 1888, this consular district was made to embrace the provinces of Florence, Arezzo, Bologna, Ferrara, Forti, Modena, Ravenna, and Reggio, containing a population of 2,758,907 souls, or about one-tenth of the entire population of the Kingdom of Italy, thus forming a compact and homogeneous district in the center of the Kingdom and embracing the most industrious and fertile portion. (See Table No. 1.)

AGRICULTURE.

The labors of the farming community have generally proved satisfactory. The product of the wine harvest in quantity was greater than that of last year, but in quality it was much inferior, owing, doubtless, to the exceptionally cool summer.

The crop of olives just gathered appear abundant, the nut, however, being abnormally large. The product of oil is less than that of the previous year.

Wheat, Indian corn, hay, hemp, flax, chestnuts, and other growing crops, were about on an average. Apples, pears, peaches, apricots, plums, figs, pomegranates, cherries, strawberries, and other small fruits, were plentiful and cheap, conducing greatly to the health and comfort of the people. I can not, however, leave this portion of the subject without having a word to say in opposition of the wholesale destruction of the small insectiverous birds. The little innocents are snared by thousands and almost daily hawked about the streets for sale. No bird, however small, escapes the meshes of the fatal net, and the few *soldi* secured for them but ill repays the peasant-farmer for the loss he sustains in blemished and imperfect fruit, ravaged by insects overrunning vines and fruit-trees in the absence of these insect destroyers. Of the fruits shipped from this district, less than one-half the entire crop is represented as merchantable; the remainder, being imperfect, is sold at a reduced price and utilized at home.

MANUFACTURED TISSUES.

Another new industry has been inaugurated by a German company, at Prato, near this city, for the manufacture of Thibet tissues and embroidered shawls. They have purchased 30,000 square meters of ground, and will employ about 1,000 workers of both sexes.

At the same place (Prato) a standard school for instruction in weaving and dyeing has recently been opened under the auspices of the Italian Government, which promises excellent results.

NEW RAILWAY, FLORENCE TO FAENZA.

This line, at present under construction and contracted to be finished in 1891, will be 35¼ miles in length, the estimated cost of which will be more than $5,000,000. When finished, it opens up rapid communication between Florence and the Adriatic, and will prove of immense commercial importance to this city. The contract for construction divides the line into four parts. The portion from Fagnarie to Marradi, 10¼ miles, and that from Vaglia to Florence, 12¼ miles, are both well advanced. The

latter will probably be in operation by September next. On the entire line there will be 9 tunnels—the whole measuring 7,100 yards—the longest, near Pratolino, will be 3,800 yards, and the shortest, at Cargola, 55 yards in length. The estimated cost of the long tunnel at Pratolino is $82d,472. In addition to the tunnels there will be 9 iron bridges and 9 built of stone with brick arches. The immense cost of this short line of road is owing to the mountainous character of the country traversed, and the frequent crossing of mountain streams and rivers.

The Adriatic Railway Company are about introducing Pullman cars on their line, and have contracted with that company for the furnishing of materials for building two cars to be finished in the workshop of the railway in Florence. With the exception of French mirrors (which are to be etched in the United States), everything connected with their manufacture will be of American production.

TRAMWAYS.

The principal lines of tramway, both by steam and horse power in this city, are controlled by a Belgian company, and are as follows: Steam Florence to Prato, 12 miles; steam, Florence to Poggio, via Caiagno, 10½ miles; steam, Florence to Signo, 8 miles; making 30½ miles in length, and employing 18 engines and 49 cars. Horse-power, Florence to Varlumgo, 1½ miles; horse power, Florece to Bagna, via Ripoti, 3½ miles; horse-power, Florence to Sesto, 5½ miles; horse-power, Florence to Belt-road, 3½ miles; making 13½ miles in length and employing 190 horses and 73 cars. There is also a line to the Caicina or City Park, two miles in length, propelled by both steam and horse-power. I have not been able to procure the number of employés or the amount of their per diem allowance. The same company will soon open another steam line, 3½ miles in length from this city to Settignano, a thriving and important manufacturing town of about 5,000 inhabitants.

An Italian company control the steam tramway to Fiesole, about 3 miles, and intend during the present year to establish a line of similar cars from Florence to the beautiful valley of Chianti, about 15 miles in length, with numerous stations at various interesting points. The necessary authority having been already secured, work will be commenced almost immediately.

THE BOLOGNA EXPOSITION.

I regret that I have not been furnished with a detailed report of the exposition at Bologna, which commenced on May 1 and closed in October, 1888. The consular agent reports "that economically speaking it was a failure, concerning industries and agriculture nothing very important, but musically speaking it was very interesting, especially for the autographs of the greatest artists and composers, living and dead, which were sent from every part of the world." The names and address of citizens of the United States who received awards or honorable mention, are:

W. Kimball & Co., of Chicago, bronze medal, for modern musical instruments.

Professor Julius Leibling, of Chicago, honorable mention for practical music.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I respectfully submit the accompanying tables referring to the following subjects:

Population of Florence.—At the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, the population of this city amounted to 176,804, as against 175,326 for the preceding year, showing an increase of 1,578. This increase is due mainly to a decrease of the number of deaths, as compared with the previous year, in which there appeared 5,038 deaths and but 4,786 births. The year ended June 30, 1888, shows a very slight difference between the death and birth rate. The number of marriages for the same period show an increase.

Municipal customs duties of the city of Florence show an increase of $21,832.49 over those of the preceding year on the necessaries of life. There are at present eight gates where these dues are collected, and a ninth will be added this year in the neighborhood of Bellesguando, where many English and Americans reside.

Visitors to galleries and museums show an increase of nearly 30,000 over the number of the previous year. American artists are admitted free upon presentation of a consular certificate, and are entitled to all the privileges of sketching, studying, or copying granted to native or other foreign artists. The number of certificates furnished gratis by this consulate during the year was fifty-nine.

Loan institutions.—It is gratifying to state that the business of the pawnbrokers establishments has decreased during the last year, showing an improvement in the condition of the poorer classes, and more constant employment.

Sanitary institutions, hospitals, etc.—The reports from all the public hospitals in Florence for the year ending June 30, 1888, show a decrease of seventy-four patients and thirty-four deaths as reported for the previous year. The average cost per diem for patients at the large hospital of Santa Maria Nuovo, which embraces S. Bonifazio, S. Lucia, the lying-in asylum and the syphilitic department, is 42 cents each, while at S. Gioanni di Div, exclusively for males, it is 45 cents. By royal decree, issued March 28, 1888, the syphilitic departments have been abolished in connection with the public hospitals, and a dispensary for such diseases established in this city, on October 1, 1888.

It is no doubt true that the death-rate in proportion to population is high, but much of this occurs with very young children, and the reason for it is easily accounted for. In my last report I called attention to these causes, and were the facts published the effect would be to allay instead of magnifying the fears of the traveling public, when comparing the apparent death-rate of this with other Italian cities. Too much publicity can not be given to the fact that Florence is not a desirable winter residence for persons suffering from bronchial or lung diseases during the months of December, January, and February, especially. This is the result of my personal observations and inquiry, the official figures not being available. Upon the various other subjects connected with the institutions, trade, and commerce, and other matters of interest of the city and the provinces embraced in this consular district, the annexed tables will contain full and detailed information.

ISAAC R. DILLER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Florence, January 11, 1889.

1.—*Provinces embraced in the consular district of Florence, population, duties collected, etc., during the fiscal year* 1887–'88.

Provinces.	Population.	Tax on spirits, beer, etc.	Proceeds of—				
			Customs duties.	Maritime duties.	Octroi duties.	Tobacco.	Lottery.
Florence	800, 672	$22, 289. 15	$388, 302. 27	.....	$551, 985. 23	$1.633.519.05	$605, 531. 64
Arezzo	242, 785	5, 808. 63	.....	.....	46, 460. 55	218, 435. 35	49, 921. 84
Bologna	461, 172	8, 014. 04	212, 831. 45	.....	335, 069. 22	809, 338. 90	197, 674. 70
Ferrara	230, 144	469. 52	11, 261. 79	$381. 50	114, 309. 12	542, 298. 56	69, 145. 89
Forli	254 734	2, 974. 28	45, 130. 74	556. 14	79, 570. 82	312, 989. 79	64, 881. 93
Modena	249, 247	2, 257. 69	40, 239. 48	.....	103, 915. 42	445, 681. 35	89, 104. 17
Ravenna	220, 667	309. 94	70, 119. 11	1, 313. 40	76, 319. 52	354, 484. 93	56, 367. 24
Reggio	253, 486	224. 60	.....	.....	67, 121. 48	290, 025. 27	67, 141. 21
Total (consular district)	2, 758, 907	42, 437. 85	767, 884. 85	2, 251. 04	1, 374, 755. 37	4, 606, 773. 20	1, 199, 768. 62
Total (Kingdom of Italy)	28.951,374	7.002,814.72	45,308,915.84	994.315.15	16,138,640 54	37,523,457.11	15, 254, 423. 07
Average (per inhabitant)	.....	.24	1.49	.03	.55	1. 29	.53

2.—*Population, births, deaths, and marriages in Florence during the year* 1887–'88.

Population, etc.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Population, July 1, 1887	.....	.....	175, 326
Immigration up to June 30, 1888	2, 295	2, 330	4, 625
Births, up to June 30, 1888	2, 493	2, 361	4, 854
Total	4, 788	4, 691	184, 805
Emigration up to June 30, 1888	1, 451	1, 613	3, 064
Deaths up to June 30, 1888	2, 528	2, 409	4, 937
	3, 979	4, 022	8, 001
Population on June 30, 1888	.....	.....	176, 804
Number of marriages	.....	.....	1, 463

3.—*Burials in the Protestant cemetery at Florence during* 1887–'88.

Adults:	
Males	27
Females	24
Children:	
Under 10 years of age:	
Males	2
Females	6
Stillborn:	
Males	5
Females	1
Fœtus	1
Total	66
Nationality:	
United States	5
Great Britain	15
Switzerland	6
Germany	2
Netherlands	1
Greece	1
Italy	36
Total	66

4.—*Municipal customs duties at Florence,* 1887–'88.

Category.	Description of articles.	Duty.
I	Meats on the hoof and butchered	$272,238.26
II	Cereals, flour, paste	141,529.72
III	Provisions	196,380.93
IV	Wine, beer, vinegar	538,155.67
V	Liquors	20,247.21
VI	Groceries	37,097.27
VII	Forage	32,938.95
VIII	Wood, coal, oil, etc	97,784.72
IX	Materials for building	15,524.09
X	Timber, metals, etc	11,447.25
XI	Sundries	2,657.81
	Total	1,361,001.88

5.—*Customs duties levied at Florence during the fiscal year* 1887–'88.

Category.	Description of articles.	Duty.
I	Spirits, wine, oil, etc	$9,095.46
II	Groceries and tobaccos	22,235.62
III	Chemical products, medicines, resin, and perfumeries	2,901.59
IV	Colors and articles for dyeing and tanning	788.53
V	Hemp, flax, jute, and other vegetable fiber except cotton	8,244.66
VI	Cotton	113,814.30
VII	Wool, horse-hair	115,478.97
VIII	Silk	14,862.49
IX	Wood and straw	3,004.30
X	Paper and books	2,952.81
XI	Hides and skins	9,957.07
XII	Minerals, metals, and other productions	35,530.81
XIII	Stones, clays, plates, glasses, and crystals	18,634.01
XIV	Cereals, flour, paste, and vegetable products	166.22
XV	Animals, products and spoils of animals	1,264.96
XVI	Sundries	29,072.60
	Total	388,004.40

6.—*Visitors to galleries and museums during* 1887–'88.

Galleries and museums.	Paying fee.			Free.	Permits granted to artists.	Total number.
	Adults.	Children.	Interpreters.			
Galleria degli Uffizi	87,593	549	215	39,425	1,314	79,089
Galleria Palatina	16,313	195	.....	18,881	.....	35,389
Galleria Antica e Moderna	9,016	120	.....	8,637	.....	17,779
Galleria degli Arazzi	2,259	47	.....	5,126	.....	7,432
Musèo Nazionale	12,548	212	.....	15,840	.....	28,609
Musèo di San Marco	8,634	85	.....	6,145	.....	14,864
Musèo dei Lavori in pietre dure	25	1	.....	144	.....	170
Cappelle Medicée	21,746	283	.....	8,818	.....	30,337
Cenacolo di Fuligno	1,027	.....	.....	366	.....	1,393
Cenacolo Andrèa del Sarto	887	.....	.....	163	.....	1,050
Cenacolo del Ghirlandaio	185	.....	.....	55	.....	240
Affresco del Perugino	1,810	.....	.....	598	.....	1,908
Total	111,543	1,491	215	103,688	1,314	218,251

7.—*Exports of works of art from Florence during the fiscal year* 1887–'88.

Years and months.	Miscellaneous artistic works—				Sculpture—			
	Previous to the nineteenth century.		Of the nineteenth century.		Previous to the nineteenth century.—Originals.		Of the nineteenth century.—Originals.	
1887.	No.		No.		No.		No.	
July	30	$200.60	104	$180	5	$1,516	91	$4,080
August	16	2,804.00	7	278	.....	.....	9	430
September	11	2,742.60	5	140	2	900	76	5,857
October	151	2,679.20	16	200	7	996	37	3,288
November	11	2,560.00	6	1,855	14	1,973	22	1,990
December	29	2,606.00	20	1,344	19	820	27	5,889
1888.								
January	96	3,044.00	.....	.....	23	3,048	14	1,738
February	5	460.00	9	30	5	2,796	45	4,290
March	11	2,005.20	27	214	4	2,020	35	2,873
April	93	1,854.80	30	394	8	2,588	91	7,773
May	42	1,540.00	98	398	49	1,924	128	11,936
June	377	1,282.80	4	30	18	3,406	72	9,506
Total	932	28,779.20	326	5,053	154	21,987	647	59,643

Years and months.	Pictures—						Total.	
	Previous to the nineteenth century—				Of the nineteenth century—			
	Originals.		Copies.		Originals.		Copies.			
1887.	No.		No.		No.		No.		No.	
July	13	$750	.....	.....	251	$6,690	120	$3,224	674	$16,700.60
August	10	24,100	.....	.....	43	16,947	50	4,600	137	43,159.00
September	14	5,250	.....	.....	69	4,888	72	2,821	249	23,599.60
October	28	8,460	.....	.....	44	7,582	100	3,075	383	26,281.20
November	34	2,134	.....	.....	71	8,760	75	5,586	233	24,858.00
December	14	876	.....	.....	136	9,958	76	7,798	321	29,282.00
1888.										
January	36	2,160	.....	.....	96	7,010	137	4,476	402	21,476.00
February	49	2,094	.....	.....	81	6,087	143	3,507	337	27,264.00
March	44	3,346	.....	.....	286	30,236	83	4,644	490	54,338.20
April	25	2,530	4	$50	153	19,627	228	11,577	632	48,382.80
May	24	2,818	1	624	243	18,155	324	9,738	909	47,182.00
June	34	10,612	4	200	235	17,730	1,187	19,439	1,931	59,208.80
Total	325	65,730	9	874	1,708	156,870	2,597	77,946	6,698	419,682.20

8.—*Loan institutions at Florence during* 1887–'88.

	Objects pawned.		Value of objects pawned.		Average value of each loan.		Daily average.			
	Clothing.	Gold and silver.	Clothing.	Gold and silver.	Clothing.	Gold and silver.	Clothing.	Gold and silver.	Clothing.	Gold and silver.
	No.	*No.*					*No.*	*No.*		
1886–'87	176, 787	141, 811	$278, 859. 20	$1, 965, 376. 40	$1. 58	$7. 51	491	393	$774. 61	$2, 959. 38
1887–'88	167, 770	139, 926	236, 160. 80	249, 396. 60	1. 41	6. 78	466	388	656. 02	2, 367. 21
Decrease	9, 017	1, 885	42, 698. 40	115, 979. 80	. 17	. 73	25	5	118. 59	322. 17
Objects redeemed	161, 082	130, 589	214, 401. 20	902, 587. 00	1. 33	6. 91	447	362	595. 56	2, 507. 19

9.—*Sanitary institutions (hospitals) at Florence during the year* 1887–'88.

	Santa Maria Nuova.		S. Bonifazio and S. Lucia.		Asilo di Maternità.		Sifilicomio.	San Giovanni di Dio.	Total.
	Male.	*Fem.*	*Male.*	*Fem.*	*Male.*	*Fem.*	*Fem.*	*Male.*	
Patients June 30, 1887	264	279	138	305	52	122	24	18	1, 202
Received up to June 30, 1888	4, 180	2, 630	452	466	249	1, 299	299	318	9, 893
Total	4, 444	2, 909	590	771	301	1, 421	323	336	11, 095
Discharged, cured or benefited	3, 623	2, 215	381	384	218	1, 231	299	284	8, 635
Died	558	419	59	99	37	72	.....	36	1, 280
Total	4, 181	2, 634	440	483	255	1, 303	299	320	9, 915
Remaining June 30, 1888	263	275	150	288	46	118	24	16	9, 180

10.—*Statement showing the contagious diseases occurred in the months of July and August,* 1888, *within the consular district of Florence.*

[The population is given in the first column after each district.]

Districts.	Communes.		Physicians—			Diseases.								
	In the district.	Reporting contagious diseases.	In the district.	In the communes reporting diseases.	Reporting contagious diseases.	Cholera.	Diftérite.	Morbillum.	Purple spots.	Puerperal fever.	Scarlet fever.	Small-pox.	Typhoid fever.	Total cases.
FLORENCE.														
Florence (545,054):														
July	38	27	281	103	88	....	41	118	5	8	7	34	112	325
August	38	28	281	103	90	....	66	69	6	16	11	38	201	407
Pistoria (100,000):														
July	10	6	36	28	16	....	15	5	3	....	30	1	4	58
August	10	9	36	36	23	....	18	8	5	1	26	5	29	92
Rocca San Casciano (50,221):														
July	12	7	24	14	14	....	7	8	....	4	2	5	10	31
August	12	6	24	14	14	....	4	....	1	1	1	15	15	37
San Miniato (121,258):														
July	14	12	61	55	38	....	13	94	4	3	3	27	63	212
August	14	11	61	525	37	....	19	61	1	5	7	62	81	236
AREZZO.														
Arezzo (250,960):														
July	40	25	110	88	60	....	28	73	3	6	61	176	30	377
August	40	29	110	93	64	....	31	64	3	4	29	156	94	381

10.—*Statement showing contagious diseases, etc.*—Continued.

Districts.	Communes.		Physicians—			Diseases.								
	In the district.	Reporting contagious diseases.	In the district.	In the communes reporting diseases.	Reporting contagious diseases.	Cholera.	Diphtheria.	Morbillum.	Purple spots.	Puerperal fever.	Scarlet fever.	Small-pox.	Typhoid fever.	Total cases.
BOLOGNA.														
Bologna (354,854):														
July	39	29	215	190	69	....	28	197	15	11	27	25	55	358
August	39	28	215	194	89	....	64	81	9	13	32	34	150	385
Imola (75,963):														
July	10	6	52	44	13	....	6	25	3	1	2	3	15	57
August	10	4	52	39	14	...	9	86	1	3	23	2	32	156
Vergato (52,703):														
July	12	7	26	21	16	....	4	15	1	3	1	3	3	30
August	12	10	26	22	13	....	....	34	2	4	....	5	18	63
FERRARA.														
Ferrara (165,154):														
July	6	5	87	81	28	...	34	240	1	7	31	67	32	412
August	6	5	87	81	21	....	33	24	....	4	27	47	23	158
Cento (39,880):														
July	4	2	20	7	2	....	2	4	2	....	....	....	....	8
August	4	3	20	17	9	....	6	4	....	....	5	6	7	28
Comacchio (36,142):														
July	6	4	14	11	10	....	....	136	....	....	2	173	2	313
August	6	4	14	11	11	....	1	316	....	....	....	149	1	467
FORLI.														
Forli (77,789):														
July	9	8	34	33	23	....	18	55	13	7	15	....	53	161
August	9	6	34	29	21	....	15	13	9	7	2	12	85	143
Cesena (94,650):														
July	14	11	56	50	23	....	5	23	1	7	1	2	21	60
August	[illegible]	4	56	11	9	....	4	11	3	2	1	....	30	51
Rimini (92,094):														
July	17	7	44	26	14	....	11	12	1	....	9	2	12	47
August	17	5	44	12	11	....	8	10	....	2	....	....	8	28
MODENA.														
Modena (153,107):														
July	20	15	98	93	31	..	12	46	3	8	65	12	12	158
August	20	13	98	88	25	....	16	21	....	3	87	2	5	134
Mirandola (71,702):														
July	10	5	32	11	6	....	1	5	....	2	2	2	3	15
August	10	6	32	26	12	....	1	6	....	2	5	....	9	23
Pavullo (69,051):														
July	15	5	34	15	12	....	4	1	....	2	....	4	7	18
August	15	5	44	14	7	....	4	9	1	2	2	5	9	32
RAVENNA.														
Ravenna (86,533):														
July	4	3	42	12	8	....	2	8	1	1	1	....	10	23
August	4	3	42	12	8	....	7	2	....	1	....	....	31	41
Faenza (70,057):														
July	7	6	40	38	35	....	1	1	1	1	15	6	22	47
August	7	7	40	40	40	...	9	6	..	6	9	2	86	118
Lugo (70,089):														
July	7	6	36	33	19	....	24	138	2	7	58	4	33	266
August	7	6	36	35	23	....	8	80	2	1	71	3	37	202
REGGIO D'EMILIA.														
Reggio (190,586):														
July	33	11	95	62	19	....	4	11	5	12	5	3	25	65
August	33	9	95	58	18	....	..	3	....	5	11	14	32	65
Guastalla (66,356):														
July	12	4	30	11	11	..	6	5	....	2	16	1	7	37
August	12	3	30	6	5	....	5	4	....	2	16	1	7	35

11.—*Penal institutions in Florence during* 1887–'88.

	Penitentiaries.		Prisons.			Total.
	Murate.	Sta. Verdiana.	Murate.	Sta. Teresa.	Sta. Verdiana.	
	Males.	*Females.*	*Males.*	*Males.*	*Females.*	
In prison on July 1, 1887	275	32	285	68	22	680
Imprisoned up to June 30, 1888	274	14	2,163	1,688	297	4,436
Total	547	46	2,448	1,756	319	5,116
Released:						
Expiration of term	115	13	1,032	1,682	276	3,118
Pardoned	11	.....	5	.....	1	17
Transported to another prison	21	2	1,140	.....	19	1,122
Transferred to a lunatic asylum	3	.....	1	1	.....	5
Died	10	1	8	.....	2	16
Total	160	16	2,181	1,683	298	4,338
Prisoners on June 30, 1888	387	30	267	73	21	778
Total expenses	$19,328	$1,736	$3,388	$3,053	$1,113	$38,618
Average cost for each day of imprisonment	.16	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13½

12.—*Telegraphic movements in Florence during the fiscal year* 1887'–88.

	Offices.						Total.
	Central.	Borgognissanti.	Piazza Cavour.	Bourse.	Prefecture.	Museum.	
Telegrams sent:							
In the kingdom	150,899	5,245	5,674	2,124	793	366	165,101
To foreign countries	20,443	2,200	755	771	.....	.....	24,169
Total	171,342	7,445	6,429	2,895	793	366	189,270
Telegrams received:							
From the kingdom	235,100	488	492	.....	471	.....	236,561
From foreign countries	35,532	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,532
Total	270,632	488	492	.....	471	.....	272,083
Proceeds of telegrams:							
Within the kingdom	$39,372	$1,292	$1,298	$891	$255	.....	$43,108
To foreign countries	19,265	2,214	737	768	.....	.....	22,984
Total	58,637	3,506	2,035	1,659	255	.....	66,092

13.—*Schools at Florence during the year* 1887–'88.

Schools.	Classes.	Professors.		Pupils.		Annual expense.
		Males.	*Fem.*	*Males.*	*Fem.*	
Secondary:						
Royal lyceum "Dante"	3	8	.....	82	.....	$5,345
Royal lyceum "Galileo"	3	8	.....	56	3	5,007
Royal gymnasium "Galileo"	5	7	.....	183	15	4,650
Communal gymnasium "Dante"	5	7	.....	126	.....	4,019
Technical communal:						
"Dante"	3	9	.....	135	.....	5,531
"Paolo Toscanelli del Pozzo"	3	8	.....	196	.....	3,688
"Leon Battista Alberti"	3	9	.....	157	.....	4,711
"San Carlo"	3	8	.....	202	.....	3,590
Normal royal:						
For males	5	10	.....	74	.....	5,175
For females	5	3	8	.....	200	4,906

13.—*Schools of Florence during the year* 1887–'88—Continued.

Schools.	Number.	Teachers.		Pupils.		Annual expense.
		Males.	*Fem.*	*Males.*	*Fem.*	
Elementary:						
Public—						
Communal daily schools	196	57	184	4,793	3,351	$86,351
Communal Sunday schools	3	.....	3	26	54	
Communal evening schools	3	3	.....	108	.....	
Infant asylums	3	.....	36	715	650	.....
Private—						
Daily schools	4	51	95	1,625	1,396	.....
Sunday schools	3	.....	45	.....	1,711	.....
Evening schools	3	56	.....	1,724	.....	.....

Declared value of declared exports from the consular district of Florence, Italy, to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending December 31, 1888.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total for the year.
	March 31, 1888.	June 30, 1888.	September 30, 1888.	December 31, 1888.	
Alabaster statuary	$653.96	$4,488.71	$5,942.24	$2,923.90	$14,008.83
Books	129.71	978.00	258.14	1,386.13	2,742.98
Bronzes	.....	1,686.60	350.00	132.00	2,668.60
Chinaware	207.90	197.52	971.92	134.58	1,511.92
Household goods	1,560.00	9,384.20	1,510.80	686.38	13,161.38
Marble statuary	8,839.62	28,112.83	13,386.24	13,380.55	63,718.74
Mosaic goods	650.00	769.00	999.59	1,466.58	3,885.17
Musical instruments	.....	460.30	58.00	108.02	626.32
Oil, olive	.....	905.60	.....	499.60	1,105.20
Pictures	16,073.63	20,880.48	10,296.56	14,437.55	61,688.22
Soap	919.70	.....	441.60	466.60	1,827.90
Skins	.....	.....	.....	4,151.81	4,151.81
Straw goods	446,379.01	93,976.57	153,415.85	248,954.15	942,725.58
Wine	2,265.48	2,055.32	2,093.58	3,447.61	9,862.09
Sundries	25.20	328.64	458.85	555.22	1,363.91
Total	477,715.23	163,922.27	190,679.47	292,730.68	1,125,048.65

GENOA.

REPORT BY CONSUL FLETCHER.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The following statement appears in the official report of the Genoese chamber of commerce for 1887:

The duties collected at the custom-house in Genoa during the year 1887 amounted to 99,027,110 lire ($19,112,232); during the same period the different custom-houses of the Kingdom collected a total of 170,136,898 lire ($32,836,421). In other words, Genoa collected a little more than one-half as much revenue as all other custom-houses in Italy combined. There is a discrepancy between the above figures and those appearing in the table of imports into Genoa, which follows, yet all are copied correctly from the official report of the Chamber of Commerce.

Any incongruities which may be noticed in the other tables accompanying this report are due to a similar cause.

JAMES FLETCHER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Genoa, Italy, December 27, 1888.

Imports at Genoa, Italy, for the year ending December 31, 1887.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
	Kilograms.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	
Alcohol, liquors, oil	31, 269, 514	2, 052, 201	1, 842, 419	America, England, France, Germany, Belgium, and Russia.
Coffee, drugs, tobacco	109, 354, 487	11, 724, 470	14, 258, 397	America, England, France, Germany, Austria, and Russia.
Chemicals, medicinals	34, 302, 370	4, 017, 327	89, 985	America, England, France, Germany, Belgium, and Russia.
Colors and tanning material	10, 153, 581	1, 197, 547	29, 128	America, England, France, Germany, Turkey, and Asia.
Flax, hemp, and jute	7, 442, 571	886, 345	33, 215	England, France, Germany, Belgium, and Asia.
Cotton	52, 525, 267	13, 234, 380	3, 777, 797	America, England, France, Germany, Spain, Asia, and Africa.
Wool and hair	4, 907, 484	3, 262, 023	158, 285	America, England, France, Germany, Austria, and Belgium.
Silk	24, 228	374, 247	17, 275	England, France, Germany, Austria, and Switzerland.
Wood and straw	17, 380, 778	1, 515, 792	9, 906	America, England, France, Germany, Austria, and Belgium.
Paper and books	428, 926	117, 412	6, 467	England, France, Germany, Austria, and Belgium.
Hides and skins	6, 454, 187	2, 832, 095	28, 509	America, England, France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, and Asia.
Minerals, metals, and works of	136, 708, 315	6, 856, 586	699, 445	America, England, France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, and Spain.
Stones, glasses, etc	1, 258, 195, 017	6, 067, 862	30, 739	America, England, France, Germany, Austria, and Belgium.
Grain and vegetables	374, 894, 457	16, 337, 897	1, 427, 523	America, England, France, Germany, Austria, and Russia.
Animals and spoils of	80, 230, 489	4, 246, 859	192, 431	America, England, France, Germany, Belgium, and Spain.
Sundries	329, 021	560, 093	25, 485	America, England, France, Germany, Austria, and Switzerland.
Total, 1887	2, 074, 600, 692	75, 283, 136	22, 627, 006	
Total, 1886	1, 850, 682, 091	68, 141, 305	11, 283, 896	
Increase, 1887	223, 918, 601	7, 141, 831	11, 343, 110	

Exports from Genoa, Italy, for the year ending December 31, 1887.

Description.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
	Kilograms.		
Alcohol, liquors, oil	30,454,167	$3,641,248	America, England, France, Germany, Spain, and Turkey.
Coffee, drugs, tobacco	1,014,199	323,348	America, England, France, Germany, Holland, and Turkey.
Chemicals and medicinals	2,812,757	568,056	America, England, France, Germany, Greece, and Turkey.
Colors and tanning materials	1,295,680	98,666	America, England, France, Germany, Switzerland, and Greece.
Flax, hemp, and jute	1,659,992	778,593	America, England, France, Germany, Austria, and Africa.
Cotton	3,008,050	1,212,282	America, England, France, Germany, Austria, and Belgium.
Wool, hair	235,042	538,171	America, France, and Belgium.
Silk	89,015	1,083,947	America, France, and Africa.
Wood, straw	6,482,658	378,195	America, England, France, Germany, Belgium, and Greece.
Paper, books	3,895,274	636,436	America, England, France, Germany, Spain, and Holland.
Hides and skins	927,823	539,212	America, England, France, Germany, Turkey, and Asia.
Minerals, metals, etc	6,106,719	715,296	America, England, France, Germany, Australia, and Belgium.
Stone, glass, etc	14,648,725	368,074	America, England, France, Germany, Belgium, and Asia.
Grain and vegetables	37,746,211	2,422,154	America, England, France, Germany, Holland, and Turkey.
Animals and spoils of	3,755,768	1,379,775	America, England, France, Germany, Spain, and Africa.
Sundries	828,950	1,033,375	America, England, France, Germany, Turkey, and Greece.
Total, 1887	115,060,530	15,713,828	
Total, 1886	141,179,878	19,639,637	
Decrease, 1887	26,119,348	3,925,809	

Navigation at the port of Genoa, Italy, for the year ending December 31, 1887.

Flag.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Italian	516	572,256	304	123,155	424	467,851	106	38,758
English	1,031	1,151,365	37	9,982	62	53,769	9	926
Austrian	1	443	18	9,727	1	256	6	3,652
French	274	225,440	3	296	294	256,421	.....	.....
German	78	105,149	1	984	29	59,464	1	472
Greek	10	7,128	22	7,176	2	1,247	1	212
Other nationalities	130	92,961	35	9,166	23	14,078	14	2,961
Total	2,040	2,154,742	420	160,480	835	853,086	137	46,981
Coasting:								
Italian	603	264,764	2,044	143,326	624	301,075	744	44,408
Other nationalities	29	20,853	5	1,354	278	247,518	12	2,467
Grand total	2,672	2,440,359	2,469	305,166	1,737	1,401,679	893	94,856

DECLARED EXPORTS.

The declared value of exports from the district of Genoa to the United States during the four quarters of the year ended September 30, 1888.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1887.	March 31, 1888.	June 30, 1888.	September 30, 1888.	
Anchovies	$904.58				$904.58
Barrels, empty		$500.00			500.00
Books, printed		124.03	$409.02	$93.15	626.20
Brandy				179.82	179.82
Cattle-hair			441.37		441.37
Cheese	7,668.82	1,704.88	4,517.04	966.86	14,857.60
Cherries		60.00	255.52		315.52
Chestnut, extract of	1,755.74	1,833.01		1,436.33	5,025.08
Citron, candied	969.63		11,664.17	13,932.96	26,566.76
Cloths, ornamental			414.20	524.00	938.20
Cotton waste and bagging	25,845.04	30,024.88	34,782.63	28,657.41	119,390.96
Earthenwares			203.56		203.56
Fernet	359.75	1,632.13			1,991.88
Filigree	2,380.80	1,331.90	1,279.15	176.20	5,168.05
Fish, salted	577.37	1,892.58	308.40		2,778.35
Furniture and linen used	2,252.88	199.00			2,451.88
Glycerine, crude	34,268.49	32,017.31	13,082.70	13,937.15	93,305.65
Gum, arabic	3,583.28	1,543.82	7,590.78	7,324.55	20,042.43
Hazlenuts		55.16			55.16
Hemp	285.12				285.12
Hides and skins				5,292.88	5,292.88
Liquors	276.40	179.51	3,194.74	222.60	3,873.25
Licorice				70.00	70.00
Marble				132.50	132.50
Medicinals		40.80			40.80
Mushrooms			395.00	1,576.85	2,171.85
Olive oil	11,047.03	14,300.25	12,286.55	20,648.95	58,282.78
Olives		216.36			216.36
Paste	9,974.81	9,842.69	4,739.90	6,159.62	30,717.02
Pianos and organs			265.90	142.00	407.90
Plants		19.60			19.60
Rice	2,721.66	3,989.75	887.19	1,080.95	8,679.55
Saffron		59.40			59.40
Sausages	503.62		532.43	531.08	1,567.13
Seed, canary		322.60			322.60
Silk, raw	28,015.40	28,315.60	40,439.40	47,094.80	143,865.20
Soap	216.96	1,386.47	1,238.06	882.73	3,724.22
Talc	1,454.60	694.50	826.00	419.60	3,394.70
Towels	663.60	845.80			1,509.40
Umbrellas, silk	282.00				282.00
Velvet		206.20	704.45	828.20	1,738.85
Vermouth	738.80	2,255.20		1,367.16	4,361.16
Wine	3,669.29	4,242.09	3,053.95	917.61	11,882.94
Woodenware		53.34			53.34
Works of art		670.61	274.27	225.00	1,169.88
Miscellaneous	17,370.56	36,133.58	13,890.68	43,381.37	110,784.19
Total export, 1888	157,786.23	176,693.05	157,905.06	198,202.33	690,586.67
Total export, 1887	145,769.26	132,467.75	115,935.19	140,719.34	534,891.54
Increase	12,016.97	44,225.30	41,969.87	57,482.99	155,695.13

JAMES FLETCHER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Genoa, December 31, 1887.

LEGHORN.

REPORT BY CONSUL SARTORI.

I have the honor to submit to the Department my annual report on the trade and commerce of the port of Leghorn for the year ending December 31, 1887. The chamber of commerce of Leghorn does not publish the annual returns until late in the following year, so the most recent returns available of the general trade of the port are those of the year 1887.

Petroleum shows a decrease in quantity of 21,100 gallons, and an increase in value of $25,148.08 as compared with the year 1887. The duties on this article are unchanged, viz, about 35 cents per gallon, besides which there is an octroi tax of 4 cents per gallon. The market price here, duty paid, is about $4.55 per case of say 10 gallons. At the close of the year 1888 there were only 1,500 cases in store here.

The municipality of Leghorn has recently granted to Messrs. Nobel Brothers, of Batoum and St. Petersburg, the privilege of making a tank on a quay in this port for the deposit of Russian petroleum. The space granted comprises about 2,255 meters, and the annual rent is 4,500 francs. They have already commenced the construction of their works, which will probably be completed by the summer, and they propose to bring their petroleum here in bulk and to make on their premises the cases and cans, having already ordered the machinery necessary for the purpose in the United States. I understand that similar works have already been constructed at other Italian sea-ports. The municipality in granting the above privilege reserved the right to grant similar requests to other companies, and it might be well for our exporters to adopt the same course. At all events it would be wise for them to give this their attention. At present the superiority of our refined petroleum is universally conceded, but the difference in price may enable the Russians to obtain a footing here from which it may prove difficult to dislodge them. Besides this there is a great deal of mixing the oils being done here which should be looked into.

The annual exports from this port to the United States are forwarded at the end of each fiscal year, in compliance with the new consular regulations, Form No. 20.

NAVIGATION.

During the year 26 steamers and 13 sailing vessels cleared from this port for the United States, as follows: Steamers, with general cargo, 23 for New York, 1 for New York and Boston, and 1 for Boston. One in ballast for New York.

Sailing vessels (general cargo): 12 for New York and 1 for Philadelphia.

During the same year, 29 steamers cleared from Rio Marina, Elba, with iron ore, viz, 14 for Philadelphia, 13 for Perth Amboy and 2 for Baltimore.

DECREASE IN MARBLE EXPORTS.

Mr. Boccacci, the consular agent at Carrara, reports that the expiration of the commercial treaty between France and Italy, which took place on March 1, 1888, and the scarcity of vessels to load for the United States and consequent high rates of freight, have caused a decrease in the exportations from that district of 40,162 tons of marble as compared with the year 1887. During the year 1888, 156,929 tons of marble were produced in the districts of Carrara and Massa, an increase of 2,737 tons over the previous year.

WEATHER.

The weather throughout Italy during the past year was very favorable for all kinds of crops, particularly grapes and olives, of which the yield has been much above the average, and lower prices should be looked for.

TRADE.

The conditions of trade here remain the same. Most of the purchases made by our merchants are made through commission houses (of which there are a large number here) by means of open letters of credit, the consular invoice and bills of lading serving as a basis for the draft. During the past year there were several heavy failures among the bankers here, and credit was a good deal shaken. With the exception of petroleum, grain, and tobacco such of our manufactures or merchandise as find their way into this market, filter in through France, England, and Germany. As I have called attention in my previous reports, I believe there is a market here for American goods, but to effect business agents with samples must be sent out.

ELBA IRON MINES.

The contract for the iron ore of the mines at Elba expired on June 30, 1888, and was renewed by the Government for two years from July 1, 1888. The output is limited to 180,000 tons per annum, of which only one-half can be exported, the other being reserved for consumption in the Kingdom of Italy.

POPULATION OF LEGHORN.

On December 31, 1888, the population of the city of Leghorn was estimated at 102,893 inhabitants. There were 2,237 deaths during the year (1,112 males and 1,125 females) and 2,784 births (1,439 males and 1,345 females). There were 835 marriages.

EMIGRATION.

The emigration, principally temporary, amounted to 2,171 (1,114 males and 1,057 females), and the immigration 2,799 (of which 1,414 were males and 1,385 females).

VICTOR A. SARTORI,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Leghorn, Italy, March 26, 1889.

Imports at Leghorn, Italy, for the year ending December 31, 1887.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Countries whence imported.
Alcohol and other spirits..gallons..	40,039	$46,268.08	France and England.
Acids		8,839.20	England.
Beer .....gallons..	27,099	3,675.68	Germany and England.
Books		8,197.16	England, France, and Tunis.
Bran .....bushels..	47,692	25,789.85	Russia and Egypt.
Coffee .....pounds..	2,425,253	424,556.76	England and America.
Chicory .....do....	564,433	9,843.00	Switzerland, Belgium, and England.
Confectionery and preserves..do....	52,187	7,145.05	England and France.
Cacoa .....do....	60,443	10,743.53	France and England.
Cotton, raw .....do....	1,620,531	103,114.91	Do
Copper .....do....	1,539,468	191,826.73	England and France.
Cements		91,327.21	Do
Coal .....tons..	286,314	1,239,939.00	England.
Corn .....bushels..	376,308	164,425.96	America and Turkey.
Citrons .....pounds..	171,303	12,793.19	France, Greece, and Malta.
Cheese .....do....	290,117	40,761.02	Holland.
Coral		23,484.24	France.
Drugs and medicines		337,092.25	England, France, and Germany.
Dyes, paints, etc		174,382.83	France, England, and Algiers.
Flour .....pounds..	1,092,469	27,730.40	France.
Fruit, dried, etc		140,204.79	France and Tunis.
Fish .....tons..	12,120	1,400,104.99	England and France.
Grease and wax		101,373.25	France, England, and Germany.
Hair .....pounds..	107,080	24,332.47	France.
Hides		540,676.18	India, England, France, and Egypt.
Haberdashery		257,758.58	England, Belgium, Germany, and France.
Jute, raw .....pounds..	5,525,156	169,262.73	England and India.
Jewelry		1,384,113.42	France and Switzerland.
Iron		1,199,249.64	England, Holland, France, Egypt, and Germany.
Lead		95,806.90	France.
Mineral waters .....gallons..	11,845	5,673.43	Do.
Manufactures of jute and hemp		835,848.49	France and England.
Manufactures of cotton		974,200.69	England.
Manufactures of wool		537,942.53	England and France.
Manufactures of silk		119,155.88	France.
Machinery		337,681.29	England.
Olive-oil .....gallons..	140,490	119,960.88	Tunis, Tripoli, and France.
Oil, cotton seed .....do....	188,827	94,734.24	America, France, and England.
Oil, mineral and others .....do....	2,696,047	522,594.78	Do.
Oats .....bushels..	357,981	182,524.83	Russia, Tunis, Tripoli, and Turkey.
Oil, palm, and cocoa .....gallons..	140,542	87,614.28	France, England, and Germany.
Paper		20,375.13	England.
Rice .....pounds..	2,691,500	32,528.02	Germany and England.
Sugar		566,727.90	England, Germany, and Egypt.
Spices		70,502.32	England.
Soap .....pounds..	203,986	22,952.71	France, England, and Tunis.
Starch .....pounds..	389,307	20,785.90	England and Belgium.
Seed .....do....	6,768,648	196,926.77	India.
Tea .....do....	8,872	3,883.16	England.
Tobacco .....do....	9,528,839	992,686.81	America, England, Belgium, and Germany.
Tin		41,224.63	England.
Wine .....gallons..	72,242	26,120.42	France and Austria.
Wool, raw .....pounds..	1,449,732	269,077.51	France, Russia, and Turkey.
Wood and utensils thereof		52,437.32	France and England.
Wheat .....bushels..	3,591,112	2,356,488.50	Russia, Turkey, and India.
Total		16,365,467.42	

Exports from Leghorn, Italy, for the year ending December 31, 1887.

Description.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Alabaster ..... tons..	49	$1,186.37	Belgium, Germany, and Holland.
Acids	.....	294,385.21	Germany, England, America, and Belgium.
Antimony ..... pounds..	11,025	2,412.50	England and France.
Books	.....	5,202.89	America, France, and England.
Cheese ..... pounds..	210,976	30,075.38	America, Egypt, France, England, and Holland.
Confectionery and preserves..do....	3,639,382	581,744.52	America, Holland, and Germany.
Coral ..... do....	347,718	635,491.29	India and Egypt.
Drugs and medicines	.....	505,930.57	America, France, Turkey, and Switzerland.
Dyes, paints, etc.....	.....	72,608.14	Belgium, France, and Turkey.
Eggs ..... pounds..	2,538,460	282,579.02	France.
Fish	.....	73,135.42	France, England, Holland, and Egypt.
Furniture.....	.....	398,915.56	Egypt, France, Tunis, and Tripoli.
Fruit, dried, etc.....	.....	106,016.52	England, America, Belgium, and Holland.
Hemp, raw ..... pounds..	9,671,235	634,494.44	France and England.
Hair..... do....	32,830	8,046.36	England.
Hides.....	.....	397,947.27	England and Belgium.
Haberdashery	.....	92,226.59	America and England.
Iron	.....	66,348.75	Spain and Tunis.
Jewelry.....	.....	87,304.66	England.
Mineral waters	.....	1,592.82	England and Egypt.
Manufactures of jute and hemp....	.....	142,786.88	England and France.
Manufactures of cotton	.....	20,284.68	Algeria, Turkey, and Tunis.
Manufactures of wool.....	.....	73,354.23	France.
Manufactures of silk.....	.....	27,374.15	France and Turkey.
Mercury..... pounds..	803,698	284,902.74	England.
Marble ..... tons....	7,645	98,800.56	America, Germany, England, Holland, and Russia.
Marble in slabs..... do....	6,573	155,729.38	England, Russia, Turkey, and America.
Marble works ..... do....	11,548	663,025.12	England, Egypt, America, Russia, and Holland.
Meats and poultry.....	.....	264,467.67	France.
Olive-oil ..... gallons..	953,970	923,973.02	England, America, and France.
Paper.....	.....	66,538.57	Greece and Turkey.
Rags.....	.....	185,031.18	America, France, Germany, England, and Egypt.
Rice	.....	22,373.71	England and Russia.
Soap..... pounds..	2,144,033	122,762.30	America.
Silk, raw ..... do....	19,988	80,747.14	Egypt and Tunis.
Straw ..... do....	39,090	29,665.25	America and France.
Straw hats..... number..	778,332	300,436.15	America and England.
Statues	.....	82,069.39	Do.
Tobacco	.....	12,762.66	France.
Wine ..... gallons..	295,146	71,351.15	France, Egypt, England, and America.
Wool, raw ..... pounds..	147,970	46,222.34	France and England.
Wood and utensils thereof.....	.....	72,478.18	France.
Total		8,025,680.73	

Imports at Leghorn from the United States for the year ending December 31, 1888.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Tobacco..... pounds..	10,980,406	$1,065,066.06
Petroleum..... gallons..	2,874,440	268,697.82
Old copper..... { ... sacks..	29,662	164,280.00
{ packages..	87	12,091.68
Timber ..... pieces..	5,206	6,633.58
Machinery ..... packages..	199	7,935.00
Hog hair ..... bales..	50	1,500.00
Staves..... number..	33,200	1,200.00
Total.....	.....	1,527,404.08
Total for preceding year.....	.....	1,291,230.44
Increase.....	.....	236,173.64

Declared exports from the consular district of Carrara to the United States of America for the year ending December 31, 1888.

Articles.	Value.
Blocks marble	$155,491.08
Sawed marble	55,083.77
Worked marble	5,555.56
Statues	89,971.85
Marble tiles	673.61
Pumice-stone	4,222.65
Miscellaneous	1,711.62
Total	202,710.14
Decrease	16,516.58
Total of exportation in 1887 (gold)	279,226.67

Navigation at the port of Leghorn, Italy, for the year ending December 31, 1888.

Flag.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Austrian	7	2,949	3	2,254	7	2,949	2	1,200
British	329	322,839	20	4,175	332	328,118	25	4,996
Belgium	11	8,826	.....	.....	11	8,826	.....	.....
Danish	8	4,596	.....	.....	8	4,596	.....	.....
Dutch	30	22,980	1	142	30	22,980	1	142
French	243	87,176	2	167	243	87,176	2	167
German	31	33,365	1	505	31	33,365	1	505
Greek	7	4,040	7	1,916	7	4,040	7	1,700
Italian	1,231	678,881	1,081	83,750	1,228	667,381	1,092	84,750
Norwegian	6	3,602	5	1,998	6	3,602	5	1,998
Russian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swedish	5	3,858	1	518	5	3,858	.....	.....
Spanish	4	5,535	6	850	4	5,535	6	850
Turkish	.....	.....	1	216	.....	.....	1	216
Tunisian	.....	.....	1	46	.....	.....	1	46
United States—Marseilles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	35
United States—Philadelphia	.....	.....	1	331	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States—Girgenti	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	331
Total	1,912	1,178,647	1,130	96,868	1,912	1,172,426	1,145	96,936

LICATA.

Imports at Licata for the year ending December 31, 1888.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence imported.
Corn ..... tons..	750	$22,500	$7,350	Russia.
Coal ..... do...	13,500	67,500	.....	England.
Coffee ..... do...	24	9,600	5,920	Do.
Iron ..... do...	45	135	.....	Italy.
Petroleum ..... gallons..	52,944	138,830	60,700	United States.
Rice ..... tons..	35	1,487	700	England.
Sugar ..... do ..	20	2,700	3,600	Do.
Timber ..... do...	800	63,715	6,250	Austria.
Sundries ..... do...	535	12,300	7,350	England.
Do ..... do...	89	2,520	1,750	France.

Exports from Licata for the year ending December 31, 1888.

Description.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Brimstone ..... tons..	28,881	$509,739.29	United States.
Do ..... do...	14,022	245,385.00	Russia.
Do ..... do...	12,963	226,852.50	France.
Do ..... do...	6,724	117,670.00	Portugal.
Do ..... do...	4,158	72,765.00	Germany.
Do ..... do...	1,802	31,535.00	Spain.
Do ..... do...	630	11,025.00	Austria.
Do ..... do...	530	9,275.00	England.
Do ..... do...	9,125	136,875.00	Italian Continent.
Beans ..... do...	1,750	58,700.00	Portugal.
Do ..... do...	550	20,790.00	Spain.
Do ..... do...	275	9,925.00	Great Britain.
Salt sardines ..... do...	8	1,489.00	Do.
Sundries ..... do...	890	27,850.00	

Imports and exports between the United States and the port of Licata for the year 1888.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Imports:		
Petroleum ..... gallons..	52,944	$158,830.00
Exports:		
Brimstone ..... tons..	28,881	509,739.29

Navigation at the port of Licata for the year ending December 31, 1888.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
		No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
British	Great Britain	44	38,432	3	631	1	666	1	162
	United States					11	13,615	22	14,647
	France					8	5,220		
	Russia					7	6,520		
	Other countries					17	12,411	2	463
Belgian	Belgium	1	726			1	726		
Danish	Italy to Russia	2	1,392			2	1,392		
French	France and Italy	6	4,950	1	250	3	3,050	1	250
	Other countries					3	1,900		
German	Italy	6	4,921						
	Portugal					1	1,042		
	Russia					1	646		
	Other countries					2	2,233		
Italian	Italian ports	101	39,472	414	31,398	97	38,017	347	11,757
	United States							5	1,335
	France					2	675	5	1,679
	Russia							35	1,980
	Other countries					2	780		
Norwegian	Italy	4	1,917						
	Portugal					2	1,038		
	France					2	879		
Russian	England			1	444				
	Germany							1	444
Other flags		2	980	25	5,300	2	980	25	5,300

ARTHUR VERDERAME,
Consular Agent.

U. S. CONSULAR AGENCY,
Licata, July, 1889.

TRAPANI.

Imports and exports between Trapani and the United States during the year ended December 31, 1888.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Marine salt.....tons....	.....	.....	39,787	$91,047.56
Marsala wine.....gallons....	.....	.....	2,098	1,831.33

Production of the province of Trapani for the year ending December 31, 1888.

Articles.	Quantity.	Average price.	Articles.	Quantity.	Average price.
Almonds.....tons..	250	$249.00	Oats.....tons..	4,500	$36.00
Barley.....do...	2,300	33.50	Olive oil.....do..	3,000	140.00
Beans.....do...	5,000	34.50	Marine salt.....do...	220,000	2.00
Canary seed.....do...	60	67 00	Wheat.....do...	45,000	45.00
Linseed.....do...	400	59.00	Natural wine.....gallons..	165,000,000	.25

LEONARDO MANONE,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Trapani, July, 1889.

MESSINA.

Imports at Messina for the year ending December 31, 1888.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Countries whence imported.
Alcohol.....hectoliters..	96	$3,080	Austria, France, and Belgium.
Artificial flowers.....kilos..	368	941	Austria, France, and Germany.
Barley.....do....	246,137	7,127	Russia and Turkey.
Bark (dyeing purposes).....do....	1,991,717	84,590	Austria, France, and Turkey.
Barrels, new and old.....hectoliters..	11,012	12,755	Austria, France, and Egypt.
Bottles.....number..	30,371	1,167	Austria, Germany, and England.
Butter.....kilos..	637	291	France and England.
Bran.....do....	4,847	80	Turkey.
Bricks.....do....	37,112	289	England.
Beer.....hectoliters..	207	1,860	France, Austria, and Germany.
Books.....kilos..	589	4,093	Do.
Brass, copper, etc.....do....	168,612	34,072	Belgium, England, and France.
Cattle.....number..	109	6,776	Turkey.
Cacao.....kilos..	1,036	400	England.
Candies and preserves.....do....	1,384	468	France and Germany.
Carbonate of soda.....do....	17,960	505	France and England.
Cabinet-wood.....do....	5,280	581	France and Germany.
Corn.....do....	3,000	115,830	France.
Coal.....tons..	61,124	271,400	England and Malta.
Coffee.....kilos..	153,682	59,336	England, France, and Holland.
Clocks.....number..	67	401	Austria, France, and Germany.
Citron in brine.....kilos..	22,600	1,745	Greece.
Cotton goods.....do....	270,396	204,155	England, France, and Germany.
Cement.....do....	886,648	9,414	England, France, and Austria.
Cheese.....do....	65,650	21,545	France, England, and Switzerland.
Candles.....do....	13,774	3,380	France, Austria, and Germany.
Chemicals.....do....	4,754	558	Austria, France, and Germany.
Chlorate of lime.....do....	7,071	287	France.
Coloring extracts.....do....	15,309	4,506	Austria, France, and Germany.
Cocoons.....do....	2,379	4,822	Greece.
Cordage.....do....	4,707	1,136	France, England, and Belgium.

Imports at Messina for the year ending December 31, 1888—Continued

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Countries whence imported.
Caustic soda ..... kilos..	354, 554	$30, 800	Austria and England.
Dates ..... do....	12, 502	2, 877	Tunis and Malta.
Earthenware ..... do....	43, 232	1, 357	Austria, France, and England.
Essences ..... do....	416	803	Austria and England.
Fish ..... do....	1, 724, 833	200, 000	France, Norway, and England.
Flour ..... do ...	1, 231, 827	69, 000	Russia, Turkey, and America.
Fruits, in vinegar and brine ..... do ...	1, 856	180	Austria, France, and England.
Feathers ..... do....	7	405	Germany.
Furniture ..... do....	20, 017	7, 790	Austria, France, and England.
Grain, corn, oats ..... do....	3, 375, 296	71, 620	Russia, Tunis, Turkey.
Guns, pistols ..... number..	491	5, 687	Austria and France.
Gunpowder ..... kilos..	1, 330	1, 283	England.
Glassware ..... do....	97, 434	13, 138	Belgium, Austria, and France.
Grease ..... do....	136, 051	18, 387	Austria, Germany, and England.
Gum elastic ..... do....	1, 156	2, 227	
Gums ..... do....	1, 165	12, 401	France, Germany, and Austria.
Hair, of all kinds ..... do....	6, 898	3, 404	France and Egypt.
Hides, raw ..... do....	493, 856	16, 276	Austria, Tunis, and France.
Hides, tanned and varnished .... do....	29, 491	47, 521	Austria, Germany, and France.
Hemp and other vegetable fibers .do....	363, 972	21, 079	France and Algeria.
Hemp and jute, tissues of ..... do....	17, 928	13, 373	Austria, Belgium, and Switzerland.
Hats ..... do....	3, 827	4, 432	Austria, France, and Germany.
Ice ..... do....	800, 000	618	Norway.
Iron, lead, zinc (oxide) ..... do....	14, 884	1, 005	France, Belgium, and England.
Indigo ..... do....	194	600	England.
Jute, flax (raw) ..... do ...	93, 123	39, 500	Belgium, Austria, and England.
Laces ..... do....	1, 738	3, 478	France, England, and Germany.
Leather belting ..... do....	946	1, 187	England and Belgium.
Leather ..... do....	1, 225	947	Russia, Greece, and Turkey.
Looking-glasses ..... do....	3, 291	1, 334	France and Austria.
Manures ..... do....	21, 700	4, 190	Austria and United States.
Mathematical instruments ..... do....	4, 488	14, 730	Austria and France.
Musical instruments ..... do....	307	20, 743	Germany and France.
Mineral water ..... do....	2, 362	296	Austria and France.
Medicinals ..... do....	1, 099	666	France, England, and United States.
Mercury ..... do....	10, 960	20, 000	France, Germany, and England.
Oils (fixed) ..... do....	58, 004	8, 900	England and France.
Oil cloth ..... do ...	577	390	England.
Paper (white) ..... do ...	14, 420	2, 899	Holland and France.
Paper (wall) ..... do ...	12, 529	4, 213	Austria, France, and Germany.
Petroleum ..... do....	1, 147, 928	43. 853	United States and France.
Prints and lithographs ..... do....	750	2, 100	Austria, France, and Germany.
Pepper and spices ..... do....	28, 991	10, 625	France, Turkey, and England.
Palm oil ..... do....	30, 544	4, 717	France, Holland, and England.
Pianos ..... number..	49	6, 000	Germany and Austria.
Porcelain ..... kilos..	34, 652	11, 258	Austria, France, and Germany.
Quinine ..... do....	77	966	England and France.
Refined nitrate of soda and potash do....	91, 493	5, 829	Germany, England, and Belgium.
Rice ..... do....	11, 725	588	India.
Sugar ..... do....	10, 690	1, 000	England and Austria.
Soap ..... do....	1, 369	1, 278	France, Germany, and England.
Silverware ..... do....	45	2, 520	Austria, Germany, and England.
Steam-engines ..... do ...	240, 378	75, 150	Do.
Stone for building ..... do....	2, 004, 864	23. 222	France and Belgium.
Starch ..... do....	28, 101	3, 307	Germany, Belgium, and England.
Seeds ..... do....	16, 101	933	Holland, Egypt, and Russia.
Stearic acid ..... do....	8, 514	1, 808	England, Belgium, and Holland.
Sponges ..... do....	1, 238	114	Holland, Malta, and Greece.
Silks ..... do ...	1, 737	26, 664	France, Germany, and Greece.
Straw goods ..... do....	1, 207	536	France, Germany, and England.
Straw hats ..... do ...	3, 036	610	Do.
Steel and iron ..... do....	1, 814, 726	190, 000	Belgium, Holland, and England.
Tar ..... do....	4, 157	2, 568	Austria and England.
Velvets ..... do....	3, 304	5, 824	England, Germany, and Austria.
Wax ..... do....	449	252	Do.
Wine:			
In casks ..... hectoliters..	1, 502	10, 148	Turkey.
In bottles	1, 241	719	France and Germany.
Wine lees	5, 060	1, 612	France.
Wood	8, 266, 650	706, 692	Norway, England, and Austria.
Wool (raw)	506	195	Malta and Egypt.
Woolen goods	4, 859	83, 000	England and Germany.
Window glass	165, 575	7, 481	England, Germany, and Belgium.
Wheat	25, 749, 475	994, 188	Russia and India.
Other articles	.....	168, 979	Different countries.
Total	.....	3, 922, 665	

Exports from Messina for the year ending December 31, 1888.

Description.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Aloes and other vegetable medicinals, kilos.	2,309	$514	France, Germany, and Austria.
Almonds ..... kilos..	387,698	249,208	Different countries.
Barrels, new and old..... hectoliters..	1,162	1,338	Austria, Turkey, and Malta.
Brimstone ..... kilos..	424,211	6,140	England and Russia.
Cordage..... do....	14,418	3,540	Turkey.
Cheese ..... do....	17,768	5,850	Italy and United States.
Chestnuts..... do....	66,847	2,323	Malta.
Empty sacks..... do....	27,666	3,677	France, England, and Austria.
Essences..... do....	230,494	667,450	United States, Austria, and Russia.
Figs, dried ..... do....	12,649	685	Malta and Belgium.
Fruit:			
In vinegar and brine..... do....	69,755	13,466	England, America, and Austria.
Dried..... do....	107,479	8,300	America, Germany, and Russia.
Fresh fruit ..... do....	118,574	5,036	Do.
Fish, in pickle..... do....	61,834	10,880	Austria, Malta, and Greece.
Grain ..... do....	47,449	1,500	
Hair of all kinds ..... do....	40,356	37,826	
Herbs..... do....	5,468	1,055	
Hides, raw..... do....	73,786	70,833	
Licorice..... do....	2,683	100	Different countries.
Lemon juice:			
Raw ..... do....	9,300	215	
Concentrated..... do....	1,884,543	240,547	
Manna ..... do....	23,388	17,020	
Macaroni..... do....	932	84	Germany.
Manures ..... do....	20,250	3,909	England and Malta.
Olive oil..... do....	5,796,852	1,397,715	Russia, Austria, and Turkey.
Oranges and lemons, fresh and in brine ..... kilos..	5,695,511		Austria.
Do ..... do....	332,540		France.
Do ..... do....	2,371,230		Germany.
Do ..... do....	12,927,137		England.
Do ..... do....	22,521,430		United States.
Do ..... do....	2,573,110		Russia.
Do ..... do....	572,900		Egypt.
Do ..... do....	1,831,470	1,788,551	Holland.
Do ..... do....	575,100		Sweden and Norway.
Do ..... do....	302,560		Belgium.
Do ..... do....	1,738,450		Denmark.
Do ..... do....	67,208		Turkey.
Do ..... do....	1,203		Malta.
Do ..... do....	15,395		Roumania.
Pistachio nuts..... do....	30,939	40,014	Austria, France, and America.
Preserves and candies	5,430	1,834	England and France.
Raisins	79,469	6,903	England, France, and Austria.
Spuis	4,657	2,245	America and Austria.
Soap	11,308	1,309	England, Malta, and America.
Silk (waste)..... kilos..	25,781	68,836	France.
Silk (raw) ..... do....	45,677	502,681	England, Russia, and France.
Shingles..... do....	739,440	64,044	France and Russia.
Seeds of different kinds ..... do....	286,611	14,668	America, England, and Germany.
Stone..... do....	286,246	4,488	Do. do do
Straw hats..... do....	7,300	900	France and Malta.
Tartaric acid..... do....	192,555	150,000	Austria and England.
Wine ..... hectoliters..	30,966	180,000	France, Germany, and England.
Wine lees..... kilos..	5,222,051	1,662,575	America and Holland.
Wood and roots for dyeing..... do	226,834	9,314	France and Austria.
Wooden furniture ..... do....	1,484	392	France and England.
Wood (sawed lumber)..... do....	94,790	8,052	Russia and Malta.
Willow-work ..... do ..	1,750	150	Denmark.
Walnuts and hazelnuts..... do....	2,759,393	290,524	America, Russia, and Turkey.
Other articles.....	.....	200,815	Different countries.
Total	.....	7,547,506	

Navigation at the port of Messina for the year ending December 31, 1888.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
		No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Austrian	Austria	34	17,374	32	2,292	7	5,066	11	884
Belgian	Belgium	52	35,894	27	3,510	76	55,712	22	2,311
British	England, United States	46	16,173	23	2,816	49	19,108	20	4,008
French	France	23	18,134	4	662	12	9,111	17	1,888
German	Germany	6	4,877	4	880	8	5,817	10	1,028
Greek	Greece	41	40,343	60	14,047	30	43,675	21	2,142
Italian	Different countries	965	490,553	1,420	77,940	1,036	499,967	1,456	80,448
Russian	Russia	59	38,687	49	5,989	46	31,610	12	1,283
Spanish	Spain	4	1,702	1	270	1	425	12	1,840
Other flags	Different countries	24	19,998	7	2,104	36	23,358	5	1,430
Total		1,254	683,735	1,627	110,510	1,301	593,849	1,586	197,282

WALTER S. JONES,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Messina, April 13, 1889.

PALERMO.

Principal articles imported into Palermo during the year 1888.

Articles.	Austria.	France.	Germany.	Great Britain.	Holland.	United States.	Total value.
Acid, sulphuric		$3,223.60					$3,223.60
Artificial flowers	$2,250.00	8,850.00	$3,960.00	$30.00			15,090.00
Cattle				96.00			119,808.00
Cement	2.40	39,337.40					39,339.80
Cereals	19,665.00	10,683.00	1,557.40	162,984.80	$140.60		670,544.00
Charcoal and coal		21,093.00		539,414.80			560,507.80
Cheese		68.00	1,140.40	361.20	17,634.80		60,971.20
Coffee	1,375.80	5,244.20	7,503.00	59,082.00		$1,082.40	74,466.40
Cotton goods	12,903.60	16,725.60	10,105.40	448,847.80	1,289.80		497,531.20
Farina and bran		122.20		2.20			26,532.40
Glass and earthen ware	16,673.20	29,296.60	14,097.20	19,888.40	5,076.20	482.00	88,838.40
Hats of all kinds and qualities, etc	434.00	1,917.80	198.20	22,708.00	955.20		26,213.20
Hemp, flax, and jute tissue	911.80	4,766.40	977.00	42,956.40	1,989.00		70,300.60
Hides and skins	12,171.60	45,941.00	90,165.80	20,813.40		3,676.40	178,847.80
Lard		374.80		844.60		34,022.80	35,242.20
Machines and mechanical instruments	60,067.00	6,780.80	15,092.60	15,135.40	8,067.80		113,873.60
Metals	16,133.60	26,389.80	25,748.60	228,655.80	58,197.00		362,049.60
Mineral oils, petroleum, rectified						119,967.00	121,061.40
Oils, fixed, not specified		768.20	21.40	20,928.20			21,717.80
Paper	4,077.00	4,911.80	4,233.20	1,128.40	982.40		15,377.60
Pianos	7,000.00	4,200.00	6,000.00				17,200.00
Pepper, etc	374.40	1,331.40	1,230.60	8,150.40			11,086.80
Potassa and soda			193.80	8,924.80	434.20		9,552.80
Poultry		831.00					12,906.80
Salt fish	428.20	1,934.00		41,107.80		32,281.40	81,765.80
Silk and velvet goods	2,849.00	13,446.00	9,982.00	2,296.00		15.00	29,949.00
Spirits, pure	1,490.00	510.00	140.00		150.00		2,290.00
Stearic acid and candles	15,287.00	6,862.20	3,872.60	7,325.80	1,316.40		46,226.20
Timber	129,093.20	3,456.20	3,337.20	2,331.40	11.80	1,634.20	153,707.80
Tobacco, leaf						237,065.00	237,065.00
Woolen goods	20,805.20	87,310.80	72,012.10	115,084.20	948.00	1,064.00	308,164.60
Miscellaneous articles	42,364.00	79,189.60	143,992.20	109,223.20	2,556.60	19,162.00	449,623.20
Total	366,356.00	425,568.40	415,586.80	1,878,321.00	99,749.80	450,452.20	4,461,080.20
Total value of all articles imported during the year 1887	449,812.00	1,497,720.00	573,701.40	1,947,331.20	230,556.20	928,148.80	7,197,575.20
Decrease during 1888	83,456.00	1,072,151.60	158,114.60	69,010.20	230,806.40	477,696.60	2,736,495.00
Increase during 1888							

Principal articles exported from Palermo during the year 1888.

Articles.	Austria.	France.	Germany.	Great Britain.	Holland.	United States.	Total.
Brimstone	.....	.....	.....	$4,927.20	$144.00	$63,840.00	$86,718.60
Grapes and preserved fruits, etc	.....	.....	$840.00	13,021.80	.....	6,690.40	23,038.40
Hides and skins	$10,441.20	$52,484.40	.....	.....	.....	2,732.40	65,658.00
Macaroni	235.60	.....	91.00	1,150.80	.....	29,373.00	32,922.40
Manna	16,301.00	23,375.00	32,600.00	19,185.00	680.00	20,845.00	112,986.00
Olive-oil	16,271.80	95,870.00	.....	29,147.20	31,231.00	8,746.60	181,582.00
Oranges and lemons	18,599.00	1,794.80	9,824.00	838,138.40	127,635.20	2,259,514.00	2,772,355.00
Pease and beans, dried	.....	165,484.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	203,733.80
Pistachios and almonds	19,064.40	23,590.80	11,730.00	35,144.40	23,182.00	43,252.40	155,985.60
Sardines	34,525.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,260.80	49,728.80
Sumac	49,677.20	694,471.00	107,681.60	784,914.40	125,089.40	329,641.60	2,139,096.00
Tartar emetic and dregs of wine	.....	.....	12,477.60	379,735.40	94,016.00	.....	486,229.00
Volatile oils and essences	114.80	5,929.60	6.40	74,229.20	6,118.00	8,764.00	95,162.00
Walnuts and hazel nuts	1,134.00	4,200.00	1,610.00	2,235.00	.....	605.60	9,784.60
Wine	312.00	3,880.00	952.00	2,344.00	6,704.00	27,008.00	56,544.00
Wool and woollen goods	.....	.....	.....	25,926.80	.....	.....	25,926.80
Miscellaneous articles	7,201.40	6,549.40	15,421.00	32,659.00	1,327.60	82,113.00	136,398.40
Total	173,877.60	1,077,629.00	193,233.60	1,742,758.60	416,127.20	2,840,296.80	6,633,849.40
Total value of the exports during the year 1887	189,610.00	1,197,146.60	379,460.40	1,554,757.60	397,146.20	4,455,024.40	8,539,788.00
Decrease during 1888	15,732.40	119,517.60	186,226.80	.....	.....	1,614,727.60	1,905,938.60
Increase during 1888	.....	.....	.....	188,001.00	18,981.00	.....	.....

PHILIP CARROLL,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Palermo, July, 1889.

THE NETHERLANDS.

AMSTERDAM.

REPORT BY CONSUL ECKSTEIN, FOR THE YEAR 1888.

PETROLEUM.

The trade of this country in this important article of commerce is mentioned as having resulted rather favorably to those therein engaged, during the year 1888, though the imports show a slight decrease.

The reasons therefore assigned are, in the first place, the ill experiences of certain importers and speculators in former years, which, by the somewhat high prices oil commanded, dampened their spirit of enterprise, and further, the new method of importing the oil in tank-steamers created a certain uncertainty and made old importers of barrel-oil (Fassoel) somewhat apprehensive to continue the barrel business with sailing vessels.

It is now held that the experiences of the past year have removed this doubt, and show that both systems can very well exist and prosper side by side.

The above observations apply more particularly to the year's operations at Rotterdam, as the imports at Amsterdam in 1888 have not fallen off as compared to what they were in 1887, but amounted to over 50,000 barrels less than in 1886.

The whole imports at Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Flushing came up to about 731,000 barrels in 1888, against about 790,000 barrels in 1887.

The foregoing figures do not include the imports of Russian petroleum at Amsterdam; they amounted to about 30,000 barrels in 1887, and to about 60,000 barrels in 1888.

The business here in the American product does not seem to have been sensibly injured by the increasing competition and larger imports from Russia.

From a statement before me I copy that the imports of American petroleum at Amsterdam were in 1888, 263,000 barrels and the deliveries 249,350 barrels, as against 260,000 barrels imported and 238,000 barrels delivered in 1887.

The Russian article brought here has been, almost exclusively, re-exported to Germany, the American being altogether preferred for domestic consumption.

At the same time it is held that producers and exporters in the United States require to be closely guarding their interests, if they desire and intend to retain the supplying of the Amsterdam market to the same extent as hitherto, which it is thought can best be done by taking care that the difference in the price for which their product and that of the Russian generally sells be constantly kept down to the lowest possible figures.

The Russian competition is not only to be maintained, but will prove even more keen this year than it has so far.

In addition to the Messrs. Nobel Brothers, there is now, and has been since the commencement of 1889, still another corporation bringing Russian oil into this market.

This refers to the Societé Belge et Hollandaise, with which the Rothschilds are connected.

This organization or company has started, and intends to continue, business here by importing petroleum in tank-steamers, and transferring it at once into barrels; for which purpose it effected temporary arrangements, which are calculated to be extended as time permits and business prospects shall justify.

The inland or domestic consumption is estimated to have amounted to about 600,000 barrels for each of the last two years, 1887 and 1888.

EMIGRATION.

It seems a peculiar coincidence that there was so little difference in the emigration, via the port of Amsterdam to the United States, during the last two years, consisting, as it did, of 8,057 persons in 1887, and of 8,117 persons in 1888, or 60 more in the latter than in the former year.

These figures stand for the total emigration, and include persons of both sexes, all ages, and nationalities.

The principal countries which, in 1888, contributed to this emigration, or of which the emigrants proved to be natives, and how many of each country, the following statement will show:

Netherlands	2,136	Sweden	116
Germany	1,905	Hungary	151
England	678	Belgium	85
Norway	717	France	45
Italy	683	Switzerland	46
Austria	602	Denmark	31
Russia	526	Other countries	102
Poland	294		

Of the emigrants from the Netherlands by far the greater contingent went, as is usually the case, from the Provinces of Groningen, North Holland, Friesland, and Zealand. So long as any foreign immigration to our country remains desirable emigrants from Holland, taken in the aggregate, may well be welcome, and still more so, if possible, the mass of those who come to us from those parts of the country above named.

Considerably over one-half of the entire emigration from this port in 1888 took place during the four months of March, April, May, and June.

Alphabetical list of the trades or occupations of the emigrants who embarked at Amsterdam for the United States during the years 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, *and* 1888.

Occupations.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	Occupations.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Actors	1	.....	.....	.....	1	Ivory-cutters	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Agents	3	.....	.....	.....	1	Laborers—all classes in city and country	1,506	688	1,025	2,373	2,033
Apothecaries	.....	.....	3	.....	3	Locksmiths	.....	2	.....	2	9
Architects	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	Machinists	7	9	12	8	22
Artists	.....	.....	.....	1	1	Maid-servants	11	17	19	14	29
Bakers	32	25	28	51	70	Manufacturers	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Barbers	3	4	5	2	5	Masons	8	11	16	18	49
Bar-keepers	3	.....	3	12	3	Merchants	92	160	324	333	409
Basket-makers	2	.....	1	.....	1	Millers	13	12	21	2	5
Blacksmiths	26	17	49	46	43	Milliners	5	4	14	1	.....
Boatmen	.....	.....	.....	7	6	Miners	.....	12	25	13	10
Book-binders and printers	7	2	12	.....	7	Musicians	2	2	1	3	11
Book-keepers	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	Painters	13	8	14	12	22
Box-makers	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	Paper-hangers	.....	.....	1	1	2
Brewers	8	3	11	8	14	Planters	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
Brush-makers	1	.....	.....	.....	2	Plasterers	2	1	5	1	3
Butchers	11	12	19	27	13	Plumbers	.....	.....	2	1	5
Cabinet-makers	12	10	31	18	16	Porters	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Carpenters	22	11	51	80	101	Porters, hotel	.....	7	4	1	.....
Carriage-makers	1	2	16	2	5	Saddlers	.....	3	2	.....	.....
Chimney-sweeps	1	.....	3	.....	.....	Sailors	21	9	32	41	458
Cigar-makers	5	6	5	8	8	Sculptors	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Clerks	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Seamstresses	.....	.....	.....	4	1
Clog-makers	2	.....	1	2	.....	Servants	18	35	35	37	33
Coachmen	6	.....	4	1	6	Shepherds	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Cooks	3	2	1	2	4	Shoe-makers	9	13	25	46	53
Coopers	3	6	4	1	5	Soap-boilers	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Copyists	.....	2	1	4	14	Stone-cutters	1	5	7	.....	9
Cutters	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	Students	.....	2	2	3	4
Diamond-cutters	.....	.....	.....	3	1	Tailors	12	17	32	45	85
Doctors	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	Tanners	.....	.....	1	3	1
Engineers	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	Teachers	1	4	3	6	1
Engravers	.....	.....	1	.....	2	Tin and copper smiths	.....	1	1	6	4
Farmers	313	490	440	856	867	Travelers (commercial)	.....	7	6	.....	4
Fishermen	.....	6	2	.....	.....	Turners	1	2	12	1	3
Gardeners	12	10	7	4	21	Watch-makers	1	4	2	2	4
Gas-fitters	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	Weavers	1	3	11	6	15
Glass-blowers	.....	2	.....	1	.....	All others not specified	1	6	4	35	32
Goldsmiths	.....	.....	.....	4	5	Total	2,204	1,674	2,428	4,183	4,546
Governesses	.....	3	3	.....	.....						
Grocers	1	.....	.....	.....	.....						
Hair-dressers	.....	2	.....	3	2						
Hatters	.....	4	1	1	1						
Hunters	.....	.....	.....	2	.....						
Instrument-makers	.....	.....	2	.....	.....						

The following is a classified statement showing the number of persons without any trade or occupation, and who emigrated from Amsterdam to the United States during each year from 1884 to 1888, both inclusive:

Classification.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Men	313	28	178	296	251
Women	1,114	585	920	1,616	1,744
Children*	735	443	907	1,513	1,236
Infants†	246	112	214	449	340
Total without occupation	2,408	1,168	2,219	3,874	3,571
Total with occupation	2,204	1,674	2,428	4,183	4,546
Total emigration	4,612	2,842	4,647	8,057	8,117

* From one to ten years. † Under one year.

It appears to deserve mention that the Argentine Republic invites and substantially assists emigration to that country.

A gentleman here, a competent authority on the subject, has kindly favored me with the data, from which I prepare the following statements, relating to the details of which the assistance consists, and the terms upon which it is extended.

The Government, through the National Bank of Buenos Ayres, advances the passage money.

It is paid by the bank to the different steam-ship companies carrying the emigrants, who get no part of it, or any money in hand paid.

The amount paid for passage from here or Rotterdam to Buenos Ayres is about 84 florins for adults, 42 florins for children from three to ten years old; children under the age of three years are taken free of charge.

The conditions upon which the passage money is advanced are stated to be: *a*, repayment of the same by the emigrants to the Government within two and a half years; with *b*, interest on the amounts at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

If the debt is liquidated within the time above specified, then the emigrant attains the right to ask and receive from the bank an advance or loan of a certain amount as working capital, for the purpose of settling down in some little business (zaakje) of his own.

The privilege of participation in the above-stated offers and arrangements do not extend to or include unmarried persons.

The largest families are preferred; but the age of the head of any family must be under sixty years.

Farmers are principally wanted; but masons, carpenters, and navies are also accepted.

On arrival at Buenos Ayres the emigrants are lodged and boarded for the first five days at the expense of the Government; in the meantime a bureau of labor supply will endeavor to find work for them.

The Hollanders availing themselves of the proffered chance of going to the Argentine Republic embark almost exclusively from Amsterdam and Rotterdam in the steam-ships of the Netherland American Steam Navigation Company.

The steamer *Zaandam* opened the traffic, by this just-established new line, in sailing from this port, for Buenos Ayres, on the 5th of last month, to be followed by a departure each month.

The *Zaandam* carried away about four hundred and eleven emigrants, of which number over three hundred were Hollanders.

The opportunity to emigrate on the terms above described is so eagerly seized by natives of this country and others, and by the classes of people wanted, that the steamers up to August next have already as many emigrants on their lists as they can carry.

Under these circumstances it would appear that it may safely be assumed the emigration of Hollanders to the United States will, in the course of the present year, be very much less than in 1887 and 1888.

COFFEE TRADE.

Respecting the rather important transactions in the article of coffee in the markets of the Netherlands, I submit several statistical tabular statements, containing interesting and comparative information as to the imports, sales, and deliveries, stock on hand and ruling prices, covering each of the years from 1878 to 1888, both inclusive, as follows:

IMPORTS.

East Indian coffee.

Years.	In all ports.			Years.	In all ports.		
	By the Netherland Trading Society.	By private firms.			By the Netherland Trading Society.	By private firms.	
	Bags.	*Bags.*	*Barrels.*		*Bags.*	*Bags.*	*Barrels.*
1878	732,720	286,351	79	1884	952,121	387,093	.....
1879	859,980	178,615	19	1885	896,711	340,808	.....
1880	985,195	327,275	.....	1886	453,901	320,141	.....
1881	961,492	248,428	.....	1887	624,585	356,988	.....
1882	876,646	317,395	124	1888	314,107	379,015	.....
1883	1,069,199	515,698	.....				

West Indian and African coffee.

Years.	In all ports.		Years.	In all ports.	
	By the Netherland Trading Society and private firms (West Indian).	By private firms (African).		By the Netherland Trading Society and private firms (West Indian).	By private firms (African).
	Bags.	*Bags.*		*Bags.*	*Bags.*
1878	107,783	5,974	1884	22,166	26,491
1879	73,778	16,429	1885	45,248	23,893
1880	42,128	9,896	1886	26,635	18,045
1881	41,417	8,081	1887	88,067	28,644
1882	44,578	16,500	1888	61,579	18,596
1883	91,766	31,185			

Sales and deliveries.

Years.	Total imports.		Sold through the Netherland Trading Society.	Delivered by the Netherland Trading Society.	Years.	Total imports.		Sold through the Netherland Trading Society.	Delivered by the Netherland Trading Society.
	Bags.	*Barrels.*	*Bags.*	*Bags.*		*Bags.*	*Barrels.*	*Bags.*	*Bags.*
1878	1,132,828	79	878,696	853,250	1884	1,387,871	.....	943,879	835,489
1879	1,128,802	19	891,363	866,450	1885	1,306,660	.....	877,474	925,197
1880	1,364,494	.....	921,896	384,946	1886	818,722	.....	770,347	787,214
1881	1,259,413	.....	870,242	913,881	1887	1,098,264	.....	621,268	517,696
1882	1,255,119	124	865,647	864,654	1888	773,297	.....	339,074	623,485
1883	1,707,848	.....	975,801	879,205					

Stock on hand and sailing, December 31.

Years.	In all ports.							
	By the Netherland Trading Society (East Indian).	By private firms (East Indian).		By the Netherland Trading Society and private firms (West Indian).	By private firms (African).	On Netherland Trading Society's receipt "coedules" (2d hand).	Total.	Sailing for the Netherland Trading Society.
	Bags.	*Bags.*	*Barrels.*	*Bags.*	*Bags.*	*Bags.*	*Bags.*	*Bags.*
1878	175,850	88,508	.....	26,642	340	112,812	404,152	178,500
1879	159,967	69,979	181	6,991	2,076	187,725	376,738	211,100
1880	224,066	99,228	.....	800	.....	173,875	497,969	295,000
1881	315,316	110,684	.....	2,269	433	130,236	558,938	225,600
1882	326,315	94,130	.....	8,413	2,400	131,229	562,487	229,600
1883	419,713	135,996	.....	7,067	107	227,825	790,708	237,700
1884	427,955	152,660	.....	1,387	.....	336,215	918,217	355,200
1885	447,192	112,447	.....	6,267	5,990	288,492	860,388	43,700
1886	151,406	79,767	.....	670	.....	271,625	503,468	167,000
1887	163,003	82,587	.....	1,530	108	375,197	622,425	.....
1888	138,036	88,410	.....	51,932	300	90,786	369,464	40,000

Lowest, highest, and closing prices.

Years.	Lowest and highest prices for good ordinary Java.	Price good ordinary Java, December 31.	Years.	Lowest and highest prices for good ordinary Java.	Price good ordinary Java, December 31.
	Cents.	*Cents.*		*Cents.*	*Cents.*
1878	40½ to 54	40½	1884	26½ to 36	28
1879	39½ 50½	48½	1885	24 28	25½
1880	37 48	38½	1886	25 41½	39½
1881	34 38	34½	1887	39½ 50	51½
1882	25½ 34	27	1888	35 52½	49½
1883	27 35½	35½			

Imports and deliveries at the eight principal markets of Europe during the years 1884 *to* 1888, *inclusive.*

Imports and deliveries.	1888*.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Imports	314, 220	353, 560	373, 350	431, 110	460, 610
Deliveries	363, 070	358, 210	440, 200	424, 810	402, 260
More imported				6, 300	
More delivered	48, 850	4, 650	68, 850		1, 650

*In eleven months.

Stock of coffee on hand in the principal markets of Europe on the 1st day of December, 1888 *and on the* 31*st of December,* 1887 *and* 1886.

Countries and places.	1888.	1887.	1886.	Countries and places.	1888.	1887.	1886.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*		*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Netherlands	17, 650	39, 750	26, 950	Bordeaux	1, 200	2, 600	2, 400
England	8, 650	17, 900	14, 350	Marseilles	1, 800	2, 100	2, 550
Hamburg	9, 800	22, 100	13, 500	Trieste	3, 900	6, 050	7, 000
Antwerp	5, 700	6, 000	6, 900				
Havre	21, 650	31, 350	48, 600	Total	70, 350	127, 850	122, 250

In my annual report on same subject for 1887 I spoke of initiatory steps having been taken, both at Amsterdam and Rotterdam, for the purpose of creating in both places time markets with clearing houses (Termin-Märkte mit Liquidationskassen).

I have now to state that such institutions have been established, and that they began operations on the 1st of May last.

The volume of their transactions in respect of Java and Santos coffee aggregated at Amsterdam 742,250 bags, and at Rotterdam 1,177,500 bags from May 1 to December 31, 1888.

Largest business on any one day—at Amsterdam on December 5, 23,000 bags; at Rotterdam on same day, 30,500 bags were dealt in.

I made special inquiries into what is the probability or prospect for the further extension and progress of the purely speculative dealings, or term-business, in this country, and from the very best information obtainable upon this point I am only enabled to state that the feeling upon the subject among the merchant classes is divided. While some favor the transactions in question, others look upon them with distrust and disfavor them.

It may, however, be said that a very general opinion prevails that, under existing circumstances, a large business, as is desired to be done here in the article, can not nowadays, be transacted without a term market.

It seems, therefore, held to be likely that the "term business" here will remain or become a permanent institution, and that its operations will increase and prosper.

Exports to the United States.—During the past two and a half years, or since about July 1, 1886, purchases of coffee for or on American account, fell off considerably. The

rise in the prices of the article dates back to the same period of time, and it would seem to have caused certain conditions rendering the markets of this country less favorable or advantageous for drawing supplies from for trade purposes or consumption in the United States.

The shipments to our ports, nearly all to New York, from the consular district of Amsterdam, amounted, in value—to $682,570, in 1885; $835,350, in 1886; $302,832, in 1887; and $516,421, in 1888.

Crops.—The crop of Java coffee of 1887–'88 it stated to have amounted to 256,200 piculs for the Government and 172,500 piculs for private parties, or together 428,700 piculs, against 1,143,000 in 1886–'87; 719,000 piculs in 1885–'86, and 1,316,000 piculs in 1884–'85.

The present crop's estimate is placed at 564,500 piculs for the Government and 300,000 piculs for private parties, or together at 864,500 piculs.

The prospects for a good or better Java crop seemed favorable in the beginning, but later on complaints were heard about the season being too dry.

MANUFACTURE AND EXPORT OF CANDLES.

The production of stearine candles forms one of the chief manufacturing interests of Holland; there being three large factories in the country, which are situated at Amsterdam, Gonda, and Schiedam.

The raw material worked up by them annually amounts, roughly estimated, to about 14,000,000 to 16,000,000 of kilograms, and consists of about 60 per cent. palm oil, imported from the west coast of Africa, and about 40 per cent. of tallow, which comes here from Australia, Buenos Ayres, and to some, but not a large, extent from the United States.

The output of the factories is described to me to consist of about 61 per cent. stearine and stearine candles, 25 per cent. oleine, 6 per cent. glycerine, and of 4 per cent. pitch.

The exports of stearine and stearine candles take place to nearly all parts of the world, and, in the aggregate to a very considerable extent; but, up to the present, shipments to the United States have been unimportant.

Oleine finds a market in Europe, where it is turned to account in woolen mills and by certain silk manufacturers.

The glycerine produced finds its way into the hands of refiners of the article in Germany, Holland, Belgium, France and, to some extent, in the United States.

The trade in candles, local consumption and export, though figures representing it for 1888, are, so far, entirely wanting or unavailable is nevertheless ascertained to have been greatly in excess of that of the preceding year, 1887.

This is said to be a noteworthy circumstance, in the face of the fact of the ever-increasing competition through gas and electric light, on one side, and, on the other, by the German and English parafine candles.

In 1887 according to the official trade statistics, the exports of wax, spermaceti, and composite candles are set down as having amounted to 8,104,920 kilograms in quantity and to the same number of florins in value.

Over three-fourths of this foreign trade was, and usually is, with Belgium, England, and Hamburg, Germany, but small shipments are recorded to a great many countries in nearly every part of the world.

In gathering data for preparing this paragraph I met again with most striking proof of how very imperfect, I may say, of how confusing and misleading are all official commercial statistics as published in this country.

Stearine candles are the only kind of candles produced and exported, as I am most credibly informed, whereas the official returns of the exports from Holland, speak of wax stearine spermaceti and composite candles.

Again, the value of the article figures in the statistics of exports at an estimate quite out of proportion, about double what it ought to be. The 100 kilograms are valued at 100 florins, whereas the actual value of such quantity is, at present, hardly over one-half that amount.

This latter-mentioned and great defect and difference arises from the fact that there exists here a system of arriving at the value of the imports and exports according to a standard or maatstaf which was adopted many years ago and which is allowed always to remain the same, is never changed, no matter how much any article has since, or is from year to year, advancing or declining in value, or price.

BACON AND LARD.

In a "review of the trade," issued at Rotterdam, it is stated that in 1888, like several preceding years, the imports of American bacon and lard came here directly supplying the retail trade, and this to a very limited extent only, so that these articles remain lost to transactions in the wholesale business.

The principal importer of and dealer in hog-products at Amsterdam handed me a short statement, which, translated, contains in substance the following:

The imports of American bacon have been very trifling in 1888, amounting in all to only about 30,000 kilograms.

The principal reason for this is that hog-raising, pork-production, in the Netherlands is so largely increasing that it is having the effect of bringing down the prices for inland bacon to about the same as those usually asked for the American article.

In the month of September the stock of domestic bacon was nearly exhausted, causing a more lively demand for the American product. To meet the same small orders were given or purchases made at Antwerp and Liverpool so that the imports, direct and indirect, of American bacon in 1888 can be estimated to have consisted of about 500 cases.

It may also be mentioned that in the month of April about two hundred cases bacon were brought here from Denmark.

The article gave but poor satisfaction, and compared very unfavorably with the American, which is greatly preferred.

The total direct imports of American lard into Holland, during same period of time, have been about 400,000 kilograms.

This figure is also far below what in former years represented them; nor have there been any orders given or contracts made in the fall of the year for future delivery of the goods; at least none deserving notice.

Present indications are that no improvement in the imports and trade in both articles can be looked for or expected during the early months of the current year, if afterwards.

Vessels and their tonnage entered at and cleared from the ports of Yumiden and Amsterdam during the year 1888, *distinguishing sailing vessels from steamers and specifying their several nationalities.*

Nationalities.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No*	*Tons.*
Netherlands	92	51,048	472	346,149	91	47,905	475	344,399
British	32	26,226	679	443,091	43	30,367	679	440,975
Norwegian	83	29,213	58	22,253	86	31,961	58	22,278
Swedish	11	4,300	20	13,739	11	4,330	20	13,739
Danish	10	2,515	10	9,850	13	3,062	10	9,900
German	18	15,772	110	65,889	21	17,142	109	66,309
Russian	19	7,150	4	2,535	19	7,080	4	2,535
Italian	3	2,680	.....	.....	2	1,822	.....	.....
Spanish	.....	.....	22	26,662	.....	.....	22	26,662
United States	1	1,013	.....	.....	2	2,176	.....	.....
Austrian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
French	1	120	12	13,994	1	120	13	13,896
Greek	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgian	.....	.....	1	677	.....	.....	1	677
Total	270	140,037	1,388	944,839	289	145,965	1,391	948,370
Total, 1887	343	169,594	1,316	874,980	346	168,174	1,322	873,734

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The facilities afforded me or at hand for arriving at anything like a true knowledge of the actual state or condition of this consular district or this country during or at the close of any year or other period of time are not of such a character as to justify expectations of a full, accurate, and comprehensive description of it.

The subject is so large, the elements which contribute to the country's progress and prosperity or otherwise so diversified, as to make it next to impossible to secure, in official or other quarters, the requisite data, material, and information to base upon them an approximately correct statement of the country's real situation respecting any or all of its principal or material interests.

The accomplishment of the task might, naturally, be greatly aided if there existed in this country a better system of statistics, which, as to its commerce, industries, and still other interests, would compensate a study of them, by affording looked-for and desired information.

Instead thereof, and as it is, nearly all statistics published in Holland are, on account of the peculiar manner and form in which it is usually done, or in consequence of their appearing so late, rendered unavailable for such practical purposes as I would require them to serve me.

I would, however, here remark that a movement has been set on foot on the part of the Government, or rather by the minister of industry, &c., to secure statistics of the industries and manufactures of the country. A step in the right direction was begun about two years ago, and is being followed up by calling into requisition the services of the provincial governors (royal commissaries), and of the respective municipal authorities in causing them to take a kind of census or secure complete statistics of the industries and manufactures within their several jurisdictions.

Blank forms, to be filled out by all parties engaged in any manufacturing industry, have been prepared by the Government, and are now being supplied them for that purpose.

The officials charged with the task will undoubtedly do their best in making themselves as useful as possible in the matter, but how well they will succeed can only be conjectured, and whatever the result of their efforts, it is not apt to be attained or available for publication in a long time to come.

The Government's intention and action certainly comports with the generally prevailing spirit of the times, and deserves to be realized and to succeed; nevertheless, it seems to me to be justified to be observed that it will not meet with much encouragement or be co-operated with with much alacrity by the manufacturers.

Dutch merchants, manufacturers, and other men of business affairs are inordinately reluctant and averse to supply any one, or even their own Government, with information containing minute particulars relating to their commercial, manufacturing, or other operations, especially when at any time calculated or designed for publication.

Anything which, in respect of such matters, seems to them to smack of undue curiosity or inquisitiveness, and which may be construed or suspected to cause any new and increased competition, from any quarter, is looked upon as an attempt of prying into other people's private affairs, and, therefore, distasteful, detested, and generally tabooed.

I write thus at length, and forcibly, upon this point in order to illustrate my displeasing experiences in connection therewith, and as in extenuation of the fact of not furnishing information, upon commercial, industrial, and other subjects, more in accordance with the requirements or desire and expectations of the Department, and more important and useful to our public therein interested.

COMMERCE.

Holland's commercial condition during the year 1888 resembled, in many respects, that of the previous year.

Summarily reviewing and contrasting the situation, from the business point of view, extent, and character of the trade, for the last five years, induces me to say, that the years 1884 and 1885 were characterized by stagnation and general depression as to transactions in nearly all articles of commerce; that the year 1886, particularly the latter half of it, was a period of transition from "very hard times" to "much better," and that the years 1887 and 1888 were "fairly progressive and prosperous."

I would further qualify this statement by remarking that whatever the difference between the last two years, it can be said to have been decidedly in favor of 1888.

Unable, at this time, to bring under or show by any figures the total volume of the trade, import and export, of the past year, the above statement, relating to the same, is grounded upon information from prominent commercial corporations, firms, and persons, such as are most extensively engaged in and best conversant with the nature and extent of what have been the year's transactions and operations; and it also comports with my personal observations in the course of the year.

TOBACCO TRADE.

Having already furnished some information relating to the crop of Sumatra tobacco of 1887 and to transactions in the article in this market during the first nine months of the past year (my report of the 2d of October last), there remains less information of an interesting character to be communicated at this time than would otherwise be the case.

Now, as the entire product has passed under review, and out of the "first hand," or out of the possession of the planters, original importers, or consignees, it is shown that the hitherto from year to year increasing remunerativeness which characterized tobacco raising in Sumatra has experienced a more or less considerable check.

This has not been caused by the crop of 1887 having fallen off in quantity, as on the contrary it was larger by several thousand bales than that of any grown in any one preceding year.

It is represented to be principally, if not solely, owing to the fact that the "average standard" of the quality of the tobacco proved to be far from being as good, or equal to that of last or former years' yields.

As there appeared no signs of any diminution in the general demand for the goods it can only be ascribed to deterioration in its quality that the average price realized for the crop of 1887 is set down at only about 1 florin and 21 cents per half kilogram, as against about florin 1.55 for the crop of 1886, and about florin 1.40 for that of 1885.

It seems altogether to become more and more manifest that even the cultivation of tobacco in Sumatra is subject to vicissitudes, and that the adage of "not all is gold that glitters" applies to it as well as to so many other cases.

For illustration and to show the above remarks to be in place, I would mention as follows:

The Oost Sumatra Tabak Maatschappy (East Sumatra Tobacco Company), organized and established at Amsterdam, within the last three years or less, with a paid-up capital of over 300,000 florins, having concession or holding leases of large tracts of land in Sumatra, which were supposed to be suitable or could be made to answer, at least a large portion of them—for the cultivation of tobacco—has experienced, as it now appears, an utter failure of its enterprise.

At a meeting of its shareholders, called by the director of the company, and held in this city in November last, it was announced in substance:

That but very little of the company's land is really fit for the cultivation of tobacco, and that there seems to be no prospect of success in converting or bringing into proper condition any considerable portion of its lands for the desired purpose that a first effort of raising tobacco on some of it, in 1887, proved extremely unfavorable, both as to quantity and quality of the product, and that up to the present about one-third of the company's capital, necessarily expended in furtherance of its interests, is totally lost.

To avoid further and greater losses it was proposed to liquidate the company's affairs. This was not agreed to, but a committee appointed for the further investigation of the matter.

I am also informed that outside of the residencies or districts of Deli and Lankat tobacco-growing resulted generally quite unprofitably in 1887, and that a good many of the planters sustained actual losses. The great decline in the value of the stock on shares of the principal Amsterdam companies engaged in the tobacco culture in Sumatra will best evidence my above statements.

Deli Maatschappy's shares, which sold on the 1st of January, 1888, at 810 per cent., were quoted in December last at 701 per cent.

Deli Batavia Maatschappy's shares, worth January 1, 1888, 395 per cent., went in December of same year for 365 per cent.

Amsterdam Deli Company's shares, selling in January, 1880, for 560 per cent., brought only 370 per cent. in December following.

According to the published statement of a sworn broker in tobacco the Sumatra crop of 1887 amounted to 144,404 bales, from the sale of which were realized about 26,500,000 florins, as against 138,255 bales, valued at about 32,500,000 florins, for the crop of 1886.

Excepting 13,090 bales brought to and placed upon the market at Rotterdam and 4,886 bales to Bremen, the entire remaining product, or 126,428 bales, was consigned to and disposed of in this market in the course of the year 1888.

There were seven sales here by inscription (sealed bids), and they occurred on May 15, June 6, July 4, August 1, September 26 and 27, October 24, and on November 14.

A few lots were sold at ordinary auctions and some small lots at private sales.

In my report of October 2, 1888, I remarked that rumors were then current according to which the product of certain plantations in Sumatra will in future be consigned to Bremen, and be put upon the market there. I can now state that there seems to be no doubt that an increased quantity will find its way there in the course of the current year, say about 15,000 to 20,000 bales.

Sumatra crop, 1888.—Nothing positive can be stated about it as yet, only this, that reports concerning it are favorable and that it is expected to turn out to be larger than the crop of 1887.

Exports to the United States.—The exports of Sumatra tobacco from Amsterdam or this consular district to the United States have greatly fallen off in 1888, when likened to what they ran up to in 1887.

The shipments of the article last year, 1888, amounted in quantity to 25,321 bales, valued, as per invoices declared to at this consulate, at $3,827,980.20.

This shows a decrease in the exports, when compared to those of 1887, amounting to 9,951 bales and in value to $1,997,846.57.

Another noteworthy feature therewith connected consists hereof that a correct computation exhibits the fact that the price realized in this market, per half kilogram, as it is invariably sold—inclusive of all charges—was on an average about 248½ cents Dutch currency, or about 99 cents, for the exports to our country in 1888 as against 2 florins and 71 cents, or $1.08½, in 1887.

This is not an unimportant difference when viewed in connection with the fact that the purchases for and the shipments to the United States consist, almost exclusively, of the most desirable and best tobacco.

Java tobacco.—The tobacco product of Java is always and entirely consigned to the markets of this country and sold here, principally by inscription, same as is the case with Sumatra tobacco.

The crop of 1887 footed up about 138,000 bales which, sold in 1888, brought on an average about 38½ cents Dutch currency per half kilogram, from the sale of which was realized, according to a broker's estimate the sum of 9,276,000 florins.

Compared to the preceding year's (1886) crop that of 1887 exceeded it by about 31,500 bales, and also brought up 1½ cents more per half kilogram.

It may not be uninteresting when I state that in 1874 the yield of Java tobacco amounted to over 177,000 bales, fetched 78½ cents Dutch currency, per one-half kilogram, with an estimated total value of 22,500,000 florins.

In 1881 the crop was even larger still, as it came up to nearly 196,000 bales, but it turned out to be so poor in quality as to bring, on an average, only 27 cents, Dutch currency the whole product netting but little over a million florins.

Again it may also deserve mention that in 1879 but little over 50,000 bales of tobacco were raised, but the quality having been extra good the crop was disposed of at 66 cents, Dutch currency, per half kilogram whereas in 1882 the yield was about 74,000 bales, but the goods so unsatisfactory in quality as to bring only 28¼ cents, same weight and currency.

I furnish the above information as it would seem to show that the cultivation of tobacco in Dutch East India, in Java at least, is subject to radical changes or great ups and downs as regards the production of both quantity and quality from year to year and as indicating (possibly) that Sumatra may yet share the same fate.

Imports of American tobacco.—Amsterdam has not been a market of any note for transactions in American leaf tobacco for many years. Rotterdam's imports and operations in the article are of somewhat greater importance.

The annual imports here do not vary very materially in these days.

Last year they consisted of 2,849 hogsheads of Maryland and Ohio, 196 hogsheads of Kentucky and Virginia, and 922 cases seed-leaf.

Inclosed with this goes a tabulated statement, prepared and published by an enterprising broker of this city, which contains what may possibly be found to be interesting and useful information relating to the crop of Sumatra tobacco of 1887 and to the sales of same at Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Bremen in 1888.

The statement shows in the first column, date of sales; in the second column, number of bales; in the third column, the different marks; in the fourth column, names of firms purchasing; in the fifth column, the price.

GRAIN TRADE.

At Amsterdam and on the river Zaan the imports of all sorts of grain were very light at the beginning of the year, being restricted to the supply of pressing wants, though prices ruled then quite low.

Afterwards, in consequence of the change in the state of the weather, excessive rains continuing up to harvest-time, and this having been the case in other European countries as well as in Holland, a rise in the prices amounting to from 30 to 40 per cent. took place and much livelier trade resulted therefrom.

Later on buyers became again much more reserved, whilst at the same time urgent offers to sell came in from various quarters, causing the former advance in prices to give way to almost the same low figures at which purchases could be made in the early months of the year. The crops, to a certain extent, came in more or less injured by the wet, and particularly rye, which increased the demand for the foreign article, dry sorts, for baker's use.

Wheat.—The imports of wheat up to the 15th of December are reported to me to have amounted to about 16,000 lasts as against 21,276 lasts in 1887.

The greater part of it was imported from South Russia, but little from the Baltic ports of Dantzic and Konigsberg, still less from the United States, and this, as stated to me, because the higher prices ruling there prevented it.

Rye.—The imports of rye were larger in 1888 than during a number of years last past, amounting to about 67,000 lasts as against only 40,588 lasts in 1887.

By far the greater part came from South Russian ports. Dealings here in the article in supplying the home demand as well as re-export transactions to places on the Rhine proved very satisfactory.

Barley.—The imports of barley ran up to 7,700 lasts as against 5,617 lasts in the previous year.

In proportion to the prices of other cereals, those of barley were regarded as high throughout the year.

Maize.—The high prices demanded for this cereal by exporters in the United States

and elsewhere, considered so when compared to the prices of other sorts of grain or food-products, kept off the imports of it; only 5,300 lasts being brought here, as against 24,352 lasts in 1887.

Flour.—The trade here in American wheat flour was, as I learn, very variable during the past year. In the early months of the year rather regular supplies could be brought here at satisfactory prices; and at about the beginning of July fine grades of flour (baker's flour) were even offered and could be imported from the United States at lower prices than from anywhere else. The consequence was that for a while the imports and trade in the article gained in importance. Subsequent unfavorable reports regarding the probable wheat crop in the United States, the asking of higher prices there for the flour, resulted, in August and September, in a reduction of operations. Added thereto there set in, about the same time, a renewed and considerable competition from Hungary, whence rather large quantities of flour were received.

In the later course of the year and up to its close, on account of further advances in the prices in the American market, opportunities for transactions were totally cut off; whilst the millers of this country procured Russian wheat of quality and price such as to enable them to produce the flour notably cheaper than the American.

Such was the condition of the flour trade at the end of the year, when the local or inland millers almost entirely monopolized the trade here.

An improvement of the trade is confidently expected, as it is supposed the demand will increase at more firm prices, because all countries of production, except Russia, harvested more or less short crops last year.

In "low grades" American much less business was done here than in former years, certain grades of rye flour, at lower prices, being largely substituted therefor; the more ordinary qualities of American wheat flour commanded at home, for domestic consumption, better prices than could be obtained for same in this market or country.

The total imports of wheat flour at Amsterdam, in 1888, amounted, according to a statement kindly furnished me by the chief revenue officer at this port, to 13,795,034 kilograms, of which quantity 5,857,566 kilograms came here from the United States.

The imports of rye flour came up to 14,650,021 kilograms, none of which was brought here from the United States.

Rice.—The rice trade, as is stated, gave occasion to dissatisfaction to those interested for several years in succession, until the past year, especially the latter half of it, brought on a favorable change. The advance in the prices of the article was considerable; amounting to about 20 per cent. for all sorts. During the first six months the market was calm with a regular demand and sales, as regards both home trade and export. The prices ruling were more or less firm, regulated by conditions of demand and supply. In the month of August a noticeable improvement came about. The bad weather in the summer and the therewith connected unfavorable reports regarding the then growing crops attracted attention to the low standard of the rice prices. But to this the market had become so accustomed, that little or no belief was created that a rise in the prices would take place.

In September the real situation was more fully realized. The continued rains and the succeeding inundations in many parts of Europe during harvest time, caused fears that great damage and loss would result to the cereal and other food crops; this, together with the constantly advancing grain prices, resulted in a very lively trade, and in a rise in the prices of all sorts of rice.

Afterwards and to the close of the year the demand for "Java Tafel" remained well sustained and very firm for more ordinary sorts, with now and then important sales.

The imports of all kinds of rice into this country in 1888 amounted to 1,376,000 bags, against 1,160,000 bags in 1887, and 1,212,000 bags in 1886.

The imports in all Europe (England, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, France, Italy, and Austria) footed up, during each of the last past five years, as follows: In 1884 to 868,000 tons; 1885 to 766,000; 1886 to 773,000; 1887 to 777,000; 1888 to 990,000.

The exports of rice from this consular district to the United States increased very largely during the past year, when compared with what they were in the previous years; being represented in value by $276,826.52 for 1888, whereas they amounted to but $52,338.44 in 1887.

CROP RESULTS.

The secretary of the Holland Agricultural Association has kindly placed me in possession of a statement relating to the result of the crops of the Netherlands, from which I am enabled to quote as follows:

The state of the weather during the past year was far from desirable. Though it caused no complaints in the spring, it did the more so during the summer. Warm

weather, so necessary for the growth of the crops, there was but very little of, whereas the rains fell in superabundance, and as a result thereof, harvesting of nearly all crops came on much later than usual. In September the weather was very fine, and most favorable for the bringing in of the crops, but the damage already done could hardly be made up for.

The wheat product is spoken of as having turned out rather satisfactorily, averaging about 32 hectoliters per hectare; but as to quality, especially color, it was not near so desirable.

From a statement before me, emanating from another source, I quote: that but very little over about 10 per cent. of all arable land in this country is ordinarily under wheat.

Rye, which is also not very extensively cultivated in Holland, produced about 30 hectoliters per hectare, and in consequence of the excessive rains, was found in most places of very inferior quality.

Barley yields 40 hectoliters, more or less, per hectare, but was in great part only of indifferent quality.

Oats.—Of all cereal crops, oats stood best to field, and yielded from 45 to 60 hectoliters per hectare, but as to weight and color, far less favorable results are given.

Horse and pigeon beans suffered very much from the unseasonable, cold summer weather; they got ripe very late, so that in the month of October they stood, in great part, still in the field. The raw wet weather had its injurious influence also upon the cultivation of these products. The beans are generally smaller, poor in color, and the yield, as to quantity, quite indifferent, in many instances less than 26 hectoliters per hectare were obtained.

Pease were brought in late; their color is here and there not as might be desired, their quality, otherwise, fairly satisfactory. The yield was very good; in many places it reached over 30 hectoliters to the hectar. Flax it is reported, did not grow of the usual and desirabie length, and, as a consequence, the crop proves unsatisfactory.

Potatoes suffered very much from the well-known "disease," so that in certain sections of the country, on many fields, over one-half of the product was lost, and the yield can, on that account not be estimated higher than about 100 hectoliters, per hectare, on the average. Meadow and cloverlands promised well early in the spring and cattle could be turned out early in the season, but the unfavorable cold weather soon injured and decimated the grass supply, compelling many farmers to bring their "stock" onto lands intended for the hay crop.

Later in the summer grass became more abundant again, but the early frosts injured the grass, and cattle had to be housed earlier than ordinarily is the case.

The hay lands would have yielded sufficiently, had it not been for the constant rains which prevented hay-making; a great deal of mowed grass had to be left many days upon the ground to get it anyways dry—thereby the quality of the hay became generally very poor, and the quantity also much reduced.

The more favorable conditions respecting the weather in the fall of the year afforded an opportunity for an additional hay crop (second cut), of which many farmers availed themselves; however, and as stated to me, the quality of the hay, being the product of a second mowing, is quite inferior.

Another good authority on the subject writes:

"The result of the cereal crops in this country is, stated in few words, for all sorts of grain, about equally defective (mangelhaft). Everything suffered from the excessive rains, and turned out poorly, both quantitatively and qualitatively. Wheat is in general much lighter in weight than usually; and rye was much damaged on the ground from the wet (viel Answuchs)."

The potato crop also came out quite unsatisfactorily. England's crops are estimated to be about 25 per cent. short of what they were the year before. Those of France fell off about 20 per cent. Both countries will have large deficiencies to provide for. Germany estimates its cereal crops (taking 100 as a Norm): wheat at 85; rye, 60; barley, 99. Hungarian reports speak of 110, 85, and 84, respectively, for the sorts of grain just mentioned; Russia's crops have also been less prolific than in the year 1887. Taking the crop-results of all Europe together they may be represented by the figure 90, against 110 in 1887.

POPULATION OF AMSTERDAM.

The population of Amsterdam, which on the 1st of January, 1888, consisted of 183,515 males, and 206,501 females, together of 390,016 persons—

	Males.	Females.
Increased during the year through—		
Births	7,359	6,944
Immigration or settlement	10,314	11,977
Total	17,673	18,921
Decreased in 1888 through—		
Deaths	4,352	4,262
Emigration	8,771	10,174
Total	13,123	14,436

It is thus shown that the population of this city increased to the extent of 4,550 males, and 4,485 females, in all, by 9,035 persons, and on the 31st of December, 1888, consisted of: 188,065 males and 210,986 females; together, 399,051 souls.

LABOR.

An officer of the municipal government, than whom no one is better acquainted with the state of labor or condition of the laboring-classes of this city, favored me with a statement upon the subject, which, translated, contains, in substance, the following:

During the period of the year when ordinarily work is scarcest—late in the fall and early in the winter—the situation, in this respect, was much improved in 1888, as compared with several years last past. Work in some of the industrial establishments or trades was nearer sufficient, and in a few of them more workmen could find employment than is the case under ordinary circumstances.

Able workmen, as a rule, found employment at good wages. Such, however, as upon their own volition, without previous engagements, came here from the provinces, found it far more difficult to obtain work.

It was, and always is—owing to them that last winter, and generally each year, the number of persons out of work (werkeloozen) was increased and filled up.

In the building trades and kindred branches there was, and is, more animation than has been for some years.

Licenses to build have been issued in greater number, so that stone-cutters, bricklayers, carpenters, painters, and plasterers, etc., had little or no difficulty in getting work.

On account of the city government a number of works, of a more or less extensive character, then and still in course of construction, greatly added to the general labor supply.

As good proof that the situation is much improved in comparison to what it was in 1887 and before, attention is directed to the records of the Labor Exchange here, the demand and supply of labor, as it shows comparatively that the demand was inconsiderable, and that upon calls being made or advertisements published for certain classes of workmen, they were ordinarily responded to by but few workmen.

As another proof of improvement in the workmen's situation the fact is mentioned that the figures representing the values of goods pawned and redeemed in the pawnbrokers' shops of this city during the year 1888, contrast most favorably, when compared with those of the preceding year, when already they could not be regarded as unfavorable.

Again, it is remarked that the deposits in the Government postal-savings banks, and as well in the city savings banks, are steadily increasing. (That the laboring classes contribute largely to this result is more than doubtful.) It is also stated that in consequence of a strike occurring last summer at Hamburg quite a number of workmen, principally carpenters, went there from here, but nothing is said as to how they succeeded there or what became of them. Recently a strong inclination became manifest on the part of many to emigrate to the Argentine Republic, where, as it seems, workmen and laborers of different classes are offered employment at favorable terms. Several families have gone there, and more are to follow.

D. ECKSTEIN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Amsterdam, January 14, 1889.

Arrivals and departures of sail and steam ships in Netherlands ports in 1887.

ARRIVALS.

Countries of departure.	Under Netherlands flag.				Under foreign flags.				Total.	
	With cargo.		In ballast.		With cargo.		In ballast.			
	No.	*Cu. meters.*	*No.*	*Cu. meters.*	*No.*	*Cu. meters.*	*No.*	*Cu. meters.*	*No.*	*Cu. meters.*
Africa (east coast)					5	4,367			5	4,367
Africa (west coast)	9	12,802			20	25,997			29	38,799
Algiers	1	378			8	25,610			9	25,988
Caribbean Islands					4	2,575			4	2,575
Australia					3	8,296			3	8,296
Belgium			3	6,413	8	10,251	8	6,561	19	23,225
Brazil					13	12,466			13	12,466
Bremen	81	13,818			24	10,643			105	24,461
Central America					1	1,350			1	1,350
Chili					16	42,888			16	42,888
Columbia, Ecuador, and Venezuela	1	357			9	8,668			10	9,025
Cuba					5	3,690			5	3,690
Curaçoa	1	628			2	1,080			3	1,708
Denmark	7	4,881			16	7,063			23	11,944
Danubian Principalities					32	92,994			32	92,994
Egypt					1	2,033			1	2,033
British America					7	12,978			7	12,978
British Indies					69	271,856			69	271,856
France	162	136,816			61	75,275	11	14,190	234	226,281
Greece	3	9,535			6	13,516			9	23,051
Great Britain	952	1,890,617	201	164,822	2,652	3,509,575	277	237,621	4,082	5,802,635
Guiana (Dutch)	17	34,366							17	34,366
Guiana (British)					2	1,528			2	1,528
Hayti	1	936			31	87,266			32	88,202
Hamburg	241	176,251	4	1,786	27	27,859	5	7,068	277	212,964
Italy	25	51,537			6	7,692			31	59,229
Japan					10	46,420			10	46,420
Java and other East India colonies (Dutch)	86	369,710			22	27,024			108	396,734
Lubeck					5	3,364			5	3,364
Mecklenburg					1	780			1	780
Mexico					12	11,699			12	11,699
Norway	113	65,777			254	191,279	2	1,467	369	258,523
Austria					17	42,212			17	42,212
Peru and Bolivia					10	27,030			10	27,030
Portugal	15	6,791			77	77,617			92	84,408
Prussia	129	101,403	7	1,630	511	493,770	34	8,156	681	599,957
Rio de la Plata (Buenos Ayres), etc					6	7,440			6	7,440
Russia (Baltic ports, etc.)	203	251,640			564	937,375			767	1,189,021
Russia (Black Sea ports)	1	2,328			231	793,677			232	796,005
Spain	96	235,209			440	1,091,036			536	1,326,245
Turkey	14	40,053			37	99,915			51	139,968
United States	56	326,497			239	710,205			295	1,036,702
Sweden	181	197,199			240	313,682	1	327	422	511,208
Total	2,395	3,929,535	215	174,651	5,694	9,092,041	338	270,390	8,642	13,466,617

DEPARTURES.

Africa (east coast)	1	769			4	3,377			5	4,146
Africa (west coast)	7	11,417			24	48,948			31	60,365
Algiers	1	378			1	1,355			2	1,733
Caribbean Islands	2	1,019			4	4,846			6	5,865
Australia					6	25,776			6	25,776
Belgium			3	6,232	46	75,831	25	35,284	74	117,347
Brazil					3	7,017			3	7,017
Bremen	12	1,850	16	2,849	28	29,960	4	6,107	60	40,766
Central America					6	9,332			6	9,332
Curaçoa	1	438							1	438
Denmark	58	62,820	2	2,005	35	14,474	9	12,422	104	91,721
Danubian Principalities					1	2,576			1	2,576
British America					3	8,282	4	6,653	7	14,935
British Indies					1	2,135			1	2,135
France	166	134,325	2	985	19	23,959	8	15,157	196	174,426
Gibraltar	8	4,202			2	711			10	4,913
Greece	4	12,550							4	12,550
Great Britain	1,274	2,124,597	47	99,944	2,702	3,498,871	1,824	3,615,098	5,847	9,338,510
Guiana (Dutch)	26	39,159			3	2,231			29	41,690
Hayti							1	1,959	1	1,959

Arrivals and departures of sail and steam ships in Netherlands ports in 1887—Continued.

DEPARTURES—Continued.

Countries of departure.	Under Netherlands flag.				Under foreign flags.				Total.	
	With cargo.		In ballast.		With cargo.		In ballast.			
	No.	Cu. meters.	No.	Cu. meters.	No.	Cu. meters.	No.	Cu. meters.	No.	Cu. meters.
Hamburg	246	173, 796	2	1, 445	79	117, 678	33	49, 223	360	342, 142
Italy	17	40, 074			19	36, 507	1	3, 207	37	79, 788
Japan			1	595					1	595
Java and other (Dutch) East India colonies	77	346, 207	1	3, 897	19	33, 837			97	383, 941
Lubeck					1	231	1	3, 143	2	3, 374
Norway	50	41, 025	50	24, 793	71	64, 532	168	136, 490	339	266, 840
Austria					8	18, 927	1	390	9	19, 327
Portugal	20	37, 329			4	7, 188	1	1, 223	25	46, 253
Prussia	113	60, 949	8	7, 591	198	70, 004	26	46, 179	345	184, 723
Russia (Baltic and White Sea ports)	29	38, 497	111	139, 465	89	23, 678	98	143, 712	377	345, 352
Spain	8	15, 812	72	186, 788	10	20, 026	134	355, 649	224	578, 225
Turkey	1	3, 040			1	751			2	3, 791
United States	60	344, 857	4	9, 758	110	349, 969	9	15, 598	183	720, 182
Sweden	7	3, 956	129	161, 253	77	83, 489	97	94, 005	310	342, 703
Without fixed destination (Op. avontuur)			9	2, 588	1	304	8	7, 156	18	10, 048
Total	2, 188	3, 499, 869	457	650, 138	3, 525	4, 586, 812	2, 453	4, 548, 671	8, 623	13, 285, 490

RUSSIA.

ODESSA.

Imports into and exports from Odessa during years 1888-'87.

IMPORTS.*

Articles.	1888.		1887.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.		Tons.	
Agricultural implements	1, 146	$210, 355	907	$111, 000
Coal	195, 867	842, 612	47, 899	215, 845
Colonials	2, 713	788, 610	1, 822	535, 035
Dried fruits	1, 656	189, 980	2, 460	205, 245
Fresh fruits	8, 300	282, 580	8, 457	278, 730
Iron and steel	9, 482	347, 200	9, 594	496, 165
Jute sacks	2, 058	242, 065	1, 329	170, 210
Machines	1, 618	331, 365	1, 239	189, 285
Olive-oil	4, 559	983, 960	3, 128	717, 270
Cotton	15, 671	5, 119, 145	19, 902	6, 452, 615
Tea	615	381, 440	573	350, 760
Tobacco and cigars	295	229, 865	626	549, 850
Other articles	39, 477	5, 179, 940	55, 988	4, 742, 585
Total	283, 457	15, 079, 217	153, 924	16, 010, 695

EXPORTS.

Wheat	1, 031, 758	34, 394, 800	605, 387	24, 543, 162
Barley	356, 660	7, 715, 100	263, 451	4, 465, 695
Rye	216, 251	3, 707, 185	175, 113	3, 540, 435
Corn	179, 280	4, 914, 450	325, 969	6, 501, 915
Oats	60, 539	1, 465, 200	23, 855	417, 325
Sugar	42, 405	5, 784, 040	43, 703	5, 419, 200
Flour	18, 733	987, 225	20, 876	1, 984, 800
Wool	3, 208	1, 143, 650	6, 185	3, 308, 290
All others	161, 628	7, 459, 600	271, 803	13, 195, 725
Total	2, 070, 462	67, 571, 250	1, 746, 342	63, 377, 047

* Exclusive of coasting trade.

Shipping return for the port of Odessa in the year 1888.

ENTERED.

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Austrian	6	2,998	154	128,302	160	131,300
Belgian	.....	.....	10	14,144	10	14,144
British	.....	.....	877	1,115,852	877	1,115,852
Danish	.....	.....	14	15,438	14	15,438
French	1	280	22	32,329	23	32,609
German	.....	.....	9	9,023	9	9,023
Greek	34	7,840	17	13,132	51	20,972
Italian	13	5,231	60	78,386	73	83,617
Norwegian	.....	.....	19	20,944	19	20,944
Russian	4	744	189	191,954	193	192,698
Spanish	.....	.....	6	9,582	6	9,582
Turkish	2	628	3	4,121	5	4,749
Others	.....	.....	1	1,589	1	1,589
Total	60	17,721	1,381	1,634,796	1,441	1,652,517

CLEARED.

Austrian	5	2,951	155	128,886	160	131,837
Belgian	.....	.....	9	13,091	9	13,091
British	.....	.....	857	1,097,662	857	1,097,662
Danish	.....	.....	14	15,486	14	15,486
Dutch	.....	.....	1	1,589	1	1,589
French	.....	.....	23	32,617	23	32,617
German	.....	.....	10	10,112	10	10,112
Greek	28	6,574	16	12,095	44	18,669
Italian	14	5,100	65	84,267	79	89,367
Norwegian	.....	.....	18	19,413	18	19,413
Russian	1	135	196	206,857	197	206,992
Spanish	5	.....	5	7,907	5	7,907
Turkish	1	202	3	4,121	4	4,323
Total	49	14,962	1,372	1,634,103	1,421	1,649,065

THOS. HEENAN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Odessa, July 25, 1888.

RIGA.

The value of declared exports from this consular district to the United States for the year ending the 30th September, 1888, amount to $57,024.44, which, compared with $66,443.63 for 1887, shows a decrease of $9,419.19.

The articles exported have consisted chiefly of flax, gloves, hemp, leather, and skins, linseed, liquors, and printed books.

With regard to the import from the United States to this port there is no new feature to note. The articles, such as agricultural implements, machines, and tools are coming in small quantities only, but the increased value of the Russian paper currency of late will doubtless tend to augment the import. The rise in the rate of exchange on London from the middle of February, when at its lowest point, up to the present date, amounts to about 25 per cent.

The railroad from Riga through the Province of Livonia, which puts this port in connection with large grain and flax-producing districts in the interior, is now nearly finished, and will shortly be opened to the traffic.

NAVIGATION.

The navigation to this port was interrupted from the beginning of January until the end of April through ice in the Riga Bay, and from the re-opening up till this date there have arrived in this port 1,147 steamers and 69 sailers, mostly under English, German, and Scandinavian flags. No American vessel has visited this port during the year.

VALUE OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The value in 1887 of imports was $12,538,751; exports, $26,138,205, which, compared with 1886, imports $11,378,270, exports $17,005,427, shows an increase of $1,160,481 in imports and $9,132,778 exports, from which it will appear that the trade from this port during the year under review has been considerably increased, mostly due to the exceptionally good crop in these districts. A large crop of grain is expected this year, and owing to the failing crops in several ports in Europe, this country will be able to cover some of these deficiencies, and in consequence a large export business this autumn and next spring may be anticipated from this port. For flax and hemp, which are also principal export staples from this district, the prospects of a good crop are reported.

P. BORNHOLDT,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Riga, October 6, 1888.

Navigation at Riga during the year 1888.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
		Steamers.		Sailers.		Steamers.		Sailers.	
		No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Danish	Belgium	21	16,342	....	....	36	31,764	2	278
	Denmark	69	38,678	77	11,445	42	16,334	36	3,282
	England	9	5,142	28	2,764	19	16,796	61	12,392
	France	2	1,750	....	....	10	9,064	3	692
	Germany	29	16,108	11	1,652	13	4,586	12	2,508
	Holland	7	6,038	1	136	15	12,984	....	....
	Norway	1	174	....	....	1	174	1	70
	Russia	3	4,210	2	84	1	1,056	....	....
	Sweden	3	1,512	3	382	2	356	6	546
Dutch	Belgium	1	900	....	....	1	500	....	....
	Denmark	1	660	....	....	....	....	....	....
	England	2	1,644	29	8,108	1	328	6	2,140
	France	1	810	1	464	1	660	1	320
	Germany	....	....	11	3,360	1	328	7	1,892
	Holland	8	6,384	42	15,958	8	6,216	67	22,610
	Russia	....	....	1	240	....	....	1	374
English	Belgium	6	4,902	....	....	26	17,698	....	....
	Denmark	104	66,986	....	....	1	742	1	110
	England	211	185,416	10	2,098	529	402,296	15	4,798
	France	2	1,456	2	562	35	23,694	....	....
	Germany	192	132,596	1	110	6	3,918	2	664
	Holland	5	4,170	....	....	26	17,798	....	....
	Norway	1	896	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Russia	54	45,474	....	....	3	2,634	....	....
	Sweden	25	15,488	....	....	2	2,234	....	....
	United States	....	....	1	332	....	....	....	....
	East Indies	....	....	1	518	....	....	....	....
	West Indies	....	....	2	868	....	....	....	....
French	France	....	....	4	756	....	....	7	1,762
	Russia	....	....	1	284	....	....	....	....
German	Belgium	28	16,282	6	2,304	58	33,308	10	3,704
	Denmark	21	8,906	9	1,288	8	2,646	4	416
	England	9	4,486	89	22,094	11	7,200	94	27,452
	France	19	11,020	8	2,322	35	20,404	1	358
	Germany	176	96,370	62	11,004	104	53,054	77	11,964
	Holland	31	17,930	12	2,876	69	41,040	29	4,926
	Italy	1	754	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Russia	4	1,970	2	732	3	2,496	....	....
	Sweden	9	4,572	2	492	4	1,186	1	130
	United States	....	....	3	1,472	....	....	....	....
	West Indies	....	....	5	2,294	....	....	....	....
Norwegian	Belgium	....	....	6	1,702	....	....	6	1,856
	Denmark	15	4,184	18	3,214	17	4,180	6	596
	England	....	....	60	12,348	3	1,390	81	22,802
	France	....	....	17	4,886	2	1,732	23	7,146
	Germany	14	3,554	8	2,250	4	1,240	14	3,426
	Holland	....	....	9	2,188	1	390	11	3,390
	Norway	13	3,970	12	3,554	12	3,016	11	1,908
	Portugal	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	532
	Russia	2	604	1	50	4	1,060	1	634
	Sweden	5	1,300	6	1,062	3	546	6	868
	United States	....	....	7	3,278	....	....	....	....
	West Indies	....	....	9	2,960	....	....	....	....

Navigation at Riga during the year 1888—Continued.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
		Steamers.		Sailers.		Steamers.		Sailers.	
		No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Russian	Africa	.....	.....	12	5,172	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Belgium	2	1,152	11	4,356	3	1,684	17	5,772
	Denmark	12	5,604	13	3,066	5	1,794	.....	.....
	England	15	8,820	114	14,696	16	9,154	143	38,128
	France	1	.....	28	9,172	.....	.....	44	13,932
	Germany	11	.....	58	9,268	9	3,794	39	7,378
	Holland	2	.....	.....	3,068	3	1,830	9	2,672
	Italy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	372
	Portugal	.....	.....	17	5,478	.....	.....	3	860
	Russian	267	69,608	7	1,856	5	2,008	37	5,984
	Sweden	5	2,314	6	1,276	4	938	1	620
	Spain	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1,174
	West Indies	.....	.....	7	3,042	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swedish	Denmark	53	13,536	5	1,350	51	13,482	3	832
	England	3	710	9	2,262	1	360	8	2,052
	France	.....	.....	3	804	.....	.....	4	1,186
	Germany	32	8,054	3	416	25	6,906	5	966
	Holland	1	270	1	180	3	1,838	1	180
	Italy	1	748	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Norway	3	844	.....	.....	6	1,978	.....	.....
	Russia	5	1,250	.....	.....	3	896	.....	.....
	Sweden	94	24,266	7	972	104	23,866	2	810
	West Indies	.....	.....	4	1,620	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1,611	877,764	895	202,546	1,355	818,722	919	229,266

SPAIN.

BARCELONA.

REPORT BY CONSUL SCHEUCH.

I have the honor to transmit a statistical report on the international commerce of Barcelona both by sea and by land during the year 1888.

IMPORTATIONS.

That the importations of 1888 have been about equal to those of the previous year, presenting a net total of 812,042 tons, against 819,892 tons in 1887.

RESULTS.

Coffee shows an increase of 458 tons. The importation from Porto Rico increases in proportion to the annual lowering of duties. It is also worthy of notice the increase in the imports from the Philippine Islands, which enjoy the same advantages as the West Indies.

Hard coal shows an increase of 35,189 tons. The consumption of coal is increasing with the progressive use of gas for domestic purposes; the public and private illuminations during the festivals of the exposition considerably increased the consumption also. Two exclusive qualities were imported from England: Cardiff coal, twice sifted, to produce steam; Newcastle coal, for gas and heating.

Timber and lumber increased 2,688,000. The increase casual. The importation from the United States did not exceed 1,172,000 pitch pine and fir, for boxes, against 8,700,000 in 1887. The timber from Canada, Austria, and Roumania were also less, those of Finland having had a greater demand, the importation of which has been this year 56,224 against 41,800 in 1887, owing to the cheapness of freight resulting from the large number of Swedish and Danish ships which remained disposable on account of the non-transportation of alcohol, which formerly gave them freight.

Unrefined petroleum, black rosin, and dry pitch increased 5,773 tons, coming from the United States, since the only importations which took place in 1887 came from Russia,

and were suspended owing to the danger of its transportation by the Mediterranean, on account of its excessive inflammability. Dry rosin is imported from England (2,500 tons) and is used in mixing up with coal dust from San Juan de las Abadesas, thereby forming the mixture into a kind of brick to burn in locomotives.

There has been a diminution in oils, on account of a recent reform in custom-house duties (May 14), so that oils of less density (900° below) which are the cheapest and most generally used, pay more duties than those of more density (above 900°). This is quite an obstacle to its importation. The same thing happens to the valvoline of the United States, which must be paid for at the same rate as the oils, which being an article that is substituted for tallow, it would be more logical to have it paid at the same rate. The result is that there has been no importation of valvoline.

As to resinous materials there are considerable quantities introduced from France and England of bituminous residues.

Hemp shows an increase. The introduction of hemp, belonging to the class for feather-grass, for rope making and "alpargatas" (a kind of sandal) did not suffer any alteration excepting jute, which was imported from British India in large quantities for the manufacture of carpets and mixing with other goods.

Potato starch shows a casual increase of 806 tons.

Those which were diminished in quantity were—

Wheat decreased 14,475 tons. The United States did not export to this country in 1888 more than 18,707 tons, against 64,774 in 1887. The cause of this decrease was—

Arrivals from Candial de Castella, the effects of the abundance of the last crop and of the lowering of the price of transportation; arrivals from the Black Sea and Lower Danube, 93,000 tons, against 63,000 in 1887; the Argentine Republic also contributed 7,257 tons to the supply of this place (2,616 tons in 1887), due more to the lack of freights than to the excess of production, for vessels which had to return in ballast from La Plata seeking cargoes for the ports of Europe. The progress of that republic in the culture of wheat and wine can not already be denied.

Flour.—The introduction of wheat flour from France and Austria did not exceed 3,500 tons, including those that come by land. However, it was triple the amount of the previous year, thanks in part to diminished duties of entry and partly that our neighbors grant to exporters a prime of 5 per cent. cash, in view of which the flour industry of Spain is asking for an increase on the duty of importation and which is already believed will be from 10 to 12 per cent. per 100 kilos.

In recapitulating the importation of flour in all Spain during the first quarter of the last three years, the result is: In 1886, 9,000,000 kilograms; in 1887, 20,000,000; in 1888, 35,049,190.

At this rate it is very evident that it will soon eclipse the importation of wheat not only from the Black Sea but from the United States, if some reform does not take place in favor of the Spanish millers.

Corn shows a decrease, which is explained by the complete paralyzation of alcoholic industry since the promulgation of the law against alcohols.

Sugar, 7,008 tons less, in consequence of which there is a scarcity in the deposits, and prices are firm. The consumption of sugar is also prejudiced by the introduction of "sacharina" (mineral sugar), which is daily on the increase, applied to the manufacture of cordials, sirups, sweetmeats, etc.

Alcohol decreases. The arrivals from Germany and Sweden ceased completely, even before the prohibition; the exhorbitant duties proposed upon alcohol, and the fear of the importers that the duties would be made retrogressive, on the day of its promulgation, upon the existing deposits, and which actually occurred, even with national production, was the cause. This proceeding caused so much disgust to the alcoholic industry and to commerce that many establishments were closed in consequence, in various parts, causing much discussion and opposition to this unfortunate law, and which may be repealed, since the income to the treasury is almost *nil*. Whilst no modification is made it will be impossible to give this article a start, as the actual duties will prevent it, and consequently what is on sale of alcohol or strong spirits or rum from Santiago have no offer or purchaser. In 1888 the importation of the latter was not more than 873 tons against 1,388 in 1887.

Since last June there were no importations either from Germany or Sweden.

The cultivators of wine are also opposed to the law, on account of the preparation of their wines for exportation.

Codfish.—The normal consumption of this article is 6,000 tons, and the difference of one year to the other is merely casual.

Meats show a decrease. This year there were no importations of meat from Algiers, those of Mancha and Andalusia, and which have suffered a great reduction in price from the effect of the low price of wool and skins and other economical circumstances, being greatly preferred.

Cotton decreased. The introduction from the United States was in 1888, 28,997 tons, against 30,342 in 1887. Then followed the manufacturing crisis, which much diminished the exportation of cotton goods to the West Indies and South America. However, in consequence of the small quantity in first hands, the price of cotton has improved, and though few the requisitions that may be made to manufacture, so far as can be judged, prices have improved, and the rise will be firm.

Charcoal decreased. This article continues to diminish on account of the greater employment of gas for heating purposes.

Lime and cement decreased. This article has again returned to its normal importation demanded by building industry, which is about 10,000 tons annually, not having been so much in demand in 1888 as during 1887 on account of the extra work of the future exposition.

Wrought and cast iron decreased. The annual consumption is from 12,000 to 15,000 tons and the difference of one year or the other is purely casual, for there is no metallurgical establishment in the country; consequently, it must provide itself from foreign countries, although from Bilbao they are beginning to obtain bars and sheets which are preferred to those of Belgium by the rustic classes.

Guano less. The introduction of this manure is diminishing in consequence of the increasing consumption of the chemical manure coming mostly from the Bisque province.

Mahogany.—The stores are well supplied with the smaller cuts, there being, however, a good assortment in deposits in the hands of speculators. At the present time cedar is somewhat scarce, and is much sought after. The introduction of mahogany and walnut veneers from France has also somewhat diminished on account of the quantity in deposit and also for lack of work in this branch of industry.

Wax.—The importation of wax does not exceed 157 tons, since that imported from Germany is throwing the native product out of the market.

The total imports of manufactured articles in 1888 was more or less equal to that of the previous year, being 51,862 tons against 50,774 in 1887.

It appears to me superfluous to enter into the description of the infinite variety of small articles which are manufactured, so I shall limit myself to those articles of greater consumption with which commerce supplies itself. The principal articles imported were as follows: Lithographic stones and fine slate glassware for table service, tubes, rulers, globes, prisms, siphons, mattresses, retorts, syringes, funnels, sheet-glass, and looking-glasses, etc., window-glass for buildings, stone slabs for pavements, porcelain and flint-ware for table use and ornaments, kitchen-ware, irons for ironing of cast-iron, sledge-hammers, rivets, screws and nails, cooking-pans and forged kitchen-ware, locksmiths' work, etc.; coffee-pots, tinware and sheet tin, cutlery, knives, razors, needles, pins, etc.; fire-arms (revolvers, rifles, cartridges), metallic table ware, trays, lamps, gas apparatus, etc.; types for printing, capsules and sheet-tin, varnishes and colors, printing and writing inks; every kind of chemical produce for the arts, industry, and pharmacy; dextrine and glucose, sulphate of copper, bromide of potassium, chlorhydrate of aniline, oxalic acid, etc.; glue and albumen, linen-thread goods and stamped wool; every kind of superior goods, carpets and pelts; every kind of paper, Bristol, Cartoline, fine pasteboard, wood paste, cut paper; wooden furniture, curved and straight; tanned and varnished leather, motive and industrial machinery, oil-cloths for tables, flooring, lining, and packing, starched goods.

To conclude, I will now give an account of the different articles imported from the United States:

Quantities and articles imported.

Articles.	Quantities.	Articles.	Quantities.
Salt beef.....kilograms...	1,100	Cedar boards and ties..cubic meters...	12,700
Lard .....do.....	99,681	Cedar insheets .....do.....	1,890
Wheat .....do.....	18,707,480	Broken coal .....kilograms...	176,000
Wheat flour.....do.....	6,745	Hides.....do.....	3,890
Corn flour.....do.....	19,800	Intestines.....do.....	60,766
Sugar .....do.....	131	Common hollow glass .....do.....	80,739
Wine and beer.....do.....	9,501	Porcelain.....do.....	42
Preserved fish.....do.....	315	Jewelry of American gold .....do.....	28
Onyx .....do.....	453	Cast-iron goods .....do.....	9,003
Refractory bricks, crisoles.....do.....	30,000	Cast-iron goods, extra .....do.....	624
Black rosin .....do.....	1,921,689	Worked wire.....do.....	50
Unrefined petroleum .....do.....	5,789,408	Nails for boxes of petroleum...do.....	1,737
Wax.....do.....	946	Worked-iron goods .....do.....	817
Cotton.....do.....	28,997,028	Sheet-tin work .....do.....	9
Staves .....number...	998,469	Knives .....do.....	102
Pitch pine and fir .....cubic meters...	1,172	Revolvers .....do.....	43

Quantities and articles imported—Continued.

Articles.	Quantities.	Articles.	Quantities.
Brass hardware ..... kilograms...	82	Paper, half starched ..... kilograms...	2,393
Nickled hardware ..... do.....	11	Cut paper for letters ..... do.....	67
Manufactured zinc ..... do.....	143	Printed advertisements ..... do.....	5,186
Hardware of other metals ..... do	335	Engravings and chromos ..... do.....	380
Campeche wood ..... do.....	230,000	Sand-paper ..... do.....	2,594
Cotton-oil ..... do.....	1,582	Albumenized paper ..... do.....	18
Anise-seed ..... do.....	4,662	Pasteboard boxes ..... do.....	7
Fish-oil ..... do.....	2,269	Common woodwork ..... do.....	1,193
Prussian blue ..... do.....	786	Common woodwork, fine ..... do.....	737
Extract of Campeche wood ..... do.....	88,951	Common woodwork, fine, gilt..do.....	249
Varnish ..... do.....	2,400	Fancy skins ..... do.....	37
Dryer in powder ..... do.....	25	Feathers and feather mattresses ..... kilograms...	42
Cement ..... do	1,856	Harmoniums ..... number...	1
Glue ..... do.....	63	Wall-clocks and alarm-clocks..do.....	505
Medicinal pills ..... do.....	867	Harvesters ..... kilograms...	176
Sirups ..... do.....	7,335	Running machinery ..... do.....	31,650
Tannin ..... do.....	2,804	Carriages ..... number...	1
Florida water ..... do.....	2,472	Toilet-cases ..... do.....	46
Twine ..... do.....	10	Gum-elastic syringes ..... do.....	169
White cotton goods ..... do.....	4		
White cotton goods, stamped ..do.....	8		

EXPORTATIONS.

The exportations by sea in 1888 were 145,659 tons against 136,851 in 1887, an increase of 8,808 tons. Raw materials, 1888, 10,515 tons; in 1887, 5,363 tons; 5,152 tons more. Alimentary substances, 1888, 110,417 tons; in 1887, 116,434 tons; 6,017 tons less. Manufactured goods, in 1888, 24,727 tons; in 1887, 15,054 tons; 9,673 tons more.

The increase of raw material is accounted for by larger exports to the colonies. Italy also got a supply of old iron from the Northern Railroad.

In the alimentary substances may be noticed a considerable increase in the exportation of oranges, almonds, olive-oil, and brandy.

Wines.—Notwithstanding the obstacles which the French custom-house opposes to the introduction of Spanish wines since its non-intercourse with Italy, the importation has not diminished in France.

To these difficulties is to be added the circumstance that the new vineyards in France are beginning to prosper. We can foresee how far France can compete with Spanish wines. On the other hand, the cultivation of the vine has been greatly developed in Spain in consequence of the handsome profits obtained from the neighboring nations, in consequence of which the deposits of wines in the hands of the cultivators is very considerable, and they continue to keep up the price in proportion to the demand.

Almonds.—This product is very animated in the localities where it is cultivated, and well in demand, as it is scarce in second hands. People are confident that the next crop will be a very superior one, because the stormy weather having subsided somewhat earlier than in previous years, a most favorable season is anticipated for the flower and fruit.

Olive-oil.—The progress in the care of the making is the cause of the increase of the exportation, and also of the cultivation of the olive, being enabled already to calculate the actual production of all Spain in 3,360,000 hectoliters.

In manufactured goods there was an increase of 9,674 tons, principally of earthenware goods, soap, and candles for the West Indies and the Philippine Islands, and other places of less note. The exportation of cotton goods suffered a considerable diminution.

As to other articles manufactured locally, such as cigarette-paper, corks, leather shoes, and alpargatas (a kind of sandal much worn here), fans, playing-cards, and guitars, there has been no variation in the figures of last year, and they are exported with invariable regularity to the Spanish Possessions, including the West Indies, Martinique, and Trinidad, which are of French and English dominion.

To resume, the exportation from Barcelona to foreign countries is limited to wine, olive-oil, almonds, oranges, rags, red pepper, and saffron.

NAVIGATION.

The result in 1888 is an increase upon 1887 of 122 vessels, and 322,730 tons; 180 steamers more, and 58 sailing-vessels less.

The entries with Spanish flag have been 967 steamers, 1,684 sailing vessels of 962,893 tons against 892 steamers; 1,667 sailing-vessels of 780,882 tons in 1887.

I have to attribute this increase to the national and colonial movement caused by the Universal Exposition, on account of which occasion the Peninsula and West Indies regular transport services were greatly, but by no means adequately, increased.

The entries under the Italian flag have been 109 steamers and 173 sailing vessels of 229,227 tons in place of 50 steamers and 163 sailing-vessels of 137,142 tons in 1887, an increase of 50 steamers, 10 sailing-vessels of 92,085 tons. The result may be attributed to the development of intercourse of the port of Genoa with the republics of La Plata more than direct communication with this port on account of the exposition.

Whilst 44 steamers of 1,200 to 2,800 tons each left Genoa with 46,813 passengers en route for La Plata, only 874 passengers landed at this port. The number of passengers that followed on to America can be estimated at 45,949 persons besides a few who left Spain, the number of whom I could not well ascertain.

The French flag had an increase of 26 vessels and 64,033 tons. The exposition contributed very little to augment the movement of Cette and Marseilles.

The Swedish flag suffered a considerable diminution on account of stopping the shipments of alcohols from Stettin and Carlshamn in consequence of the law to which I have referred elsewhere.

The movement of other flags was more or less the same as in the previous year.

In this statement is not included the ships-of-war, which were 94 with 26,500 men, nor the pleasure yachts, which were 36 with 4,096 tons.

FRED'K H. SCHEUCH,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE.
Barcelona, March 1, 1889.

Importations at Barcelona.

	From the United States.	From all countries.	
		1888.	1887.
Alimentary substances.	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Tons.*
Live-stock, cattle, hogs, sheep		267,200	2,078.8
Poultry		219,797	516.8
Meat and lard, salt meats	100,787	565,547	563.8
Codfish and salt fish		6,328,536	6,509.6
Rice		547,918	152,094.9
Wheat	18,707,480	134,272,686	
Wheat flour	6,740	2,819,233	
Other cereals and dried vegetables	19,800	21,302,137	32,318.8
Fruits and plants		472,008	870.7
Sugar	131	20,913,690	27,922.2
Cocoa		1,130,119	1,106.1
Coffee		2,304,600	1,836.6
Spices, cinnamons, cloves, pepper, tea	2	279,412	321.4
Alcohol, brandy, and liquors		9,409,167	17,347.2
Beer		204,092	127.5
Wine	239,501	668,005	208.8
Various preserves and eatables	310	1,687,105	962.9
Oats, seeds, carrots		699,900	1,963.7
Mineral waters		74,987	108.2
Shrubs and living plants, grape shoots		9,760	
Ice		202,000	
Total alimentary substances	19,074,761	204,383,009	246,889.5
Raw products.			
Unworked marble, jasper, etc	453	3,876,760	3,904.1
Mineral coal		376,227,010	341,038
Building material, lime, bricks, etc	30,000	10,838,282	14,982.6
Oils, mineral, and resinous matters	7,711,097	14,980,838	9,207.5
Minerals		855,612	578.1
Iron, steel, smelting iron		13,408,170	14,299.2
Copper, tin, bronze		262,081	398.1
Staniol zinc and alloyings		180,235	180.2
Wax (animal and artificial)	946	666,089	674.4
Textiles:			
Cotton	28,997,028	37,649,282	41,180.9
Undressed hemp, linen, jute		9,761,911	6,180.4
Wool, horse-hair, hair		690,659	479.2
Esparto and other vegetable fibers		973,080	965.7

Importations at Barcelona—Continued.

	From the United States.	From all countries.	
		1888.	1887.
***Raw products*—Continued.**			
Lumber:	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Tons.*
Staves	*988,469	*2,778,758	*2,743,436
Wood and planks	†1,172	†62,475	†59,787
Weight	5,645,545	45,875,528	43,610.2
Fine woods—mahogany, cedar, and cork	14,818	1,039,631	2,322.9
Vegetable coal, firewood	176,000	28,540,050	30,279
Raw hides	3,890	2,706,216	2,951.7
Tallow and animal offals	60,766	6,993,676	5,759.7
Guano and like		2,221,075	3,609.3
Shell, ivory, jet, amber, horn, etc		32,360	3.4
Rubber, caoutchouc		17,363	24.2
Total raw materials	42,640,543	555,796,363	522,228.8
Manufactured articles.			
Worked marble		117,133	126.5
Glass and crystal ware	80,739	2,242,991	1,887.5
Ceramic delt, flint, porcelain	42	184,195	254.4
Jewelry, gold, silver, silverware	‡28	‡933	‡1,502.59
Hardware	12,365	4,618,751	1,017.9
Fancy goods	571	219,346	180.7
Drugs:			
Palm and cocoa oils		5,569,886	
Campeachy wood and others	230,000	691,173	8,778.8
Others, simple products	8,212	4,235,810	
Coloring matters, varnish, tint	44,018	2,603,433	4,186.8
Chemical and pharmaceutical products	11,069	13,375,573	16,640.5
Starch, corn flour		8,565,796	7,759.7
Soap, wax candles, perfumery	2,472	88,911	145.1
Cotton		165,058	239.3
Threads:			
Hemp, linen, jute	10	1,207,027	1,004.5
Wool, hair		52,943	54.9
Silk and floss silk		13,680	10.6
Cotton	12	877,811	279.9
Textures:			
Hemp, linen, jute		83,951	78.7
Wool, hair, and compound		295,706	363.8
Silk and compound		13,313	16
Papers:			
Writing and printing	2,460	1,396,402	1,971.8
Prints, books, engravings	5,566	110,706	62.2
Colored, decorated		38,748	40.4
Wrapping paper, carton	2,619	1,191,686	1,161.3
Ordinary furniture	1,193	479,213	389.9
Fine furniture	986	109,394	167.6
Baskets, hoop of wood, inclosures, trellis		46,998	47.8
Leather and leather goods	87	83,022	24.4
Feather and feather goods	42	1,983	
Pianos organs, harmoniums	*1	*143	*157
Watches (gold, silver, nickel)		3,566	619
Cable and wall clocks	505	13,349	3,205
Machinery:			
Agricultural scales	176	20,312	67.9
Motors		843,533	403.3
Of industries, loose pieces	31,610	3,661,496	27,516
Coaches	*1	*9	
Carts and small carts		61,780	512.6
Dressing and adorning and turned articles		1,020	0.9
Sticks and canes for sunshades		*21,547	6.2
Buttons		21,946	20.7
Morocco articles (etuis, portfolios, bags, etc)	46	659	0.7
Rubber articles and gumming textures	169	19,854	7.9
Oil-cloth		47,991	40
Umbrellas and sunshades		*3,027	1.5
Fancy trimmings, glass beads		2,351	4.6
Hats and caps		*24,227	4.3
Toys		27,476	19.4
Cartouches	474	22,508	27
Wicks		3,373	2.2
Total manufactures	434,949	51,862,483	50,774.2
Grand total, 1888 tons	621,103	812,041,355	
Grand total, 1887 do	110,131		819,692.5

*Number. † M. C. ‡ Hg.

Exports (by sea) from Barcelona, 1888.

	Total.	
	1888.	1887.
Raw materials.	*Kilograms.*	*Tons.*
Building materials	2,150,618	541.4
Mineral waters	168,582	108.7
Old iron	3,367,460	14.9
Old copper, zinc, mercury, lead	205,122	134.9
Wool, horse-hair	404,321	1,048.8
Vegetable fibers	8,200	41
Rawhides, tallow, bones, horns	660,816	645.6
Cloths, wool and cotton remains	2,273,087	1,886
Like	1,277,210	942.1
Total raw materials	10,515,416	5,363.4
Alimentary substances.		
Meats and fish	286,861	2
Grains and dried vegetables	1,359,351	1,459
Almonds	395,957	872.7
Oranges	210,837	
Other fruits	491,433	1,177.1
Saffron	8,468	10
Red pepper	461,357	354.6
Molasses	162,600	172
Colonial articles	103,304	3.7
Preserves and various eatables	748,400	1,046.6
Olive oil	3,096,448	990.6
Alcohol, brandy, and liquors	915,445	627.6
Wine	102,176,463	110,206
Total alimentary substances	110,416,924	116,434
Manufactured articles.		
Glass and crystal ware	194,324	153
Pottery, mosaics, small	8,856,265	742.2

	Total.	
	1888.	1887.
Manufactured articles —Continued.	*Kilograms.*	*Tons.*
Hardware, machinery	176,630	161
Fancy goods	120,430	8.7
Drugs:		
Cream tartar	603,881	596.8
Licorice	66,470	208
Glycerine	195,026	867
Chemical and pharmaceutical products	1,068,628	
Soap	6,523,372	4,919.8
Wax and tallow candles	1,066,938	955.4
Cordage and packthreads	275,434	266.5
Textures:		
Cotton and hemp	1,886,840	2,503.2
Wool and compound	47,980	33.2
Silk and compound	3,299	3.2
(Smoking) paper, cigarette	942,012	713.5
Other papers, prints, engraving and cartoons	1,711,686	1,411
Wood manufactures	174,496	290.4
Baskets	46,326	79.4
Leather	286,359	234.8
Calcoated and other manufactures	799,763	683.5
Fans	12,483	20.2
Playing cards	72,156	81.6
Guitar cords	4,205	3.1
Corks	*43,282,000	*37,143,000
Sandals	†57,986	†51,816
Pianos	*110	*96
Guitars	*2,099	1,439
Clocks	*77	*130
Various	89,894	79.4
Other manufactures	24,726,893	15,053.7
Total, 1888	145,659,233	136,851.1
Total, 1887		

* Number. † Dozen.

Navigation at the port of Barcelona, 1888.

ENTERED.

Flag.	Steamers.	Sailing vessels.	Total.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Passengers.	Totals in 1887.	
Spanish:								
From Philippine Islands	No. 14	No.	No. 14	37,173	No. 1,363	No. 1,706	No. 13	Tons. 32,124
From America	87	66	153	158,916	4,376	916	128	88,382
From foreign	453	52	505	408,002	13,710	5,425	487	313,027
Coasting	413	1,566	1,979	358,712	21,256	15,433	1,981	347,369
Total Spanish	967	1,684	2,651	962,893	40,705	23,480	2,559	780,882
English	283	13	296	260,352	5,795	2	340	274,366
French	216	4	220	274,452	6,640	5,642	194	210,333
German	65	.....	65	64,680	1,382	65	67	61,662
Italian	109	173	282	229,227	10,192	298	213	134,454
Norwegian	65	8	73	30,444	1,096	2	79	32,930
Swedish	30	5	35	23,818	502	2	37	24,370
Greek	30	14	34	21,378	489	.....	40	22,690
Austrian	12	5	17	11,736	362	.....	17	11,644
Dutch	2	1	3	1,116	32	.....	3	2,220
Danish	22	4	26	17,947	476	12	30	19,782
Russian	.....	22	22	11,864	301	.....	23	12,097
Belgian	1	.....	1	866	23	.....	1	816
Portuguese	1	.....	1	204	7	.....	1	130
North American	.....	1	1	618	14	.....	1	689
Total	1,853	1,874	3,727	1,911,745	68,018	24,508	.....	.....
Total, 1887	1,673	1,932	3,605	1,589,015	61,258	49,010	3,605	1,589,015
Increase in 1888	.....	.....	122	322,730	6,760	.....	.....	.....

CLEARED.

Flag.	Steamers.	Sailing vessels.	Total.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Passengers.	Totals in 1887.	
Spanish:								
To Philippine Islands	No. 14	No.	No. 14	36,247	No. 1,701	No. 1,203	No. 13	Tons. 36,026
To America	85	63	148	160,118	4,277	2,282	179	142,948
To foreign	406	49	505	405,316	13,661	4,202	370	338,775
Coasting	412	1,560	1,972	367,912	20,914	16,110	1,882	334,825
Total Spanish	967	1,672	2,639	959,633	40,557	24,237	2,544	892,574
English	282	5	287	259,606	5,868	.....	337	296,748
French	210	4	214	272,222	6,502	6,412	201	212,020
German	64	.....	64	64,212	1,352	47	66	62,863
Italian	107	187	294	232,784	10,337	6,160	208	130,292
Norwegian	64	9	73	30,447	1,097	2	33	33,607
Swedish	30	5	31	24,749	498	1	33	25,964
Greek	29	13	42	21,299	468	.....	40	23,308
Austrian	12	5	17	12,205	361	.....	17	9,927
Dutch	2	1	3	1,210	32	.....	3	2,231
Danish	21	4	25	17,101	464	6	30	21,180
Russian	.....	22	22	11,907	302	.....	22	11,496
Belgian	1	.....	1	866	23	.....	1	816
Portuguese	1	.....	1	204	7	.....	1	204
North American	.....	1	1	658	14	.....	1	689
Total	1,840	1,878	3,718	1,909,103	67,926	37,301	.....	.....
Total, 1887	1,710	1,876	3,586	1,723,899	61,258	39,019	3,586	1,723,899
Increase in 1888	.....	.....	132	185,604	6,668	.....	.....	.....

FREDERICK H. SCHEUCH,
Consul.

U. S. CONSULATE,
Barcelona, March 1, 1889.

CADIZ.

Imports at Cadiz, Spain, for the year ending December 31, 1888.

Description.	Quantity, net.	Value.	Whence imported.
Barley ..... kilograms...	306,645.00	$15,332.00	Canary Islands.
Beer ..... liters...	78,298.00	11,744.00	England, Germany.
Butter ..... kilograms...	27,153.00	10,861.00	Germany, Denmark.
Coal ..... do.....	49,697,598.00	397,580.00	England.
Cocoa ..... do.....	11,653.00	6,991.00	Venezuela.
Codfish ..... do.....	252,751.00	37,912.00	England, Germany.
Coffee ..... do.....	867,297.00	433,648.00	Cuba, Manilla.
Cheese ..... do.....	52,808.00	15,842.00	England, Germany, Holland.
Drugs ..... do.....	233,028.00	69,908.00	England, France, Germany.
Flour ..... do.....	212,381.00	10,619.00	France, Germany.
Hides ..... do.....	122,592.00	55,166.00	River Plate.
Iron:			
Bundles ..... do.....	1,098,669.00	76,926.00	England.
Hulls, 2 ..... (tons of 1,000)...	147.85	22,177.00	Do.
Tubes ..... kilograms...	146,171.00	11,693.00	Do.
Wrought ..... do.....	760,247.00	114,037.00	England and France.
Neat cattle ..... head...	1,294.00	77,640.00	Morocco, Canary Islands.
Petroleum ..... kilograms...	315,293.00	63,058.00	United States.
Pitch and tar ..... do.....	2,842,680.00	112,507.00	Germany, Russia, Sweden, Belgium.
Potatoes ..... do.....	438,933.00	8,778.00	France.
Preserves ..... do.....	2,840.00	864.00	England, France, Germany.
Pork (bacon, hams, lard) ..... do.....	339,143.00	101,742.00	England.
Rice, hulled ..... do.....	426,482.00	29,853.00	England, Germany.
Sleepers ..... cubic meters...	7,963.00	135,711.00	France.
Spirits ..... liters...	4,102,979.21	820,595.84	Germany, Russia, Sweden.
Staves ..... pieces...	2,890,661.00	289,066.00	United States.
Steel bars ..... kilograms...	217,322.00	19,559.00	England.
Sugar ..... do.....	2,498,931.00	374,839.00	Germany, Cuba, Manilla.
Textiles, all kinds ..... do.....	121,514.00	Unknown.	England, France, Germany.
Wheat ..... do.....	5,441.00	326.00	France.
Wines, sparkling ..... liters...	6,902.00	5,521.00	Do.
Wrought timber ..... kilograms...	110,596.00	33,178.00	Austria, Germany.
Wood, pine ..... cubic meters...	16,091.34	257,461.00	Russia.

Exports from Cadiz, Spain, for the year ending December 31, 1888.

Description.	Quantity, net.	Value.*	Whither exported.
Bones ..... kilograms...	160,056.00	$3,201.00	England.
Canary seed ..... do.....	368,025.00	36,802.00	England and United States.
Chestnuts, green ..... do.....	107,060.00	5,353.00	Cuba.
Corks ..... thousand...	49,593.50	138,861.00	America.
Corkwood ..... kilograms...	301,531.00	9,045.00	America and Manilla, England, France.
Figs ..... do.....	640,339.00	51,227.00	Cuba, Philippine Islands, Mexico, Germany, River Plate, etc.
Fining-earth ..... do.....	429,583.00	8,593.00	England, France.
Grapes ..... do.....	37,799.00	1,889.00	England and Cuba.
Lead ..... do.....	991,154.00	79,292.00	Belgium.
Liquors ..... liters...	154,939.00	46,481.00	Cuba, Mexico, and America.
Licorice paste ..... kilograms...	152,961.00	7,649.00	England, United States.
Old copper and iron ..... do.....	48,032.00	672.00	France.
Olive oil ..... do.....	4,644,758.00	928,941.00	America.
Olives and capers ..... do.....	2,128,673.00	255,440.00	Do.
Oranges and lemons ..... do.....	403,919.00	72,705.00	England.
Playing cards ..... do.....	66,873.00	80,247.00	Cuba, Philippine Islands, Mexico, River Plate.
Preserves ..... do.....	21,807.00	6,542.00	Cuba and River Plate.
Raisins ..... do.....	12,949.00	1,942.00	Cuba, Manilla, River Plate.
Salt ..... do.....	179,407,544.00	3,588,150.00	France and America.
Sardines ..... do.....	369,873.00	36,987.00	Canary Islands and Cuba.
Vermicelli ..... do.....	800,418.00	120,062.00	Cuba, Philippine Islands, River Plate, etc.
Wheat and flour ..... do.....	71,494.00	7,149.00	Cuba.
Wines ..... liters...	23,982,029.00	4,316,765.00	England, France, Germany, etc., America.
Wool ..... kilograms...	80,821.00	8,696.00	England.

*Including costs and charges.

Navigation at the port of Cadiz, Spain, for the year ending December 31, 1888.

From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
American flag.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Cuba							1	426
Italy							1	703
Spain							1	677
United States			6	4,141			6	3,396
Argentine flag.								
Other countries			3	1,756				
River Plate							3	1,756
Austrian flag.								
Other countries			1	1,096			2	2,146
Belgian flag.								
Belgium					1	772		
Other countries	2	2,306			1	1,536		
Brazilian flag.								
Brazil			2	341			1	161
British flag.								
England	112	80,360	91	11,886	95	72,212	121	16,994
Other countries	14	10,630	74	11,550	30	27,489	23	7,321
United States	5	6,681	4	3,843			2	973
Danish flag.								
Denmark	4	2,994			12	10,227	6	971
Other countries	18	15,241	7	823	10	8,008	1	158
Dutch flag.								
Holland			1	117	14	8,971		
Other countries	14	8,971	11	2,302			10	1,676
French flag.								
France	27	14,513	100	19,246	24	13,679	109	20,319
Other countries	7	6,521	16	2,062	12	10,457	3	345
United States	1	2,312						
German flag.								
Germany	4	1,968			2	730		
Other countries	20	8,862	17	6,269	22	10,050	16	5,773
Greek flag.								
Other countries			1	220				
Italian flag.								
Italy	5	7,024	79	39,849	4	3,046	5	2,296
Other countries	9	17,725	49	25,255	10	21,703	115	60,957
United States			11	6,128			11	6,128
Portuguese flag.								
Other countries			2	1,087			4	2,835
Portugal	4	3,869	3	1,877	4	3,869	1	108
United States			1	868				
Russian flag.								
Other countries			6	2,461			3	3,395
Russia			11	4,273			11	4,083
Swedish and Norwegian flag.								
Other countries	25	14,017	38	14,906	3	5,194	25	11,043
Sweden and Norway	1	700	1	124	17	9,073	100	2,666
United States			2	775			1	309
Spanish flag.								
Belgium	21	4,973			21	4,973		
Cuba	29	105,769	3	694	29	105,769	3	694
England	91	116,823	3	783	91	116,823	2	113

Navigation at the port of Cadiz, Spain, for the year ending December 31, 1888—Continued.

From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
Spanish flag—Continued.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
France	191	142,789	.....	.....	191	142,789	.....	.....
Germany	26	105,769	.....	.....	26	105,769	.....	.....
Italy	5	26,876	1	110	5	26,876	.....	.....
Manilla	12	48,550	.....	.....	12	48,550	.....	.....
Morocco	190	52,215	3	498	190	52,215	2	145
River Plate	5	24,489	.....	.....	5	24,489	10	3,114
United States	2	4,209	1	180	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	844	837,478	555	164,127	845	835,169	529	160,366

DARIUS H. INGRAHAM, *Consul.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Cadiz, April 30, 1889.

HUELVA.

Imports in 1888.

[Transmitted by the consul at Cadiz.]

Articles.	Quantities.	Articles.	Quantities.
Beer.....liters...	79,064	Liquors.....liters...	160,007
Books and ruled paper.....kilograms...	9,749	Manganese ore.....tons...	2,000
Butts.....tons...	3,127	Mineral waters.....kilograms...	3,389
Cement.....do.....	2,483	Preserves.....do.....	3,800
Cheese.....kilograms...	3,007	Starch.....do.....	5,286
Coals.....tons...	98,797	Steel rails.....tons...	1,546
Corks.....kilograms...	187,716	Sugar.....kilograms...	5,963
Flour.....do.....	276,007	Sulphur.....tons...	2,142
Fresh fish.....do.....	32,856	Textiles.....kilograms...	64,088
Guano, artificial.....tons...	57,218	Wax.....do.....	2,542
Hemp rope.....kilograms...	2,437	Wines:	
Hides.....do.....	3,887	Sparkling.....liters...	3,200
Inks.....do.....	1,696	Common.....do.....	6,950
India rubber, sheet and tubes.....do.....	14,035	Wire.....kilograms...	19,121
Iron:		Wood:	
Cast bars.....tons...	18,451	Wrought.....do.....	24,256
Sheet.....do.....	4,415	Boards.....cubic meters...	26,180
Utensils.....kilograms...	107,200		

Exports in 1888.

Articles.	Quantities.	Articles.	Quantities.
Chestnuts.....kilograms...	35,750	Manganese ore.....tons...	2,335
Coal.....do.....	35,000	Marble.....kilograms...	2,000
Copper:		Oranges.....do.....	21,250
In torales.....do.....	24,180	Palms, dried.....do.....	24,000
Husks.....tons...	28,953	Quicksilver.....tons...	779
Cupreous ore.....do.....	796,300	Sardines.....kilograms...	32,800
Figs.....kilograms...	18,200	Wine lees.....do.....	60,762
Grapes.....do.....	42,550	Wines, white, common.....hectoliters...	277,716
Iron ore.....tons...	40,278		

MALAGA.

Principal imports entered, by months, at Port Malaga in 1888.

Month.	Coals.			Staves.	Boards.	Deals.	Cotton.	Codfish.	Sugar.	Petroleum.	Esparto.
	Coals.	Coke.	Charcoal.								
1888.	*Quintals.*	*Quintals.*	*Quintals.*	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*	*Bales.*	*Quintals.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Quintals.*
January	64,980	.....	1,200	84,649	.....	.....	.....	9,462	252	15,421	.....
February	76,430	.....	5,440	32,467	2,694	.....	6,408	11,481	1,849	8,706	.....
March	265,999	17,420	4,361	.....	10,481	8,006	7,940	17,694	367	14,688	1,106
April	92,460	32,991	2,369	94,841	17,694	.....	.....	.....	154	60,877	.....
May	84,981	2,606	10,406	32,688	22,952	.....	.....	.....	26	10,879	416
June	86,475	.....	102	16,490	40,961	.....	136	.....	1,946	.....	.....
July	126,482	.....	1,608	12,366	9,488	2,947	.....	.....	1,632	.....	.....
August	19,781	.....	3,260	47,942	6,640	10,432	3,794	11,491	964	.....	127
September	39,457	.....	.....	.....	13,475	40,694	1,946	13,647	358	.....	.....
October	69,875	10,401	.....	.....	.....	66,571	.....	22,948	752	.....	1,942
November	136,446	1,602	1,106	72,684	9,486	102,947	2,580	18,489	961	.....	1,164
December	102,556	.....	505	16,493	2,410	118,939	.....	1,000	544	.....	306
Total	1,165,771	65,020	30,357	410,620	136,281	350,536	23,804	106,212	9,825	110,252	5,061

Principal exports shipped, by months, from Malaga.

Month.	Raisins.			Almonds.		Lemons, boxes.	Oranges, boxes.	Grapes, barrels.
	Boxes, 22 lbs. each.	Bbls., 100 lbs. each.	Frails, 50 lbs. each.	Fanegas.	Boxes, 25 lbs. each.			
1888.								
January	31,264	61	.....	.....	632	1,240	3,641	27
February	14,462	195	200	.....	1,485	2,290	3,947	.....
March	10,490	20	.....	.....	901	1,428	2,603	10
April	6,796	.....	271	.....	1,987	.....	2,025	.....
May	9,413	630	.....	.....	1,430	.....	4,640	.....
June	12,484	.....	.....	.....	1,250	.....	150	.....
July	4,601	.....	.....	.....	640	.....	.....	1,605
August	5,490	25	.....	70	1,000	3,241	.....	2,946
September	147,942	1,650	500	1,570	9,500	23,264	.....	19,005
October	276,947	4,521	4,505	846	13,600	23,964	5,794	16,890
November	121,491	904	1,340	260	15,460	1,316	7,296	6,924
December	12,432	1,006	802	.....	1,206	1,142	5,946	.....
Total	653,812	9,112	7,618	2,746	49,091	62,885	36,042	47,407

Month.	Orange and lemon peel.	Figs, arrobas.	Chick peas, fanegas.	Soap, quintals.	Lead, quintals.	Olive oil, arrobas.	Wines.	
							Boxes.	Arrobas.
1888.								
January	36	290	1,096	146	22,640	56,542	165	27,639
February	421	764	840	20	18,461	85,927	130	21,690
March	294	.....	2,200	109	38,492	62,954	504	51,390
April	122	.....	1,694	77	32,946	56,498	306	74,920
May	316	.....	3,146	54	29,999	94,962	141	46,930
June	157	.....	2,249	102	24,690	26,490	49	20,460
July	56	.....	1,742	.....	19,432	12,222	78	39,690
August	94	1,342	5,240	308	27,490	17,644	120	47,330
September	2	26,094	4,461	169	31,475	24,366	520	64,930
October	63	9,460	2,964	76	27,411	13,411	164	53,671
November	.....	1,769	2,792	46	38,992	9,728	222	58,691
December	.....	130	1,437	101	19,465	5,496	176	43,960
Total	1,561	39,849	29,861	1,208	329,498	466,235	2,575	562,291

Declared exports from Malaga to the United States in 1888.

Articles.	Packages.	First quarter, Jan. 1 to Mar. 31.	Second quarter, Apr. 1 to June 30.	Third quarter, July 1 to Sept. 30.	Fourth quarter, Oct. 1 to Dec. 31.	Total packages.
Raisins	Whole boxes	7	5,307	34,806	62,751	102,871
Do	Half boxes			600	1,321	1,921
Do	Quarter boxes		238	5,900	21,466	27,604
Do	Frails				600	600
Lemons	Boxes			12,625	27,294	39,919
Oranges	do				6,833	6,833
Almonds	do	676	1,673	3,383	10,726	16,458
Do	Frails				80	80
Grapes	Barrels			10,216	4,935	15,151
Do	Half barrels			1,282	167	1,449
Wine	Quarter casks	98	154	98	73	423
Do	Barrels	23	50	20	29	124
Do	Boxes	33		33	34	100
Olive-oil	Barrels					
Do	Cases	22				22
Anise-seed	Bags				82	82
Hats	Bales	399	291	335	295	1,320
Licorice root	do	2,441	939			3,380
Pomegranates	Packages			973	2,324	3,297
Red pepper			25	155	25	205
Orange and lemon peel.	Bales	10	119		26	155
Beans	Bags			35	430	465
Lead	Pigs			4,196	9,545	13,741
Brandy	Cases	20	25			45
Works of art	do	1	5	3	2	11
Sundries	Packages	5	52	47	7	111
Garlic	do			100		100
		3,737	8,878	74,807	149,045	236,469

VALUE (IN AMERICAN GOLD DOLLARS).

First quarter	$47,846.29
Second quarter	50,048.84
Third quarter	221,717.89
Fourth quarter	389,925.12
Total for 1888	709,038.14

H. C. MARSTON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Malaga, Spain, December 31, 1888.

Comparative statement of arrivals and departures of vessels of all nations at Malaga, Spain, for 1887 and 1888.

Flag.	1887.						1888.					
	Arrived.			Cleared.			Arrived.			Cleared.		
	Vessels.	Men.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Men.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Men.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Men.	Tonnage.
Spanish	1,733	24,965	566,281	1,740	24,613	565,639	1,510	24,059	742,801	1,510	24,059	742,801
British	204	3,451	169,876	204	3,448	169,876	159	2,400	122,657	159	2,400	122,657
French	136	5,063	108,496	133	5,095	108,810	157	6,573	129,480	159	6,600	129,944
German	50	1,040	39,503	50	1,040	39,503	47	1,004	37,470	47	1,004	37,470
Norwegian and Swedish	31	451	16,552	30	436	15,648	22	250	13,617	23	265	14,521
Italian	26	260	8,104	27	271	8,910	32	337	9,205	31	343	8,972
Dutch	12	241	8,107	12	241	8,107	16	349	12,112	16	349	12,112
Portuguese	13	99	1,974	13	99	1,974	6	53	770	6	53	770
Russian	8	108	4,668	8	108	4,668	2	34	1,292	1	10	336
Danish	14	275	11,602	14	275	11,602	12	259	9,990	12	259	9,990
Austrian	2	26	1,130	2	26	1,130	2	53	2,004	2	53	2,004
United States	2	27	1,670	2	27	1,670						
Belgian							1	26	1,005	1	26	1,005
Greek							1	9	299	1	9	299
	2,231	36,026	937,963	2,240	35,679	937,537	1,966	36,426	1,062,700	1,968	36,480	1,062,871

H. C. MARSTON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Malaga, December 31, 1888.

SEVILLE.

[Transmitted by the consul at Cadiz.]

Imports in 1888.

Articles.	Quantities.	Articles.	Quantities.
Barley ..... kilograms	4,297,156	Iron, sheet ..... kilograms	9,314,434
Cement ..... do	2,718,959	Petroleum ..... do	12,054,881
Coal ..... do	53,660,824	Rice ..... do	4,351,356
Codfish ..... do	1,665,304	Sleepers ..... do	4,007,184
Drugs ..... do	13,028,926	Spirits ..... do	4,563,146
Fining earth ..... do	4,292,763	Sugar ..... do	4,257,213
Iron:		Textiles ..... do	3,536,667
Cast ..... do	5,179,344	Timber ..... do	19,688,182
Machinery ..... do	1,683,423	Tobacco ..... do	4,166,653

Exports in 1888.

Articles.	Quantities.	Articles.	Quantities.
Corks ..... kilograms	2,271,565	Oranges and lemons ..... kilograms	7,695,487
Corkwood ..... do	2,059,891	Quicksilver ..... do	1,450,555
Cupreous ore ..... do	14,405,048	Soap ..... do	2,337,793
Flour ..... do	2,085,735	Seeds, other than wheat ..... do	5,201,640
Lead ore ..... do	10,003,280	Wheat ..... do	14,069,066
Lead, pigs ..... do	18,678,072	Wines ..... do	12,070,009
Olives ..... do	3,987,686	Wool ..... do	1,258,608
Olive-oil ..... do	14,825,911		

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

SWEDEN.

REPORT BY CONSUL MAN, OF GOTHENBERG.

SWEDISH MERCHANT MARINE.

Number, tonnage, etc., of the merchant navy of Sweden in the years 1885–'86.

Description.	1885.	1886.
Merchant vessels:		
Number	3,968	3,936
Tonnage, aggregate	517,061	500,397
Registered in—		
Gothenberg	90,963	89,349
Stockholm	30,992	31,135
Helsingborg	29,033	25,943
Gefle	19,401	20,850
Steam vessels:		
Number	917	916
Horse-power, aggregate	82,768	82,996
Arrivals of vessels from foreign ports with cargoes:		
Number	11,782	10,783
Tonnage	2,272,813	2,184,814
Percentage of Swedish vessels.....per cent...	50.7	51.2
Departures of vessels to foreign ports with cargoes:		
Number	18,965	15,769
Tonnage	3,393,596	3,304,751
Percentage of Swedish vessels.....per cent...	39.2	39.0
Customs duties collected	$8,647,781	$8,463,089

Number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at Swedish ports from and to foreign ports during the year 1886—*with cargoes and in ballast.*

Flag.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	With cargoes.		In ballast.		With cargoes.		In ballast.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Austrian	12	5,869	4	2,274	15	7,884	1	259
Belgian	1	1,007	.....	.....	1	1,007	.....	.....
Canadian	1	552	1	820	1	552	.....	.....
Danish	1,500	199,948	6,819	710,583	3,003	314,828	4,743	587,265
English	563	393,264	616	473,538	1,104	817,177	83	63,249
French	7	2,180	41	8,679	49	11,142	.....	.....
German	717	166,265	679	129,818	1,114	232,516	262	61,676
Italian	5	2,435	2	1,590	7	4,025	.....	.....
Netherlands	88	21,269	120	89,993	199	58,635	14	5,150
Norwegian	745	160,650	1,058	814,898	1,347	417,233	676	62,359
Russian	914	104,205	323	86,175	569	140,788	627	53,289
Spanish	8	8,798	2	2,129	7	7,550	2	1,944
Swedish	6,222	1,115,377	5,599	454,142	8,351	1,289,886	2,301	309,607
United States	.....	.....	1	1,203	1	1,203	.....	.....
West Indian	.....	.....	1	325	1	325	.....	.....
Total	10,788	2,184,814	14,766	2,226,167	15,769	3,304,751	8,708	1,144,698
Steam vessels	4,530	1,661,733	6,399	1,243,421	4,544	1,984,899	6,590	1,089,419

Principal exports from Sweden.

Articles.	1888.	Increase over 1887.	Decrease from 1887.
Cattle ..... number...	85,670	5,800	.....
Horses ..... do.....	3,560	1,160	.....
Hogs ..... do.....	190	.....	36,960
Sheep ..... do.....	40,060	7,680	.....
Wheat ..... hectoliters...	20,000	.....	1,725,000
Rye ..... do.....	716,000	.....	990,000
Barley and malt ..... do.....	25,120,000	.....	12,108,000
Wheat flour ..... kilograms...	2,037,000	.....	3,323,000
Rye flour ..... do.....	611,000	.....	1,105,000
Butter ..... do.....	14,809,000	.....	1,110,000
Cheese ..... do.....	234,000	.....	101,000
Copper ..... do..	425,000	104,000	.....
Fish:			
Dry and salted ..... do.....	5,526,000	2,928,000	.....
Fresh ..... do.....	38,251,000	4,152,000	.....
Hides and skins ..... do.....	1,760,000	.....	427,000
Iron and steel:			
Bar, hoop, sheet, etc ..... do.....	187,776,000	.....	8,436,000
Rolled and malleable ..... do.....	14,536,000	3,854,000	.....
Nails and spikes ..... do.....	2,351,000	.....	41,000
Pig, cast, etc ..... do.....	49,095,000	.....	191,000
Plates ..... do.....	5,780,000	2,137,000	.....
Machinery and implements ..... dollars..	647,756	48,770	.....
Lumber ..... cubic meters..	4,397,000	685,000	.....
Matches ..... kilograms..	13,234,000	643,000	.....
Meats ..... do.....	185,000	14,000	.....
Ore:			
Iron ..... do.....	117,350,000	75,365,000	.....
Other kinds ..... do.....	25,317,000	.....	1,108,000
Paper ..... do.....	11,440,000	1,631,000	.....
Pork ..... do.....	4,744,000	1,620,000	.....
Tar ..... do.....	4,086,000	.....	2,294,000
Whisky ..... liters...	24,621,000	.....	13,751,000
Wood pulp ..... kilograms...	38,184,000	9,606,000	.....
Wool ..... do.....	29,000	4,000	.....
Woven fabrics:			
Cotton ..... do.....	574,000	208,000	.....
Linen and hemp ..... do.....	43,000	6,000	.....
Woolen ..... do.....	165,000	57,000	.....

Principal imports into Sweden.

Articles.	1888.	Increase over 1887.	Decrease from 1887.
Cattle ..... number...	2,540	540	.....
Horses ..... do.....	1,220	120	.....
Hogs ..... do.....	6,500	.....	6,560
Sheep ..... do.....	810	.....	90
Barley and malt ..... hectoliters...	1,027,000	.....	4,017,000
Rye ..... do.....	134,991,000	.....	19,134,000
Wheat ..... do	49,594,000	.....	11,948,000
Rye flour ..... kilograms...	17,695,000	.....	19,645,000
Wheat flour ..... do.....	21,774,000	.....	12,998,000
Butter ..... do.....	2,842,000	.....	602,000
Cheese ..... do.....	280,000	7,000	.....
Coal and coke ..... hectoliters...	16,823,000	2,107,000	.....
Coffee ..... kilograms...	13,663,000	3,901,000	.....
Cotton ..... do.....	12,066,000	1,198,000	.....
Fertilizers ..... do.....	58,081,000	13,874,000	.....
Hides and skins ..... do.....	3,148,000	1,024,000	.....
Machinery and implements ..... dollars...	2,136,496	273,896	.....
Meats ..... kilograms...	1,648,000	292,000	.....
Oils, mineral ..... do.....	27,933,000	3,271,000	.....
Paper ..... do.....	1,573,000	330,000	.....
Pork ..... do.....	5,458,000	.....	2,572,000
Salt ..... hectoliters...	869,000	110,000	.....
Spirits, distilled:			
Anak ..... liters...	852,000	63,000	.....
Brandy ..... do.....	786,000	.....	.....
Rum ..... do.....	60,000	7,000	.....
Whisky ..... do.....	31,180,000	.....	8,472,000
Sugar:			
Refined ..... kilograms...	9,719,000	.....	685,000
Raw ..... do.....	29,690,000	1,533,000	.....

Principal imports into Sweden—Continued.

Articles.	1888.	Increase over 1887.	Decrease from 1887.
Sirup.....kilograms...	8,852,000	1,796,000	.....
Tar.....do.....	1,894,000	624,000	.....
Tobacco, leaf.....do.....	4,050,000	206,000	.....
Wines.....litres...	2,419,000	102,000	.....
Wool.....kilograms...	2,140,000	177,000	.....
Woven fabrics:			
Cotton.....do.....	1,110,000	82,000	.....
Linen and hemp.....do.....	809,000	41,800	.....
Silk.....do.....	86,000	.....	4,000
Wool.....do.....	2,244,000	331,000	.....

Values of merchandise imported into and exported from Sweden during the years 1885–'86.

Articles.	1885.		1886.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Animals	$434,696	$2,174,284	$283,586	$1,777,596
Breadstuffs, etc	12,546,076	7,649,903	8,252,990	8,061,238
Colonial wares	11,131,526	67,329	11,250,886	136,846
Dye-stuffs, chemicals, etc	792,622	107,472	736,269	91,158
Fruits, plants, etc	1,244,652	76,686	1,068,747	81,206
Hides, hair, bone, etc	4,279,735	525,903	3,906,554	516,044
Manufactures of	861,623	31,871	767,023	58,978
Lumber	445,257	24,867,326	475,385	20,076,493
Meats	5,592,806	6,876,703	4,576,814	7,385,628
Metals	2,506,682	9,313,354	2,819,414	8,607,469
Manufactures of	3,871,746	715,367	3,562,091	697,165
Minerals	6,889,570	754,465	6,479,125	708,089
Manufactures of	896,816	1,064,320	862,094	878,154
Paper and manufactures of	1,019,196	3,038,786	1,013,351	3,307,804
Spirits, wines, malt liquors, etc	3,595,115	1,249,566	2,112,773	582,327
Tallow, oils, tar, etc	4,009,240	429,480	3,701,129	343,366
Manufactures of	580,385	135,620	501,660	146,109
Vegetable products	2,161,652	214,012	1,999,558	162,530
Manufactures of	103,519	16,936	111,072	19,583
Vessels, cars, machinery, implements, etc	3,815,175	625,573	3,176,111	1,001,450
Wood, manufactures of	513,958	3,856,506	409,914	4,616,418
Weaving materials, fibers, etc	5,473,915	87,700	4,340,160	82,175
Woven fabrics and manufactures of	14,453,017	960,740	12,386,839	983,561
Yarn, thread, twine, etc	2,481,954	139,548	2,352,949	111,019
Articles not elsewhere mentioned	1,424,033	911,258	1,170,564	723,551
Total in United States gold	91,128,022	66,000,662	80,766,151	61,210,710

POPULATION.

Number, sex, and yearly increase of the population in Sweden during the years 1868–1887.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of yearly increase.	Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of yearly increase.
	Number.	*Number.*				*Number.*	*Number.*		
1868	2,025,342	2,147,738	4,173,080	—0.54	1878	2,205,292	2,326,571	4,531,863	1.06
1869	2,014,530	2,144,721	4,158,757	—0.34	1879	2,228,855	2,350,046	4,578,901	1.04
1870	2,016,653	2,151,872	4,168,525	0.23	1880	2,215,243	2,350,425	4,565,668	—0.29
1871	2,034,396	2,169,781	4,204,177	0.85	1881	2,215,990	2,356,255	4,572,245	0.14
1872	2,057,494	2,192,918	4,250,412	1.10	1882	2,218,343	2,360,772	4,579,115	0.15
1873	2,062,018	2,215,954	4,297,972	1.12	1883	2,230,782	2,372,813	4,603,595	0.53
1874	2,104,838	2,236,721	4,341,559	1.01	1884	2,252,938	2,391,510	4,644,448	0.89
1875	2,127,138	2,256,153	4,383,291	0.96	1885	2,273,861	2,408,908	4,682,769	0.83
1876	2,151,326	2,278,387	4,429,713	1.06	1886	2,290,340	2,426,849	4,717,189	0.74
1877	2,180,060	2,304,482	4,484,542	1.24	1887	2,296,311	2,438,590	4,734,901	0.37

EMIGRATION.

Number and destination of emigrants departed from Sweden during the years 1851–1887.

Year.	Emigrants.	Destination.				Year.	Emigrants.	Destination.			
		Norway.	Denmark.	Germany.	America.			Norway.	Denmark.	Germany.	America.
	No.						*No.*				
1851–'60	16,900	339	1,268	22	14,868	1878	9,082	1,696	1,626	650	4,342
1861–'65	19,816	3,402	2,604	294	9,420	1879	17,687	1,557	2,020	627	12,761
1866–'70	102,631	7,143	8,649	4,565	79,311	1880	42,109	1,714	2,657	648	36,263
1871	17,450	1,350	1,383	1,058	12,965	1881	45,992	1,460	2,601	550	40,642
1872	15,915	1,356	1,329	776	11,838	1882	50,178	1,551	2,743	649	44,350
1873	13,580	1,501	1,329	707	9,486	1883	31,605	1,577	2,831	608	25,676
1874	7,791	1,560	1,610	589	3,380	1884	23,560	1,604	2,980	570	17,664
1875	9,727	1,918	2,885	687	3,591	1885	23,493	1,261	2,579	545	18,223
1876	9,418	1,880	2,421	758	3,702	1886	32,889	1,194	2,117	660	27,913
1877	7,610	1,807	1,701	578	2,921	1887	50,786	1,166	2,000	462	46,292

ERNEST A. MAN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Gothenburg, May 21, 1889.

NORWAY.

BERGEN.

REPORT BY CONSUL GADE.

FISHERIES.

The total amount of proceeds from the cod fisheries for the year 1888, according to the lately published official reports, is stated at 59,000,000 to 60,000,000 of fish, at a value of 13,000,000 kroner, equals $3,800,000; of which a quantity, about 44,000,000, were salted and cured for klipfish alone.

For the two preceeding years the figures were: For 1887, 54,000,000, valued at 8,000,000 kroner; for 1886, 65,000,000, valued at 12,750,000 kroner.

The fish on all the banks, and principally at Lofoden, was of a good quality, and much fatter than the two foregoing years, and consequently the quantity of liver oil was large.

The sanguine expectations of an abundant winter herring fishery were not realized, at the close of the season only about 60,000 barrels being the result, of which the one-half was salted, and the other half exported to England and Holland as smoked and also in the fresh state in ice. The prices may be quoted not above 4 kroner per barrel, and the whole catch valued at 280,000 kroner, equals $7,400, against 325,000 kroner in 1887.

The outfits and preparations for the last season's summer herring fishery were made on a larger scale than usual. It commenced in August and lasted, with but few interruptions along the whole widespread coast, to the end of the year, with a final result of about 700,000 barrels, which for the greatest part were exported in the salted state, but thereof also 20,000 barrels smoked. The quality of the herring was very good this season, but the size smaller than ordinary.

Also, during the last year the demand for this article for the United States has increased, and exports amounting to $108,200; but also the sale of the smoked and prepared article has improved and promise to get a steady, good market.

Also, the Norwegian mackerel has lately been successfully introduced into the American market, and our exporters getting better acquainted with the demand of their new customers, this article, too, no doubt, will be of importance. The mackerel catch for the past season was estimated at 7,000,000 of fish, at a value of 800,000 kroner ($215,000), the average price being 11½ kroner ($3.10) for 100 fish.

The producers, as well as dealers and exporters, of nearly all our fish products may look back upon their profits for the past year with satisfaction, which, for some of the

principal articles, as klipfish and herring, were even better than for several years past. Of fish-oil the quantity produced, owing to the fatness of the fish, was uncommonly large, and the prices, after many fluctuations during the season, went gradually down from 55 kroner per barrel to 37 kroner for good quality of refined medium, which is reported to be the lowest figure paid at the close of the year.

Also, the article of spawn, of which is produced about 45,000 barrels, was much neglected, and a quantity of more than 20,000 barrels are still on the hands of the exporters, waiting for the coming new season of the sardine fishery in France, where it is used for bait.

SHIPPING.

This consular district, and principally Bergen and the neighbor town, Stavanger, both possessing a large tonnage, as well of steam as sailing vessels, have got a good share of the past year's improved state of the shipping trade, and during the year our several steamship-building wharfs have had good work, and besides, about twenty steam-ships of together 15,000 tons burden have, by purchase in England, been added to the Bergen fleet, this now making about 60 per cent. of that of the whole country.

On the whole, the trade in its different branches for this district has been satisfactory and improving, and but very few failures have been reported.

During the past year no American vessel has entered or cleared from this port.

IMPORTS FROM UNITED STATES.

The proportionate small direct import from the United States, as shown by the enclosed list No. 2, consisting of 18,119 barrels of petroleum, was made exclusively by Norwegian vessels, and the exports went, as usual, partly by the direct liners to America via Christiansand, but chiefly by way of England, these lines having now reduced their rates.

EMIGRATION.

During the year 1888 the number of emigrants from this consular district to the United States amounted in all to 9,848 persons, whereof from Bergen 1,943, from Stavanger 1,908, and 5,997 from Trondhjem, of which, however, the greatest number were Swedes, for whom Trondhjem is the nearest port. This year the emigration probably will not be so lively, the economical state of the population having improved, and regular employment to be had here at higher prices.

F. G. GADE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Bergen, February 8, 1889.

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Bergen to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending December 31, 1888.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	
Anchovies	$1,846.20	$614.20	$3,998.81	$4,526.16	$8,985.37
Berries			1,728.45	320.80	2,049.25
Books, printed, Norwegian	826.75			2,261.10	3,087.85
Cheese	894.65	100.03	665.15	1,562.78	3,222.61
Cod-fish oil	13,485.52	21,208.12	21,117.59	18,985.30	74,796.51
Fish:					
Cured and salted	662.63	401.20	663.07	550.14	2,477.04
Dried (stok-fish)	2,707.62		27,655.44	12,373.35	42,736.41
Furniture			324.90		324.90
Furs	257.15			221.00	478.15
Herrings:					
Salted	15,970.43	9,302.06	84,350.76	48,664.09	108,287.34
Smoked	1,235.95			2,914.79	4,150.74
Iron ore			9,871.55		9,871.55
Mackerel, salted		50.00	4,531.15	1,952.48	6,533.63
Meat, preserved	213.50			382.84	596.34
Nautical instruments	198.50	403.20		492.42	1,094.12
Sardines (Russian)	2,567.45	268.45	2,687.58	2,264.92	7,788.40
Skins, dried	1,701.00		697.40		3,398.40

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Bergen to the United States, etc.—Cont'd.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	
Sprat:					
Salted	$210.53		$1,203.00	$3,268.52	$4,682.05
In oil				1,112.40	1,112.40
Sundries (empty wood kegs, paintings, etc.		$351.85	129.60	40.00	521.85
Wood pulp	15,816.00	11,865.80	15,245.00	24,330.80	67,257.60
Total for 1888	58,573.88	44,574.91	126,069.43	124,225.29	352,443.51
Total for 1887	49,978.50	35,527.74	104,916.10	126,534.98	316,957.32
Decrease				2,309.69	
Increase	8,595.38	9,047.17	20,153.33		35,486.19

CHRISTIANIA.

REPORT BY CONSUL GADE.

AGRICULTURE.

The past year of 1888 was, for the most part, cold and damp in this country, and the results of farming were in consequence anything but satisfactory and were below those of an average year. The long and unusually severe winter lasted in some districts into the month of May, when the whole stock of fodder was exhausted, and the price of hay had run up considerably all over the country. In some mountain districts the cattle had to be fed with moss, and in the coast district sea-weed and refuse of the fisheries largely replaced the common fodder. When summer finally came, it was for some time very warm and dry, and in Christiania the thermometer stood higher towards the end of June than it has done for fifty years. The Norwegian summer is always short, but in 1888 the first frost occurred already on September 9 in one of the best agricultural districts, injuring the crops of oats and potatoes. The grain crops were on the whole poor, as the cold weather prevented the ripening of the grain in many places.

Potatoes are the chief article of food in Norway, and they fortunately seem to thrive better here than in many other countries even under so unfavorable climatic conditions as those of the year of 1888, when the crop here was quite good and the quality satisfactory. Progress in the improvement of dairy products was noticed in many districts. The Government has established dairy schools for men and women, and has secured the services of experts in cheese and butter making from other countries to travel about in the rural districts and give instructions to the farmers. The mountains of Norway produce a great variety of wild berries which have hitherto been little regarded. They are juicy and of fresh flavor, and are becoming a great article of export. Cranberries have lately been exported to the United States in considerable quantities.

SHEEP AND HORSES.

Norwegian sheep, numbering about 12,000, and representing 180,000 kroner, were during the past year sold to the English market. The western coast districts, which have 800,000 sheep, are by reason of their mild climate particularly adapted to sheep raising, and the Storthing has made an appropriation for improving the native races by importation of Cheviot sheep, which were sold to the farmers. The exportation of horses has lately been on the increase. Denmark, which is a new customer in the Norwegian horse market, bought about 1,000 ponies in 1888.

The condition of the peasantry here is not an enviable one. Many of them are heavily in debt, and as a rule they live beyond their incomes.

SHIPPING.

A very surprising and welcome improvement in the freight rates succeeded in 1888 a long period of depression, and during the second half of the year the rates were much higher than those quoted during many previous years. The rates from American ports and from the Black Sea showed the largest rise, and in some instances they were even 100 per cent. higher than those of the preceding year,

The change was attributed to the general improvement in business everywhere abroad, and above all to the increasing importation of grain in the British market, France, and other countries, where the crops had proved insufficient. The carrying trade to the La Plata states from the so-called pitch-pine ports of the Southern States was said to be especially remunerative to the numerous Norwegian vessels engaged in that trade. The petroleum rates from America and the coal freights from British ports were also very satisfactory to ship-owners here during the last half of the year, and at the close of 1888 the prospects were very bright in almost all ports where the Norwegian flag was displayed.

As a natural consequence of the revival of shipping, domestic ship-building, which had lately declined much, has received a fresh impulse. Sailing vessels of wood still form the larger part of the mercantile marine, and to them a great addition was made in 1888 by purchases from foreign countries. One hundred and forty sailing vessels, giving a total of 85,000 tons, were bought abroad in 1888, more than half of them in England and the remainder in Belgium, Holland, and in Finland, from which countries the vessels are still sailing with a temporary certificate of nationality. Only 30 new sailing vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 8,200 tons, were built on Norwegian ship-yards in 1888, so the gross increase of sailing vessels belonging to this country should amount to 93,000 tons. At the same time 70,000 tons of sailing vessels were supposed to be lost, which leaves a balance of 1,400,000 tons of sailing vessels in the mercantile marine at the beginning of the present year. Thirteen steamers, of a total tonnage of 2,400 tons, built in this country, and 25, of 14,500 tons, bought abroad, were in 1888 added to the steam tonnage. The port of Bergen alone contributed 70 per cent. of this addition to the steamers.

FISHERIES.

The great Lofoden cod fisheries, which were carried on in 1888 in calm cold weather, occupied 32,000 men in 7850 boats, the largest number ever assembled on these fishing grounds. They yielded over 27,000,000 fish, 22,000,000 of which were salted and cured for exportation, besides 38,000 hectoliters of liver and 39,000 hectoliters of roe. Sixty-one thousand one hundred hectoliters of cod-liver oil were manufactured for medicinal purposes, and over 13,000,000 of fish-heads were prepared as guano. The fish were much larger and fatter, yielding more liver and roe than in 1887, and they brought higher prices than in the preceding years. The average price was 18 kroner per 100 fish, the fishermen always selling their catch by number, so much per hundred.

The average profit of each fisherman in 1888 was 190 kroner. The total value of all the products of these fisheries in 1888 was estimated at 6,100,000 kroner, which is that of an average year. Outside the Lofoden Islands some 8,000,000 of fish were caught at about the same time, and a little later 9,000,000 cod were again fished on the Finmarken coasts, the prices paid there being from 16 to 18 kroner per 100 fish. The total results of all the Norwegian cod fisheries may be estimated at about 60,000,000 fish, or 10,000,000 fish above the result of an average year. They represented a capital of at least 12,000,000 kroner, which is considered a fair result. Spite of the higher prices paid in 1888, the merchants, too, had a profitable business. During the summer the prices of fish rose in foreign markets partly on account of the poor results of the Newfoundland fisheries and partly through the non-renewal of the commercial treaty between France and Italy. In the latter country the duties on French fish was suddenly raised and the Norwegians had no difficulty in regaining a market seriously threatened by the subsidized French fish.

The roe of cod-fish, large quantities of which are used in France as bait for the sardine fisheries, brought poor prices in 1888, and the exporters of cod-liver oil did a poor business, owing to the constant fall in prices. The Japanese oil has lately become a rival of the Norwegian in the German market. The United States imported during the past year 2,000 barrels of Norwegian oil for medicinal purposes.

Herring were, as usual, caught on all points of the extensive coast line, but it is very difficult to give reliable data as to the result of these fisheries. The winter or spring herring fisheries in Southern Norway were a disappointment in 1888, and yielded scarcely half of the catch of 1887. As an offset the prices obtained were much better, namely, 3.64 kroner per measure (a new barrel for fish), to 1.87 kroner in the preceding year. This is, however, much lower than some years ago, when herring brought up to 20.06 kroner per measure.

The low prices of the few past years, occasioned by high duties imposed on herring in Russia and Germany, as well as by abundant fisheries in Sweden, are hardly sufficient to cover the losses of nets and wear and tear of the fishing tackle suffered by the fishermen. Ten or twelve large smoking establishments are now preparing herring for exportation to England. Of far greater importance was the herring caught in the north during the last half of the year. It was large and fat, and yielded at least 400,000 barrels for exportation, besides large quantities for home consumption.

Mackerel are only caught in southern Norway, and they yielded 7,000,000 of fish, valued at 800,000 kroner for exportation. The average price paid to the fishermen was 11.50 kroner per 100 mackerel. England, Denmark, and Germany import this article packed in ice. Also, the United States, which began to import Norwegian mackerel in 1887, continued in 1888, and the business is said to have given a satisfactory result.

Sealing was, in 1888, carried on in the Polar Sea, off Ian Mayn, and in the White Sea, with 23 steamers, and brought 81,424 skins (of which 45,000 of young seals), 13,655 barrels of blubber, 61 polar bears, 457 bottle-nose whales, and 4,391 barrels of whale blubber. The skins and the oil brought about the same prices as in 1887, and the net profits of all the expeditions was estimated at 158,000 kroner, which is a little better than the result of 1887. Twenty-six vessels were employed in the bottle-nose catch, and killed 1,033 whales to 1,142 in 1887. On the other hand, the oil was paid 30 per cent. better than in the latter year. We have, in conclusion, the whaling on the Finmarken coast, where 34 steamers killed 696 whales, yielding 22,000 barrels of oil. The gross result of these expeditions was estimated at 1,200,000 kroner, and was considered quite satisfactory. The prices of whale oil and whale guano were higher than in 1887.

LUMBER.

The improvement in this branch of industry, apparent at the end of 1887 after years of depression, continued in 1888 to an extent surpassing all expectations. Prices continued rising until they reached those of 1882. The aggregate export of forest products of different kinds, with the exception of wood pulp, was estimated at 857,000 registered tons, valued at 30,000,000 kroner, compared with 340,000 tons in 1887, valued at 28,000,000. Australia has continued a good customer of planed wood, and sent prices up by large purchases in the first half of the year. This distant country consumed more Norwegian planed lumber (in 1888 over 41,000 registered tons) than any other country, England alone excepted. The prospects of a profitable business in the current year are very promising, though the market of London, which consumes the bulk of Norwegian planks and deals, is well stocked with these articles.

WOOD PULP

Becomes every year a more important article of export from this country, and occupies now 53 mills, with 1,552 workmen. The exports, including some Swedish pulp, shipped over Norway, were in 1888 estimated at about 200,000 tons (pulps of different kinds reduced to moist pulp of 50 per cent. water) valued at 7,000,000 kroner. During the five previous years the exportation amounted to, in—

	Tons.		Tons.
1883	80,748	1886	116,795
1884	88,220	1887	158,102
1885	106,916		

Owing to the higher sea freights and the scarcity of water last winter in all Norwegian rivers, which finally stopped the mills, the prices of wood-pulp has gradually gone up a little, but it is on the whole at present only one-third of what this article brought in 1870.

The subjoined figures show to what extent the United States have imported pulp from Norway during the past few years:

	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	Total.
Wood-pulp:	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Dry	837	440	811	2,155	2,342	6,585
Moist	6,609	5,010	6,222	12,312	13,270	43,423
Total	7,446	5,450	7,033	14,467	15,612	50,008
Value	$84,086	$67,299	$136,079	$346,881	$443,531	$1,077,876

EMIGRATION.

In 1888 the emigration from Norway was a little larger than in 1887, viz, 27,552, compared with 25,722 in the preceding year. Thirteen thousand five hundred and eight emigrants left via Christiania, 6,683 of whom were women and children, 1,509 were from the city itself, 7,838 came from the rural districts, and 4,080 are reported as foreigners,

most of them probably Swedes. The passage money of the emigrants from Christiania was estimated at 1,086,000 kroner; 6,499 had their passage prepaid in America. After Christiania the shipping ports for emigrants 1888 rank as follows:

Ports.	Emigrants.	Ports.	Emigrants.
Trondhjem	5,997	Bergen	1,945
Christiansand	2,815	Stavanger	1,906

It is not possible to give exactly the trade and profession of the emigrants from this country to the United States in 1888, but it appears from several reports already published that a large number of seamen left from the western districts, and that the bulk of emigrants from eastern Norway consisted of farmers from the rural districts and artisans from the cities.

FINANCES.

The accounts of the treasury for the last fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, were balanced with a deficit of 619,009 kroner, against 500,000 kroner, as calculated in the budget. The Government receipts were 43,976,000 and the expenditures 44,595,000. The national debt amounted on June 30, 1888, to 105,283,000 kroner, and in the course of the last half of the year a new government loan, bearing interest at 3½ per cent., was contracted for the conversion of the 4½ and 4 per cent. loans of 1878 and 1884. It is supposed that the Government now proposes to obtain appropriations of 20,000,000 kroner for the construction of new railroads. No addition to the present net of railroads was made in 1888, but the receipts of the past year show an increase of 8 per cent. over those of 1887.

INDUSTRIES.

In 1888 horseshoe nails were exported to the amount of 2,500,000 kroner, and were introduced into several new foreign markets. Forty-six breweries supplied the country with beer, the consumption of which beverage was, in 1887, estimated at 13.3 liters per individual, compared with 17.7 liters during the period 1878 to 1882, and 20.1 liters in 1873 to 1877. During the past year 13,300 hectoliters were exported, probably at small profit for the breweries.

The consumption of domestic whisky, which is now constantly falling off, and on the production of which the tax was raised 12.6 öre per liter, amounted in 1888 to 4,600,000 liters of 50 per cent. of alcoholic strength; 300,000 liters were exported to foreign markets, but at low prices. France and Spain had just begun to import Norwegian spirits, but owing to the increased import duties they must now be regarded as closed markets.

Fifty tobacco manufactories, which during the first eleven months of the year imported 1,250,000 kilograms of raw tobacco leaves, are now working in this country, but large quantities of smoking-tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes are also imported from Germany, Holland, and the United States. The duty on raw tobacco leaves was increased from 1.25 to 1.75 kroner. The statistics show that the consumption of tobacco, which during 1871 to 1875 was 1.15 kroner, and in 1876 to 1880 was 1.20 kroner per individual, fell off considerably after the rise in the duty in 1880. In 1880–'81 the consumption of tobacco was only 0.85 kroner per individual, and will now probably further decline after the new increase of duty.

The match factories are every year exporting larger quantities of these products to foreign markets, and their shippings were in 1888 estimated at 4,800,000 kilograms, against 3,177,000 in 1884 and 2,336,000 kilograms in 1881. The bulk of matches goes to India (Calcutta and Madras), and a small quantity of the so-called safety matches is sold to China and Japan, which countries, however, have lately commenced to compete with European match-producers. English capitalists are now negotiating to buy almost all the match factories in Sweden and Norway in order to gain the monoply of this article in the English market. Similar plans for buying all the Norwegian breweries and wood-pulp mills with English capital are also reported.

EXPORTS.

No American vessels arrived in 1888 to this port, with the exception of the U. S. steam-ship *Enterprise*, which in the month of July spent a week here. From the port of Fredericksstad, within this district, where there is a lively export trade with Australia, an American sailing vessel took a cargo of planed lumber for Melbourne.

I beg to subjoin a list of the exports from this consular district during the calendar year of 1888 to the United States, together with the declared values of same:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Antiquities	$159.33	Personal effects	$120.53
Whisky	194.24	Cheese	5,570.72
Books	8,659.73	Furs	691.77
Wild berries	5,192.66	Porcelain	93.16
Fish:		Pianos	413.33
Herring and anchovies	2,425.08	Reindeer	183.51
Mackerel	6,874.94	Skins and hides	9,527.45
Flint stones	222.67	Skin jackets	640.37
Old iron rails	8,853.30	Sleighs	164.10
Old rope	4,296.93	Soap	163.04
Planer casts	408.11	Empty petroleum barrels	15,421.12
Glassware	147.18	Wood pulp	443,530.95
Mica	8,233.51	Beer	397.36
Preserved food	188.95	Sundries	868.55
Porpoise hides and skins	10,947.83		
Knives, scissors, etc	1,711.15	Total	550,285.01
Shoes of reindeer skin	101.04	Exports in 1887	470,869.75
Pictures	4,860.53		
Fish oil	13,930.22	Increase in 1888	79,415.26
Minerals	88.76		

GERH. GADE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
February 4, 1889.

GOTHENBURG.

REPORT BY CONSUL MAN.

BUSINESS REVIVAL.

The business activity which was felt in the markets of other countries in 1887 seems to have finally reached Sweden, as the year 1888 evidenced a noticeable increase and animation in trade and navigation.

Full treasuries and low rates of interest were inducements to new commercial enterprises, and these undertakings, combined with the usual contagion of general activity and competition, seem to have toned business up considerably during 1888.

An increased demand for transportation raised the price of freights and caused additional liveliness in navigation. Custom-house receipts, as well as the tonnage of the vessels arriving here from foreign ports, was much greater than the foregoing year, in fact the tonnage was the largest ever entered. Exports of metal, lumber, pit-props, matches, fish, and pork, oil-cake, cotton and woolen goods, cattle, butter, paper, and wood-pulp increased in comparison with the year before, while cereals, machinery, implements, and tar were less than in 1887.

Imports of wheat, cotton, coffee, rice, raw sugar, salt, tobacco, leaves, coal and coke, hides and skins, oil and pig-iron, show an increase, while rye, barley, Indian corn, wheat and rye flour, unrefined sugar, and American pork decreased.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Transactions in foreign exchange at Gothenburg amounted in 1888 to $6,456,031, an increase of $289,212 as compared with the year 1887. As compared with the preceding year the values of the different kinds were as follows:

Description.	1888.	1887.
Pounds	956,817 10 2	879,619 12 3
Riksmarks	4,501 102.72	5,178,400.86
Francs	3,739 604.72	3,314,479.39
Holland florins	84 461.39	78,577.11

Transactions in foreign exchange at Gothenburg during the eleven years, 1878 to 1888, inclusive, were as follows:

1878	$13,883,338	1884	$6,501,320
1879	10,679,719	1885	6,063,536
1880	10,975,574	1886	5,597,799
1881	9,758,201	1887	6,166,819
1882	9,207,828	1888	6,456,031
1883	8,066,951		

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The receipts of the custom-house at Gothenburg amounted in 1888 to $2,380,465, an increase of $240,386 as compared with the previous year.

NAVIGATION.

At the close of the year the following vessels were registered at this port:

Class.	No.	Tonnage.	Horse-power.
Steam-vessels	110	44,715.06	7,673
Sailing vessels	104	45,761.51	
Total	214	90,476.57	7,673

During the year 7 vessels of 1,311 tons were built, and 12 of 8,338 tons were purchased; 3 vessels of 1,200 tons were lost and 17 of 4,223 tons were sold.

The number of vessels and amount of tonnage owned at the end of the year 1888, as compared with 1887, shows an increase of 8 steam-vessels and a decrease of 9 sailing vessels, but a gain of 4,216.13 tons in the tonnage.

FREIGHTS.

In direct contrast to the free navigation experienced in the early months of 1887, the beginning of 1888 found the water approaches to Gothenburg in every direction obstructed by an almost impregnable ice barrier created by an unusually severe winter, and which, but for the powerful and unremitting efforts of the ice-breaking steamer, constructed especially for the purpose of cutting a way through heavy ice, and towing in the steamers plying to and from this port, Gothenburg's navigation would have been closed until late in the spring. Freights showed no perceptible change until summer, when they began to rise, steadily increasing, until in the autumn they stood at higher figures than had been known here for a decade.

Arrivals.—During the year there arrived at Gothenburg from foreign ports:

Class.	No.	Tonnage.
Steam-vessels	2,029	848,168.16
Sailing vessels	733	92,923.90
Total	2,762	941,092.06

This was 14 less steam-vessels and 86 more sailing vessels than during the foregoing year, with an increase in the tonnage of 10,944 tons, and the largest amount ever arriving here in any one year.

Clearances.—During the year there cleared from Gothenburg for foreign ports:

Class.	No.	Tonnage.
Steam-vessels	1,932	820,987.00
Sailing vessels	843	99,397.68
Total	2,415	920,384.68

This was a decrease of 24 steam-vessels and 75 sailing vessels, but an increase in the tonnage of 16,040.59 as compared with the preceding year.

Of all the vessels arrived and departed not one carried the American flag.

Number of vessels entered and cleared at Gothenburg during the past ten years, 1879–1888.

Year.	Entered.	Cleared.	Year.	Entered.	Cleared.
1879	2,026	1,859	1884	2,431	2,159
1880	2,281	2,125	1885	2,500	2,340
1881	2,114	2,096	1886	2,473	2,370
1882	2,411	2,202	1887	2,660	2,514
1883	2,486	2,347	1888	2,762	2,415

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS.

Iron and steel, the chief exports of the country, showed an increase of 4,130,107 kilograms; though, on the whole, the lessened demand, with the consequent lower prices, made another dull year for the iron industries. The cause of this diminishing requirement of the finer grades of Swedish iron is still attributed mainly to new methods of working iron, which make the former no longer so necessary for the purposes for which it was formerly indispensable.

The declared export of iron and steel to the United States during the year amounted to 22,666 tons, valued at $943,931.50, as against 40,931 tons, valued at $1,141,101.15, in 1887, showing a decrease of 18,265 tons and of $197,169.65 in value.

Matches, which may also be reckoned among the principal exports of Sweden, after having fallen off somewhat in 1887, now show an increase of 753,914 kilograms.

Wood pulp seems to be fulfilling its promise of becoming one of the leading industries of the land, 29,680,624 kilograms having been exported in 1888, being an increase of 6,892,191 kilograms over the preceding year, which increase alone exceeds the entire amount exported a few years ago.

Butter is also one of the steadily increasing exports, having found an appreciative market in England. There has been a general movement to prevent the manufacture and importation of oleomargarine, as likely to damage the reputation and interfere with the sale of Swedish butter in the foreign markets. In 1882 3,542,232 kilograms were exported. In 1888 the amount was 6,903,452 kilograms, or double the figures first quoted, and 998,981 kilograms in excess of 1887. The exports of butter from Gothenburg during the years 1880–1888 were, as follows:

	Kilograms.		Kilograms.
1880	2,155,979	1885	5,042,956
1881	1,796,311	1886	5,178,700
1882	2,420,777	1887	5,904,471
1883	3,542,232	1888	6,903,452
1884	4,015,667		

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS.

As I have before stated, the greater part of the merchandise of United States production arrives here by the way of English, German, and other ports, and, in the official statistics, being accredited to the ports of re-exportation, it is impossible to show the amount coming from the United States. But, of importations possibly of American production, there was an increase of sirup, rice, cotton, and petroleum, though the increase in the latter could probably be attributed to a Russian source, while refined sugar, pork, wheat flour, and Indian corn decreased; Indian corn particularly showing a great falloff, only 28,874 kilograms being imported, as against 2,999,948 the preceding year, and 4,929,167 in 1886; which was caused by the recent heavy import duty.

Importations at Gothenburg of breadstuffs during the years 1886 to 1888.

Article.	1888.	1887.	1886.
	Kilograms.	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*
Wheat	1,179,333	443,333	281,333
Rye	10,676,679	15,772,105	11,268,533
Barley	387,882	1,701,446	1,379,966
Indian corn	28,874	2,999,948	4,929,167
Wheat flour	6,309,011	11,147,259	12,038,999
Rye flour	3,138,163	7,917,572	7,207,619
Paddy	125,593	205,230	234,100

THE HERRING FISHERIES.

These, as in the foregoing year, were very successful. The fish began to appear in the waters along this coast as early as September, yielding large catches, and brought good prices.

The total catch amounted to about 54,000,000 kilograms, some 38,000,000 kilograms of which were exported, 50,000 barrels being shipped to German and Russian ports in the Baltic.

When these figures are compared with those of 1877, when only 22,567 kilograms of fresh fish of all kinds were exported, it will be seen to what importance the herring fisheries have attained. And could these immense quantities of fish be smoked and salted here, instead of being sent to other countries, to undergo these processes, or in unfavorable weather spoiling, and thereby becoming a total loss, as is frequently the case, a great industry might be developed, which would give remunerative employment to large numbers of people who now eke out a scanty existence.

ERNEST A. MAN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Gothenburg, May 21, 1889.

Foreign exchange sold at Gothenburg during the year 1888.

Month.	Pounds.	Riksmarks.	Francs.	Dutch florins.	Total in dollars.
January	69,662 12 8	223,921.60	320,054.89	.....	$452,690.49
February	64,848 7 5	219,013.44	169,622.75	.....	398,789.22
March	65,184 10 0	463,890.78	149,491.58	4,714.50	457,440.38
April	73,794 4 7	221,806.83	225,817.28	6,420.10	457,908.07
May	75,260 12 3	329,702.94	288,276.05	6,200.62	619,759.47
June	76,684 12 8	270,016.68	280,001.40	16,020.29	498,593.88
July	106,906 1 1	280,478.25	358,414.92	8,916.15	666,734.43
August	95,093 6 7	436,229.90	452,936.90	8,645.31	655,892.90
September	81,787 18 1	552,018.32	237,532.17	7,715.95	576,856.55
October	90,957 11 6	409,143.52	601,932.84	18,116.35	659,341.45
November	86,525 8 5	293,152.49	390,008.14	.....	562,063.75
December	68,212 5 4	301,725.97	265,515.80	7,712.12	454,960.65
Total.	956,817 10 2	4,501,102.72	3,739,604.72	84,461.89	6,456,081.24

Navigation at the port of Gothenburg during the year 1888.

ENTERED.

Flag.	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons*
Danish	423	123,993.09	54	4,596.09	477	128,589.18
English	238	193,436.76	34	7,461.05	272	200,897.81
Finnish	.....	.....	9	3,285.04	9	3,285.04
French	.....	.....	3	740.07	3	740.07
German	14	4,340.36	39	5,441.04	53	9,781.40
Dutch	2	1,125.90	10	1,193.04	12	2,318.94
Norwegian	83	27,919.57	141	21,379.06	224	49,298.63
Russian	1	728.84	4	740.06	5	1,468.54
Swedish	1,268	496,624.00	439	48,084.04	1,707	544,708.04
Total	2,029	848,168.16	733	92,923.90	2,762	941,092.06

Navigation at the port of Gothenburg during the year 1888—Continued.

CLEARED.

Flag.	Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing vessels.	Total tonnage.
		No.	*No.*	*No.*
Danish	Denmark, 350; England, 60; Norway, 38; France, 5; Germany, 4; Netherlands, 1; Spain, 1; Australia, 1.	421	48	128,455.95
British	England, 236; Russia, 5; France, 4; Germany, 6; Belgium, 4; Norway, 3; Denmark, 1; Netherlands, 1; Spain, 1; Italy, 1; United States, 1; Australia, 1.	230	88	194,357.51
Finnish	England, 3; Finland, 1; France, 1; Russia, 1.	1	5	1,802.76
French	France, 2		2	542.84
German	Germany, 25; England, 13; Morocco, 5; Russia, 2; Netherlands, 2; Australia, 2; Denmark, 1; Norway, 1; Belgium, 1; France, 1; Senegal, 1.	14	40	10,642.63
Dutch	Netherlands, 6; Germany, 2; France, 1;	1	8	1,840.62
Norwegian	Norway, 81; England, 29; Netherlands, 23; Germany, 24; France, 8; Australia, 6; Russia, 5; Cape Town, 5; United States, 3; Spain, 2; Denmark, 1; Belgium, 1; Morocco, 1; Tunis, 1; Brazil, 1	78	113	50,970.68
Russian	England, 3; Russia, 1; Lubeck, 1	1	4	1,411.66
Swedish	England, 415; Denmark, 406; Norway, 215; Germany, 122; France, 89; Belgium, 58; Russia, 34; Netherlands, 31; Spain, 12; Cape Town, 6; Argentine Republic, 6; Portugal, 3; Italy, 3; Port Natal, 3; Canada, 3; Gibraltar, 2; United States, 2; Arctic Ocean, 2; miscellaneous, 3.	1,189	227	530,354.03
Total		1,932	433	920,334.68

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Gothenburg to the United States during the four quarters of the year ended December 31, 1888.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total for the years.
	March 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	
Bagging (old)	$882.13	$2,243.62	$1,275.02	$1,975.50	$6,376.27
Barrels, empty petroleum		1,978.26	2,189.21		4,117.48
Hides and skins	1,548.05		5,684.50	5,648.01	12,880.56
Iron:					
Scrap	404.31				404.31
Swedish	131,456.48	210,195.84	210,666.06	331,230.19	883,548.56
Matches	12,845.15	9,209.31	10,869.57	11,794.35	44,718.38
Paper	1,419.94	320.04	1,777.81	898.25	4,416.04
Steel	8,796.40	18,404.78	12,065.32	11,103.75	50,370.25
Wood pulp	41,710.24	50,019.22	40,500.46	91,524.83	223,754.69
Sundries	2,297.40	2,493.50	2,561.70	7,275.92	14,628.52
Total in United States gold	201,360.10	294,864.57	287,539.59	461,450.80	1,245,215.06
Total preceding year	317,794.47	437,912.39	370,271.62	341,417.00	1,467,395.48
Increase				120,033.80	
Decrease	116,434.37	143,047.82	87,732.03		222,180.42

Declared exports from the consular district of Gothenburg to the United States, etc.—Cont'd.

GENERAL EXPORTS.

Articles.		1888.	Increase over 1887.	Decrease from 1887.
Butter	kilograms	$6,903,462	$998,981	
Cheese	do	182,967		$113,193
Fish:				
Fresh	do	18,881,142	886,502	
Dry and salted	do	2,127,141	1,027,228	
Breadstuffs	do	35,366,925		4,497,903
Hides and skins	do	875,768		184,117
Iron and steel	do	116,699,612	4,130,407	
Lumber	cubic meters	240,891	37,837	
Machinery and implements		200,812		41,165
Matches	kilograms	7,766,693	753,914	
Oil cake	do	174,088		50,680
Paper	do	10,140,565	1,021,813	
Pitprops	cubic meters	231,283	12,674	
Pork	kilograms	1,542,077	262,663	
Tar	do	33,570		59,408
Wood pulp	do	29,680,624	6,892,191	
Woven fabrics:				
Cotton	do	333,714	239,392	
Wool	do	42,772	16,264	
Linen and hemp	do	20,805		512
Breadstuffs	do	21,845,534		18,341,739
Cheese	do	25,402		14,223
Coal and cokes	hectoliters	4,643,008	302,076	
Coffee	kilograms	5,330,080	2,874,013	
Cotton	do	7,694,894	351,011	
Hides and skins	do	1,261,347		506,525
Iron:				
Pig	do	13,545,967	6,984,532	
Railroad rails	do	3,363,056		2,495,803
Liquor, alcoholic	liters	541,685		8,716
Oil, petroleum	kilograms	4,600,654	160,175	
Paper	do	10,140,565	1,021,813	
Pork, American	do	2,942,541		164,592
Rice	do	5,592,251	3,167,800	
Sugar:				
Raw	do	6,715,062	872,166	
Refined	do	1,584,595		504,469
Tea	do	56,458	8,952	
Tobacco, leaf	do	980,658	357,677	
Wool	do	849,147	321,851	
Woven fabrics	do	688,588	42,980	

SWITZERLAND.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL WINCHESTER, OF BERNE.

The official statement has been published of the imports and exports of Switzerland for the calendar year 1888, showing the former to have been 675,729,477 francs ($130,415,788*), and the latter 636,636,327 francs ($122,870,811*). This is an increase over 1887, in imports, of 32,697,747 francs ($6,310,665*), and exports, 34,175,276 francs ($6,553,828*).

In this connection the Swiss official financial journal presents some interesting statistics relative to the trade of the different countries in Europe. From this account it appears Holland does the largest amount of trade per head of population. The extent of the average Hollander's commercial operations during the year amounts to 1,012 francs ($195*)

After Holland, though at some distance, comes Switzerland with 510 francs ($98*) per head of population. England is third in the list with 421 francs ($81*), while France and Germany average only about 100 francs ($19*). The textile industry in its various branches, long retarded in Switzerland by cantonal customs duties restrictions, and the high protective tariffs of the surrounding states, has struggled under the most adverse conditions to a position of assured and steadily increasing importance and prosperity. This industry is mostly of a wholesale and export character.

* Reduced to United States equivalent in the Department.

Switzerland, with limited domestic and inland market, with a central continental position, with no sea-coast and without navigable streams to ocean ports, entirely dependent on land transportation, adding considerably to the cost of the imported raw material and the export of the finished product, was driven by the sharp industrial competition to seek a place in the world's markets with those products the value of which is high as compared with bulk and weight. According to the last census there were engaged in—

Silk industries	63,128
Cotton industry	42,166
Embroidery industry	35,734
Linen and part linen industry	10,785
Wool and part wool industry	3,492

To which might be added as auxiliary to the textile industry those engaged in chemical works numbering 10,046, making a total of 166,336 persons, comprising from one-fourth to one-third of the aggregate employed in all branches of industry. As represented in commercial statistics the textile industry for the last three years for which the figures have been given, in imports has been:

Year.	Articles.	Value.	Year.	Articles.	Value.
		Francs.			*Francs.*
1885	Cotton	69,000,000	1886	Wool	44,000,000
1886	do	60,000,000	1887	do	44,000,000
1887	do	72,000,000	1885	Cloths	24,000,000
1885	Silk	114,000,000	1886	do	23,000,000
1886	do	134,000,000	1887	do	26,000,000
1887	do	131,000,000			
1885	Linen	10,000,000	Total, 1885		243,000,000
1886	do	9,000,000	Total, 1886		270,000,000
1887	do	10,000,000	Total, 1887		283,000,000
1885	Wool	26,000,000			

The export during the same period:

Year.	Articles.	Value.	Year.	Articles.	Value.
		Francs.			*Francs.*
1885	Cotton	157,000,000	1886	Wool	11,000,000
1886	do	161,000,000	1887	do	12,000,000
1885	Silk	169,000,000	1885	Cloths	4,000,000
1886	do	188,000,000	1886	do	5,000,000
1887	do	194,000,000	1887	do	6,000,000
1885	Linen	2,000,000			
1886	do	1,000,000	Total, 1885		343,000,000
1887	do	2,000,000	Total, 1886		366,000,000
1885	Wool	6,000,000	Total, 1887		373,000,000

The raw material for this textile industry is almost entirely imported, a very insignificant per cent. being produced in the country, and its growth may be shown in the importations for the following dates:

Articles.	1855.	1865.	1875.	1885.	1877.
	*Quintals.**	*Quintals.**	*Quintals.**	*Quintals.**	*Quintals.**
Cotton	119,481	118,259	221,688	240,501	283,358
Raw silk	7,943	8,254	12,203	12,994	15,235
Flax, hemp, jute, etc	6,811	8,976	12,799	12,891	12,766
Wool	5,599	8,366	20,642	30,523	37,749

At first glance the silk industry, with its nearly 200,000,000 francs of exports in the year 1887, would seem to be entitled to the precedence in three industries, but a closer examination reveals the fact that the cotton textures have made a greater ratio of increase, the export of the same in 1887, of yarn and thread, amounting to about 20,000,000 francs, texture about 140,000,000 francs, and embroidery about eighty-five to ninety

* Quintal metrical equals 220 pounds.

million francs. There has been during the last three years a marked decrease in the export of yarn as well as texture, and the Swiss cotton-spinning interest does not present a favorable outlook, attributed in part to provisions of commercial treaties and the competition, especially in threads, of English goods. The embroidery trade has tripled itself in twenty years, and in 1887 reached an export of nearly 90,000,000 francs.

One fact appearing in the general summing up of Switzerland status at the close of the past year, the statistics as to her newspaper and periodical publications is mostly of notice. Of these there are 766; to which might be added 36 official publications, bringing the total to 812. Zurich takes first rank, with 123 journals; but according to population she only occupies third place, leaving to Geneva and Basle the two first places. The population of Switzerland being in 1880 little less than 3,000,000; this gives an average of one journal for each 3,505 inhabitants. But above this average there are eight Cantons.

In the German language there are 491 papers, 229 in French, 17 Italian, 3 Romish, and 10 in different foreign languages (English, Polish, Russian, etc.), and, lastly, 26 papers on which are printed two, three, or four languages.

The oldest paper is the "Freitage Zeitung," which was founded in 1666. Ten newspapers appear twice a day and 66 are dailies.

BOYD WINCHESTER,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Berne, March 13, 1889.

Imports and exports of Switzerland during the year 1888.

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.	Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
	Francs.	*Francs.*		*Francs.*	*Francs.*
Agricultural products	3,895,728	340,253	Oil and grease	7,891,990	254,453
Animals and skins	35,324,493	22,791,013	Paper	1,682,193	3,400,200
Caoutchouc	223,600	2,286,550	Pottery	3,489,504	525,406
Chemical products	9,825,240	3,597,905	Silk	129,082,370	207,387,988
Cloths	19,223,702	5,032,113	Straw	850,431	3,022,825
Cotton	59,545,208	158,654,621	Watch materials	2,450,648	78,392,082
Flax, hemp, etc.	8,378,770	795,979	Wood	11,000,705	6,187,899
Food and beverage	205,339,633	65,597,107	Wool	80,133,450	10,381,935
Glass	1,410,783	79,898			
Leather	13,306,690	6,874,156	Total	675,792,477	636,636,827
Machinery	11,426,181	18,079,703	During 1887	643,031,730	602,461,051
Metals	80,764,508	32,256,527			
Minerals	32,414,481	1,511,807	Increase	32,697,747	34,175,276
Objects of art	3,069,170	4,185,967			

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ENGLAND.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL WALLER FOR THE YEARS 1887 AND 1888.

GENERAL TRADE REVIVAL.

The indications of a general revival of the trade and commerce of the kingdom, to which attention was called in the last annual consular report from this office, have been more than verified. Official and other returns clearly show a decided improvement in both the volume and character of the business done in 1888 over the year previous, and this increased prosperity, which promises to continue for some time to come, is not confined to any particular department of the trade or industry of the kingdom. This fact is shown by the statistical returns hereinafter given of exports and imports, of railway traffic, of agriculture, of finance and shipping, especially when such statistics are for the calendar as well as the fiscal year of 1888; and it is encouraging to observe that the prosperity of the year just ended is apparently due to legitimate trade and not to speculation; this improvement, although general, is more marked in some branches of trade than in others. This is notably so in ship-building, the total tonnage of ships built in 1888 never having been exceeded, except in two instances, in the whole history of the industry. The increase in the value of imports was 3½ per cent. and of exports 4½ per cent. over the year previous. The agricultural returns for 1888, although not as satisfactory as was anticipated in the earlier part of the year, considering the total produce and price obtained, are better than those of 1887.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The local government act for England and Wales was the most important legislation of the year. This act is regarded as the first installment of local administrative reform. It is intended to bring under one central county authority all local matters. Hitherto county affairs have been managed by justices of the peace, appointed for life by the crown, the government of large towns being mostly in the hands of elected councilors of a municipal corporation. The act creates an entirely new elective body, to be called the county council, and vests in it the administrative (not the judicial) duties of the justices of the peace—such as the levying of a county rate, the maintenance of shire halls, lunatic asylums, industrial schools, roads and bridges, and revision of the Parliamentary Register. The council will also take additional duties, such as the appointment of coroners, while the management of the county police will be vested in a joint committee of the council and the justices of the peace. Provision is made permitting various imperial authorities to transfer to the county councils any administrative duties of a local character.

The members of the council are elected for a term of three years by the occupiers of any building, or of land of the annual value £10. The councilors elect the aldermen for the term of six years, either from their own body or without, the number of aldermen not to exceed one-third of the number of councilors, one-half of their number retiring triennially.

In addition to the council for each of the fifty-two counties, sixty-one boroughs, which have a population of 50,000, are made county boroughs, and are constituted in the same manner as the county councils.

Hitherto the imperial treasury has contributed to certain local expenses, such as disbursing half the pay and clothing of the police, but the county council will in future take this burden, and to meet this and other expenses the imperial treasury assigns to the counties 40 per cent. of the tax paid on the grants of probate of wills and letters of administration, also the revenue derived from liquor and other licenses. It is calculated that this arrangement will lighten the county rate at least 3½*d.* on each £1 of the assessed value of a holding.

The act makes London a county of itself, with one hundred and eighteen councilors and nineteen aldermen. The metropolitan board of works will cease to exist on the

operation of the act (April 1, 1889), and their duties will be performed by the new council. The act deprives the corporation of the city of London of the appointment of several officials, such as the judges of the city civil courts.

The councils will have power to borrow money for consolidating the county debt, purchasing land for administrative buildings, etc., and permanent works.

No person will be subject to a fine for non-acceptance of office, as he is under the municipal coporations of large towns. It is proposed by a subsequent act to make all local sanitary authorities subcommittees of the county council.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The total value of goods imported into the United Kingdom in 1887 was $1,811,137,820, an increase of $61,820,460, or 3½ per cent. There was an increase in wool amounting to $10,000,000, but a decrease in the weight of 16,500,000 pounds; an increase in corn of 15,000,000 hundredweights in weight and $25,000,000 in value; in raw cotton, 700,000 hundredweights in weight and $10,000,000 in value, and in coffee of 40,000 hundredweights in weight and $5,000,000 in value; but there was a decrease in tea of 9,000,000 pounds in weight and $7,500,000 in value.

The total value of exports was $1,403,815,805, an increase of $60,480,720, or 4½ per cent. The increase in the value of British and Irish produce exported was $44,907,160, or 4¼ per cent., and of foreign and colonial produce $15,573,560 or 5½ per cent., compared with 1886. The principal increases in British and Irish produce occurred in cotton manufactures, increase of $10,000,000 in value; iron and steel manufactures, $15,000,000 in value; woolen manufactures, $5,000,000 in value; and machinery, $5,000,000. In foreign and colonial merchandise exported the principal increases occurred in raw cotton, $10,000,000; and wool, $10,000,000. There was a decrease of $3,000,000 in the value of tea and $2,500,000 in the value of raw hides exported.

Aggregate imports into the United Kingdom in 1887.

Description.	Quantities.	Values.
Animals:		
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves.....number...	295,961	$22,193,925
Sheep and lambs.....do.....	971,404	8,229,195
Bacon and hams.....cwts...	8,927,602	43,668,880
Beef.....do.....	874,248	9,056,185
Bones (except whalebone).....tons...	59,231	1,568,825
Brimstone.....cwts...	661,158	785,940
Bristles.....pounds...	2,892,073	2,025,875
Butter and margarine.....cwts..	1,513,134	40,051,870
Margarine.....do.....	1,276,140	19,401,635
Candles.....do.. ...	73,156	797,655
Caoutchouc.....do.....	237,511	13,522,825
Cheese.....do.....	1,836,789	22,571,910
Chemical manufactures and products.....	.....	6,566,465
China, porcelain, and earthenware.....cwts...	157,270	2,688,180
Clocks.....	.....	1,991,295
Cocoa.....pounds...	27,352,568	4,548,945
Coffee.....cwts...	1,045,698	21,241,920
Confectionery and succades.....do.....	874,695	4,319,340
Cereals and flour:		
Wheat.....do.....	55,802,518	106,689,590
Barley.....do.....	14,239,566	18,807,485
Oats.....do.....	14,462,943	17,441,645
Maize.....do.....	31,167,325	37,741,360
Other kinds.....do.....	6,334,360	9,274,340
Flour of wheat.....do.....	18,063,234	50,139,420
Flour of other kinds.....do.....	895,961	1,360,125
Total of cerals and flour.....do.....	140,965,907	241,453,965
Cotton:		
Raw.....do.....	15,994,976	200,782,280
Manufactures.....do.....	.....	11,404,880
Drugs:		
Bark (Peruvian).....do.....	143,177	3,308,410
Opium.....pounds...	654,122	2,114,600
Unenumerated.....	.....	3,230,825
Dyeing or tanning stuffs:		
Cochineal, granella, and dust.....cwts...	10,089	313,750
Cutch and gambier.....tons...	27,361	3,307,985
Extracts.....	.....	1,973,870
Dyes from coal tar.....	.....	2,714,030
Indigo.....cwts..	76,700	8,365,335
Madder, madder root, garancine, and munjeet.....do..	19,347	120,985

Aggregate imports into the United Kingdom in 1887—Continued.

Description.	Quantities.	Values.
Dying or tanning stuffs—Continued.		
Sumac ..... tons...	12,038	$788,600
Valonia ..... do.....	29,678	2,122,870
Unenumerated ..... cwts...	1,239,225	3,509,395
Dye-woods ..... tons...	73,527	2,075,075
Eggs ..... thousand...	1,090,089	15,428,405
Feathers (ornamental) ..... pounds...	630,921	4,826,915
Fish ..... cwts...	1,604,667	10,162,115
Flax and hemp:		
Flax (dressed and undressed) ..... cwts...	1,341,113	12,182,965
Tow or codilla of flax and hemp ..... do.....	313,611	1,856,210
Hemp and other like substances (except jute), dressed and undressed cwts.....	1,450,445	10,607,630
Jute ..... tons...	327,221	18,410,700
Flowers (artifical)		1,014,425
Fruits:		
Currants ..... cwts...	1,100,737	7,191,609
Raisins ..... do.....	653,138	5,112,010
Oranges and lemons ..... bushels...	4,807,260	7,718,335
Raw, exclusive of nuts ..... do.....	4,422,561	8,651,185
Glass of all kinds ..... cwts...	1,657,354	8,371,240
Guano ..... tons...	21,175	870,430
Gum of all sorts ..... cwts...	214,162	5,229,030
Gutta-percha ..... do.....	24,133	782,500
Hair:		
Goats' hair, or wool ..... pounds...	18,146,738	4,155,210
Manufactures of hair and of goats' wool		446,060
Hides, raw, dry, and wet ..... cwts...	1,150,192	15,662,725
Hops ..... do...	145,122	2,128,765
Lace and articles thereof		5,052,080
Lard ..... cwts...	907,634	8,021,215
Leather ..... pounds...	84,876,536	28,004,225
Leather gloves ..... pairs...	18,161,472	8,144,080
Meat:		
Unenumerated, salted, or fresh ..... cwts...	826,794	8,405,580
Preserved, other than salted ..... do.....	520,239	6,758,845
Metals:		
Copper ore and regulus ..... tons...	169,511	12,505,990
Unwrought, part wrought, and old copper ..... do.....	31,013	6,687,795
Iron ore ..... do.....	3,765,788	12,739,750
Iron in bars ..... do.....	112,968	4,949,290
Iron and steel, wrought or manufactured ..... cwts...	2,791,662	10,115,715
Lead, pig and sheet ..... tons...	114,493	7,232,065
Silver ore		6,890,780
Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs ..... cwts...	518,380	14,341,305
Zinc, crude, in cakes ..... tons...	57,058	4,296,195
Zinc manufactures ..... cwts...	895,279	1,776,440
Musical instruments		3,842,955
Nuts and kernels used for expressing oil therefrom ..... tons...	56,774	3,121,740
Oils:		
Fish ..... do.....	17,698	1,866,375
Palm ..... cwts...	968,227	4,715,630
Cocoa-nut ..... do.....	180,792	1,241,090
Olive ..... tons...	20,789	3,791,740
Seed ..... do.....	15,506	1,870,600
Turpentine ..... cwts...	359,202	2,320,080
Oil-seed cake ..... tons...	264,849	7,779,405
Onions, raw ..... bushels...	3,645,922	3,083,750
Painters' colors and pigments		4,280,085
Paper:		
For printing or writing ..... cwts...	275,425	2,082,765
Other (except hanging) ..... do.....	1,409,327	5,780,125
Petroleum (refined and unrefined) ..... gallons...	77,890,435	10,517,995
Pork ..... cwts...	424,983	3,831,965
Potatoes ..... do.....	2,763,357	4,874,520
Poultry, game, and rabbits		3,611,175
Pyrites of iron and copper ..... tons...	596,774	5,337,340
Rags and other paper-making materials:		
Rags ..... do.....	88,278	2,330,835
Esparto and other material ..... do.....	339,769	9,030,425
Rice ..... cwts...	5,019,512	9,367,755
Resin ..... do.....	1,086,121	1,240,670
Saltpeter ..... do.....	301,048	1,297,880
Saltpeter cubic niter ..... do.....	1,738,768	4,168,605
Seeds:		
Clover and grass ..... do	334,966	3,448,945
Cotton ..... tons...	275,627	7,689,080
Flax or linseed ..... quarters...	2,299,123	21,112,465
Rape ..... do.....	382,487	4,248,030
Silk:		
Knubs, or husks and waste ..... cwts...	65,892	2,079,440
Raw ..... pounds...	2,491,982	8,502,855
Thrown ..... do.....	453,872	2,074,880

Aggregate imports into the United Kingdom in 1887—Continued.

Description.	Quantities.	Values.
Silk manufactures:		
Broad stuffs		$25,740,840
Ribbons		13,506,610
Other manufactures		12,664,330
Total of silk manufactures		51,911,780
Skins and furs:		
Goat, undressed ..... number	4,889,119	2,735,360
Seal ..... do	804,186	2,531,615
Sheep and lamb, undressed ..... do	8,968,897	4,796,880
Furs of all sorts ..... do	25,134,346	4,813,980
Spices:		
Cinnamon ..... pounds	1,099,978	220,305
Pepper ..... do	29,795,236	5,107,915
Of all sorts ..... do	22,683,987	2,752,710
Spirits:		
Rum ..... proof gallons	6,362,070	2,529,910
Brandy ..... do	2,826,108	6,586,120
Other foreign and colonial spirits ..... do	2,739,908	2,053,520
Total of spirits ..... do	11,928,086	11,169,550
Sugar:		
Refined, and sugar candy ..... cwts	6,996,312	27,345,805
Unrefined ..... do	18,010,360	54,772,560
Molasses ..... do	305,475	508,890
Tallow and stearine ..... do	895,121	5,363,055
Tea ..... pounds	221,841,490	43,914,990
Teeth, elephants', sea-cow, and sea-horse ..... cwts	10,665	2,389,900
Tobacco:		
Manufactured, cigars, and snuff ..... pounds	3,595,071	6,108,755
Unmanufactured ..... do	72,178,994	10,888,850
Toys		3,348,480
Watches		3,753,750
Wine ..... gallons	15,383,641	27,331,880
Wood and timber:		
Hewn ..... loads	1,718,466	16,250,420
Sawn or split ..... do	3,797,747	39,468,850
Staves ..... do	137,578	2,824,825
Mahogany ..... tons	37,650	1,533,030
Wool (sheep, lamb, alpaca, and the llama tribe) ..... pounds	577,924,661	122,260,105
Woolen rags ..... tons	31,670	3,320,610
Woolen manufactures		38,556,135
Woolen and worsted yarn:		
Berlin wool and yarn used for fancy purposes ..... pounds	1,188,556	1,069,210
Yarn for weaving ..... do	16,088,197	9,527,880
Yeast (dried) ..... cwts	284,962	3,870,140
All other articles		145,516,320
Total		1,811,137,820

Exports from the United Kingdom in 1887.

Articles.	Quantities.	Values.
British and Irish produce.		
Alkali ..... cwts	6,161,900	$8,713,855
Apparel and slops		19,736,530
Arms and ammunition:		
Fire-arms (small) ..... number	128,576	1,116,910
Gunpowder ..... pounds	9,788,500	1,816,970
All other kinds		5,495,095
Bags, empty ..... dozens	3,221,672	3,280,655
Beer and ale ..... barrels	440,867	3,391,800
Biscuits and bread ..... cwts	199,953	2,751,485
Bleaching materials ..... do	1,578,300	2,964,805
Books, printed ..... do	133,408	5,877,055
Butter ..... do	27,794	783,870
Candles of all sorts ..... pounds	9,313,100	904,360
Caoutchouc, manufactures of		5,351,555
Carriages, railway		4,137,805
Cement ..... cwts	10,121,800	4,913,880
Cheese ..... do	14,321	283,765
Chemical products and dye-stuffs		10,959,575
Clocks and watches		772,295

Exports from the United Kingdom in 1887—Continued.

Articles.	Quantities.	Values.
British and Irish produce—Continued.		
Coals, etc.:		
Coal, cinders, and fuel ..... tons...	24, 450, 967	$50, 849, 955
Products of coal (except dyes)	.....	3, 587, 850
Cordage and twine ..... cwts...	162, 252	1, 852, 375
Corn:		
Wheat ..... do.....	63, 790	133, 205
Wheat flour ..... do.....	154, 995	402, 860
Other kinds	.....	1, 099, 270
Cotton yarn ..... pounds...	251, 026, 000	56, 896, 625
Cotton manufactures:		
Piece goods—		
White or plain ..... yards...	3, 471, 308, 200	164, 068, 490
Printed, checked, or dyed ..... do.....	1, 430, 609, 600	94, 620, 905
Mixed materials ..... do.....	94, 200	22, 415
Stockings and socks ..... dozen pairs...	1, 727, 589	2, 217, 270
Thread for sewing ..... pounds...	20, 392, 000	14, 895, 920
Other kinds	.....	22, 077, 205
Total	.....	297, 502, 905
Earthen and china ware	.....	9, 917, 505
Fish:		
Herrings ..... barrels...	1, 014, 752	5, 252, 010
Other sorts	.....	2, 286, 660
Furniture, cabinet, and upholstery wares	.....	2, 867, 730
Glass:		
Plate ..... square feet...	4, 697, 143	1, 313, 400
Flint ..... cwts...	97, 328	1, 153, 445
Common bottles ..... do.....	826, 409	1, 953, 925
Other sorts ..... do.....	169, 957	655, 375
Haberdashery and millinery	.....	11, 734, 170
Hardware and cutlery	.....	14, 605, 795
Hats	.....	5, 697, 245
Horses ..... number...	9, 453	2, 735, 980
Implements and tools of industry ..... dozens...	1, 194, 638	4, 450, 765
Leather:		
Unwrought ..... cwts...	152, 526	6, 707, 250
Wrought, boots and shoes ..... dozen pairs...	602, 716	8, 729, 610
Wrought, other sorts	.....	1, 609, 535
Saddlery and harness	.....	2, 018, 035
Linen and jute yarn:		
Linen yarn ..... pounds...	16, 380, 900	4, 698, 815
Jute yarn ..... do.....	23, 568, 500	1, 137, 060
Linen and jute manufactures:		
Linen manufactures—		
White or plain ..... yards...	152, 605, 500	19, 800, 350
Printed, checked, or dyed ..... do.....	8, 376, 300	1, 067, 695
Sail-cloth and sails ..... do.....	2, 948, 400	676, 080
Thread for sewing ..... pounds...	2, 817, 500	1, 745, 615
Other sorts	.....	4, 473, 855
Total	.....	27, 263, 575
Jute manufactures ..... yards...	244, 177, 700	10, 291, 325
Machinery:		
Steam-engines	.....	13, 974, 435
Other sorts	.....	41, 654, 855
Manure	.....	8, 204, 595
Medicines	.....	4, 345, 415
Metals:		
Iron—		
Old, for re-manufacture ..... tons...	289, 312	4, 138, 775
Pig and puddled ..... do.....	2, 158, 174	13, 684, 330
Bar, angle, bolt, and rod ..... do.....	263, 546	7, 244, 295
Railroad ..... do.....	1, 011, 779	23, 089, 595
Wire ..... do.....	46, 463	3, 154, 990
Hoops, sheets, and boiler plates ..... do.....	351, 041	16, 573, 795
Tinned plates ..... do.....	353, 506	23, 964, 270
Cast or wrought and all other manufactures ..... do.....	369, 307	20, 612, 575
Steel, unwrought ..... do.....	286, 320	10, 466, 375
Manufactures of steel, or steel and iron combined ..... do.....	13, 580	2, 032, 590
Total of iron and steel ..... do.....	4, 143, 028	124, 961, 570
Copper—		
Unwrought ..... cwts...	427, 475	4, 837, 330
Mixed or yellow metal ..... do.....	338, 231	3, 511, 030
Other sorts ..... do.....	385, 551	4, 974, 870

Exports from the United Kingdom in 1887—Continued.

Articles.	Quantities.	Values.
British and Irish produce—Continued.		
Metals—Continued.		
Brass ..... cwts...	89,738	$1,684,480
Lead ..... tons...	44,801	3,645,390
Tin, unwrought ..... cwts ..	98,204	2,689,330
Zinc ..... do.....	210,940	733,515
Musical instruments	.....	879,865
Oil and floor cloth ..... square yards...	13,310,600	3,305,780
Oil, seed ..... gallons...	18,774,500	7,838,230
Painters' colors	.....	6,738,420
Paper, other than hangings ..... cwts...	765,920	6,664,260
Pickles, vinegar, and sauces	.....	5,968,635
Pictures ..... number...	11,513	1,301,365
Plate and plated ware	.....	1,648,990
Provisions (not otherwise described)	.....	4,984,815
Rags and materials for paper ..... tons....	59,199	2,291,335
Salt ..... do.....	818,713	2,624,300
Silk (thrown, twist, and yarn)	.....	2,194,800
Silk manufactures:	.....	.....
Broad piece goods ..... yards...	6,592,331	6,832,655
Other kinds	.....	4,806,210
Total	.....	11,638,865
Skins and furs:		
British	.....	$2,212,815
Foreign (British dressed) ..... number...	4,773,904	2,436,255
Soap ..... cwts...	452,751	2,261,220
Spirits ..... gallons...	3,106,279	5,206,145
Stationery, other than paper	.....	4,153,020
Sugar, refined ..... cwts...	704,891	2,325,065
Telegraphic wire	.....	4,086,925
Umbrellas and parasols	.....	3,023,040
Wool, sheep and lambs' ..... pounds...	19,557,700	4,583,910
Woolen and worsted yarn ..... do.....	40,153,100	19,848,080
Woolen and worsted manufactures	.....	102,974,810
Other articles	.....	53,698,220
Total	.....	1,107,070,930
Foreign and colonial produce.		
Bacon and hams ..... cwts...	188,717	1,784,280
Caoutchouc ..... do.....	116,572	6,707,920
Chemical manufactures and products	.....	1,420,960
Cocoa ..... pounds...	8,171,893	1,396,935
Coffee ..... cwts...	692,525	13,358,120
Corn:		
Wheat ..... do.....	619,048	1,192,505
Wheat meal or flour ..... do.....	171,465	469,140
Cotton, raw ..... do.....	2,612,634	28,634,445
Cotton manufactures:		
Piece-goods ..... pieces...	38,088,451	3,052,885
Other articles	.....	464,615
Drugs:		
Peruvian bark ..... cwts...	131,379	2,408,180
Opium ..... pounds...	353,137	1,204,040
Unenumerated	.....	1,923,700
Dyeing and tanning stuffs:		
Cochineal, granilla, and dust ..... cwts...	8,114	258,565
Cutch and gambier ..... tons...	9,631	1,257,245
Indigo ..... cwts...	55,065	5,894,395
Madder, madder-root, garancine, and munjeet ..... do....	3,468	23,405
Feathers, ornamental ..... pounds...	292,600	1,743,000
Fish, cured and salted ..... cwts...	308,256	2,584,840
Flax and hemp:		
Flax, dressed and undressed ..... do.....	44,187	343,505
Tow or codilla of flax and hemp ..... do.....	33,664	154,375
Hemp and other like substances (except jute), dressed and undressed ..... cwts...	405,574	4,141,970
Jute ..... tons...	106,365	6,302,755
Fruit:		
Currants ..... cwts...	72,453	404,725
Raisins ..... do.....	83,580	569,660
Oranges and lemons ..... bushels...	482,122	746,665
Guano ..... tons...	12,329	484,275
Gum of all sorts ..... cwts...	184,297	3,006,480
Hair, manufactures of, and of goats' wool	.....	29,000
Hides, raw, dry, and wet ..... cwts...	488,481	7,528,745
Leather ..... pounds...	18,392,314	7,769,495
Metals:		
Copper, unwrought, part wrought, and old copper ..... tons...	15,427	3,514,675
Iron in bars ..... do.....	85,044	3,521,010

Exports from the United Kingdom in 1887—Continued.

Articles.	Quantities.	Values.
Foreign and colonial produce—Continued.		
Metals—Continued.		
Iron and steel manufactures, unenumerated ..... cwts...	1,069,801	$3,008,290
Tin in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs ..... do.....	239,110	6,473,340
Zinc, crude in cakes ..... tons...	1,847	131,095
Nuts and kernels used for obtaining oil ..... do.....	33,620	$1,812,170
Oil:		
Palm ..... cwts...	517,129	2,533,495
Cocoanut ..... do.....	84,712	586,435
Olive ..... tons...	2,782	572,265
Quicksilver ..... pounds...	4,685,678	2,196,930
Rice ..... cwts...	2,742,646	5,403,845
Saltpeter ..... do.....	32,856	144,620
Cubic niter ..... do.....	295,726	781,990
Seeds:		
Flax or linseed ..... quarters...	76,076	713,555
Rape ..... do.....	20,932	186,235
Unenumerated, used for obtaining oil ..... do.....	85,695	797,250
Silk:		
Raw ..... pounds...	120,050	418,720
Thrown ..... do.....	58,650	207,685
Manufactures	.....	2,966,380
Skins and furs:		
Goat, undressed ..... number...	4,964,015	2,289,020
Seal ..... do.....	42,528	170,340
Furs of all sorts ..... do.....	15,219,455	4,188,925
Spices:		
Cinnamon ..... pounds...	1,221,862	221,640
Pepper ..... do.....	20,616,789	2,314,685
Other sorts ..... cwts...	134,257	1,176,730
Spirits:		
Rum ..... proof gallons...	1,562,728	1,246,610
Brandy ..... do.....	129,594	352,525
Geneva and other foreign and colonial spirits ..... do.....	773,694	1,158,665
Sugar:		
Refined and candy ..... cwts...	291,480	1,147,430
Unrefined ..... do.....	481,965	1,689,185
Molasses ..... do.....	55,833	105,360
Tallow and stearine ..... do.....	310,047	1,755,865
Tea ..... pounds...	35,237,643	8,421,770
Teeth, elephant, sea-cow, and sea-horse ..... cwts...	6,298	1,517,810
Tobacco:		
Unmanufactured ..... pounds...	6,168,189	954,940
Manufactured (cigars) ..... do.....	248,478	740,605
Other sorts, including snuff ..... do.....	1,151,444	438,650
Wine ..... gallons...	1,240,756	2,781,070
Wool:		
Sheep, lamb, alpaca, and llama ..... pounds...	319,202,968	69,117,445
Woolen manufactures	.....	2,348,705
All other articles	.....	48,825,040
Total	.....	296,744,875
Total British and Irish produce	.....	1,107,070,980
Grand total	.....	1,403,815,805

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES.

Value of total imports and exports of merchandise from and to each foreign country and British possession during the year 1887.

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
Foreign.		
Abyssinia	.....	$69,560
Arabia:		
Muscat	$3,250	10,930
Other states	.....	.....
Argentine Republic	10,883,790	31,870,685
Austrian territories	7,930,860	6,143,885
Belgium	73,663,315	65,702,910
Bolivia	729,735	455,545
Borneo	800	6,940
Brazil	26,895,365	30,429,305

Imports and exports by countries, etc.—Continued.

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
Foreign—Continued.		
Bulgaria	$123,585	$515,180
Central America	6,705,880	5,077,020
Chili	11,001,765	10,701,380
China (exclusive of Hong-Kong and Macao)	33,335,215	33,419,660
Cochin China, Camboja, and Tonquin	43,320	78,780
Denmark	25,988,790	11,161,910
Danish West India Islands	123,300	513,105
Eastern Africa—native states	277,850	553,070
Ecuador	1,095,310	1,963,390
France	185,610,940	102,478,650
Algeria	2,879,775	1,495,960
French possessions in Western Africa	106,080	455,480
Bourbon (Réunion)		79,350
French possessions in India	11,185	7,870
French possessions in North America		94,130
French West India Islands	2,040	1,084,035
French Guiana		961,580
Germany	122,817,680	135,481,350
Greece	9,442,000	5,426,700
Hayti and St. Domingo	233,220	2,221,750
Holland	126,636,385	75,187,625
Java	11,320,265	7,075,720
Other possessions in the Indian seas	1,500	879,950
Dutch West India Islands	196,885	1,027,150
Dutch Guiana	178,135	142,560
Islands in the Pacific (except Fiji)	521,385	485,585
Italy	15,363,520	42,959,555
Japan	2,449,500	18,526,965
Madagascar	234,180	211,235
Mexico	2,870,115	5,909,265
Montenegro		
Morocco (exclusive of ports in the possession of Spain)	1,968,650	2,285,845
Norway	13,923,690	7,568,900
Other native territories in the Indian seas	111,720	17,720
Persia	517,100	814,340
Peru	8,200,880	4,201,370
Portugal	14,133,865	12,423,250
Azores	326,500	299,945
Madeira	273,940	443,690
Portuguese possessions in Western Africa	737,935	1,817,495
Portuguese possessions in Eastern Africa	205,660	851,645
Portuguese possessions in India		180,850
Macao	193,245	
Roumania	17,002,520	5,844,170
Russia:		
Northern ports	48,416,940	29,294,245
Southern ports	31,454,505	5,090,475
Servia		
Siam	169,170	389,885
Spain	50,511,125	20,245,935
Canary Islands	428,400	1,126,635
Spanish ports in northern Africa		28,950
Fernando Po	29,800	60,460
Philippine and Ladrone Islands	4,393,290	8,463,550
Spanish West India Islands	1,044,570	10,905,710
Sweden	36,611,680	15,640,925
Tripoli	1,185,200	43,990
Tunis	464,580	891,995
Turkish dominions:		
European Turkey	4,339,235	16,723,015
Asiatic Turkey	14,345,700	14,180,870
Egypt	38,445,885	15,463,145
United States of America:		
Atlantic coast	389,812,940	195,060,965
Pacific coast	25,432,430	6,139,845
United States of Colombia	1,330,010	6,105,790
Uruguay	1,441,535	9,010,705
Venezuela	587,905	3,956,585
Western coast of Africa (not particularly designated)	4,755,625	3,864,035
Whale fisheries	131,965	80
Total	1,392,140,495	993,637,520
British Possessions.		
Aden	1,688,620	778,350
Ascension	380	11,590
Australasia:		
West Australia	1,475,265	1,875,230
South Australia	14,046,580	8,871,535

Imports and exports by countries, etc.—Continued.

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
British Possessions—Continued.		
Australasia—Continued.		
Victoria	27,555,645	$24,473,080
New South Wales	35,889,560	35,737,955
Queensland	7,447,300	11,518,850
Tasmania	1,483,975	2,284,980
New Zealand	28,686,820	16,940,375
Fiji Islands	119,085	111,505
Total	116,724,230	111,313,490
Bermudas	37,295	397,475
British Guiana	6,476,260	3,875,540
British Honduras	1,168,475	467,025
British North America:		
Dominion of Canada	51,334,950	43,955,780
Newfoundland and coast of Labrador	1,488,685	2,074,815
British West India Islands	8,671,900	11,006,855
Total	61,495,535	57,037,450
Ceylon	11,289,115	3,309,995
Channel Islands	4,870,900	3,991,275
Falkland Islands	696,615	141,300
Gibraltar	283,960	4,735,645
Heligoland		1,070
Hong-Kong	7,046,205	14,017,805
India:		
Bombay and Scinde	40,175,305	64,544,280
Madras	13,815,415	15,824,760
Bengal	85,912,115	68,116,815
Burmah	7,743,715	11,612,725
Total	152,646,550	160,098,580
Labuan	610	
Malta and Gozo	592,345	4,161,585
Mauritius	835,410	1,7567,230
St. Helena	3,640	80,840
South Africa:		
Cape of Good Hope	20,913,765	18,683,125
Natal	4,510,765	3,571,780
Straits Settlements	22,908,520	13,271,150
The Gold Coast	2,791,850	2,218,851
West Africa Settlements—Gambia and Sierra Leone	1,027,680	1,447,270
Total to British Possessions	418,993,325	410,178,285
Total foreign countries	1,392,144,495	998,637,520
Grand total	1,811,137,820	1,408,815,805

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The total value of goods imported from the United States in 1887 was $415,245,370, and exported thereto $201,200,750, the balance in favor of the United States being $214,044,620. In 1885 this balance was $322,424,960; in 1886, $273,876,605. The ratio of exchange was, in 1885, 4 to 1; in 1886, 3 to 1; and in 1887, a little more than 2 to 1. The imports from the United States into the United Kingdom for the year 1887 show an increase of $7,244,385, or 1¾ per cent., and the exports thereto of $13,161,725, or 7 per cent. The principal articles imported from the United States are corn, which shows an increase in weight of about 3,000,000 cwts., in value $15,000,000; raw cotton, which shows a decrease of 300,000 cwts., and $700,000 in value; bacon and hams, which show a decrease in weight of 400,000 cwts., but an increase in value of $125,000; and tobacco, which shows a decrease of 8,500,000 pounds in weight, and $1,250,000 in value.

The principal articles exported to the United States are cottons, which show an increase in value of $1,000,000; linens, $1,000,000; metals, $10,000,000, and woolens, $500,000.

Imports from the United States.

Articles.	Quantities.	Values.
Animals, living:		
Oxen and bulls.....number...	94,642	$9,246,535
Sheep and lambs.....do.....	1,027	10,200
Swine.....do.....	.....	.....
Horses.....do.....	141	33,930
Bacon and hams.....cwts...	3,023,301	31,696,190
Beef:		
Fresh.....do.....	643,320	7,267,280
Salted.....do.....	202,729	1,542,850
Butter.....do.....	52,392	1,069,935
Butterine.....do.....	126	1,585
Caoutchouc.....do.....	7,443	156,685
Cheese.....do.....	760,920	9,255,020
Clocks.....do.....	.....	466,535
Coffee.....do.....	49,727	1,035,290
Copper:		
Ore.....tons...	212	16,130
Regulus.....do.....	24,247	3,166,810
Unwrought and part wrought.....do.....	2,043	427,835
Corn:		
Wheat.....cwts...	30,530,263	59,957,890
Barley.....do.....	369,169	767,775
Oats.....do.....	17,195	24,620
Peas.....do.....	714,729	1,089,165
Maize.....do.....	11,201,831	13,932,380
Wheat meal and flour.....do.....	14,860,415	40,243,080
Oatmeal.....do.....	106,805	273,250
Cotton:		
Raw.....do.....	11,222,272	142,072,985
Manufactures.....do.....	.....	2,262,185
Fish.....do.....	295,391	2,032,490
Fruit:		
Raw, apples.....bushels...	997,413	1,475,540
Raw, unenumerated.....do.....	3,264	8,645
Hides, raw.....cwts...	20,143	253,080
Hops.....do.....	36,343	555,430
Iron and steel manufactures.....do.....	77,983	1,002,580
Lard.....do.....	833,265	7,308,655
Leather.....pounds...	34,297,311	3,194,010
Manures:		
Phosphate of lime and rock.....tons...	165,275	1,670,645
Unenumerated.....do.....	322	2,180
Meat, unenumerated:		
Salted or fresh.....cwts...	2,451	26,610
Preserved otherwise than by salting.....do.....	228,828	2,668,295
Mutton, fresh.....do.....	2,289	18,000
Naphtha, wood, not potable.....gallons...	28,786	27,120
Oils:		
Sperm.....tons...	601	136,310
Train or blubber.....do.....	2,401	270,170
Animal.....cwts...	115,844	1,040,845
Turpentine.....do.....	348,086	2,303,180
Chemical, essential, or perfumed.....pounds...	84,765	165,465
Oil-seed cake.....tons.....	202,355	6,049,575
Petroleum.....gallons...	68,200,028	9,474,780
Pork, salted.....cwts...	191,700	1,373,490
Resin.....do.....	1,076,743	1,225,465
Seeds, clover and grass.....do.....	60,049	664,710
Silver ore.....	.....	476,200
Skins and furs.....	.....	3,017,410
Sugar:		
Refined.....cwts...	775,853	3,112,045
Unrefined.....do.....	18,507	50,900
Molasses.....do.....	230,023	384,540
Tallow and stearine.....do.....	329,669	1,895,985
Tar.....barrels...	9,052	23,635
Tobacco:		
Unmanufactured.....pounds...	62,130,054	8,970,080
Manufactured.....do.....	1,992,959	3,026,220
Wax.....cwts...	4,318	164,260
Wood and timber:		
Hewn.....loads...	83,437	1,207,855
Sawn or split.....do.....	205,184	2,772,290
Staves.....do.....	19,691	572,165
Furniture and hard woods.....tons...	32,533	1,170,695
House-frames, fittings, and joiners' work.....	.....	548,265
Wool, sheep or lambs'.....pounds...	624,529	90,540
All other articles.....	.....	13,858,985
Total.....	.....	415,245,370

Comparison of imports from the United States in 1887.

Articles.	Increase or decrease as compared with 1886.			
	Quantities.		Values.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Animals, living:				
Oxen and bulls.....number...	.....	19,114	.....	$2,107,620
Sheep and lambs.....do.....	.....	4,524	.....	43,210
Swine.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Horses.....do.....	.....	90	.....	25,945
Bacon and hams.....cwts...	.....	406,786	$124,585	.....
Beef:				
Fresh.....do.....	.....	118,906	.....	1,571,785
Salted.....do.....	17,794	.....	13,110	.....
Butter.....do.....	10,002	.....	266,770	.....
Butterine.....do.....	.....	495	.....	6,255
Caoutchouc.....do.....	221	.....	27,180	.....
Cheese.....do.....	.....	95,189	67,585	.....
Clocks.....	.....	.....	96,445	.....
Coffee.....cwts...	17,574	.....	544,070	.....
Copper:				
Ore.....tons...	.....	1,823	.....	116,100
Regulus.....do.....	8,142	.....	1,163,365	.....
Wrought or part wrought.....do.....	.....	78	.....	25,385
Corn:				
Wheat.....cwts...	5,881,682	.....	12,363,235	.....
Barley.....do.....	319,306	.....	649,490	.....
Oats.....do.....	.....	395,429	.....	609,210
Peas.....do.....	122,835	.....	154,415	.....
Maize.....do.....	.....	5,499,641	.....	6,536,725
Wheat-meal and flour.....do.....	3,435,164	.....	9,386,265	.....
Oatmeal.....do.....	.....	107,789	.....	307,590
Cotton:				
Raw.....	.....	318,286	.....	704,025
Manufactures.....	.....	.....	1,194,065	.....
Fish.....cwts...	.....	47,138	.....	561,220
Fruit:				
Raw, apples.....bushels...	.....	649,639	.....	918,785
Raw, unenumerated.....do.....	.....	5,899	.....	18,475
Hides, raw.....cwts...	17,741	.....	214,965	.....
Hops.....do.....	2,415	.....	14,365	.....
Iron and steel manufactures.....do.....	24,348	.....	316,980	.....
Lard.....do.....	26,541	.....	656,320	.....
Leather.....pounds...	7,085,738	.....	1,096,625	.....
Manures:				
Phosphate of lime and rock ..... tons...	26,652	.....	48,855	.....
Unenumerated.....do.....	.....	213	760	.....
Meat, unenumerated:				
Salted or fresh.....cwts...	1,576	.....	18,375	.....
Preserved, otherwise than by salting .....do.....	.....	64,822	.....	653,050
Mutton, fresh.....do.....	.....	4,060	.....	59,490
Naphtha, wood, not potable.....gallons ..	28,786	.....	27,120	.....
Oils:				
Sperm.....tons...	365	.....	77,530	.....
Train or blubber.....do.....	1,333	.....	163,270	.....
Animal.....cwts...	21,496	.....	246,815	.....
Turpentine.....do.....	61,604	.....	384,595	.....
Chemical, essential or perfumed.....pounds...	43,991	.....	44,060	.....
Oil-seed cake.....tons.....	.....	33,743	.....	1,523,290
Petroleum.....gallons...	165,405	.....	.....	494,585
Pork, salted.....cwts...	.....	21,207	.....	104,020
Resin.....do	.....	78,952	.....	212,670
Seeds, clover and grass.....do.....	28,986	.....	269,435	.....
Silver ore.....	.....	.....	.....	268,315
Skins and furs.....	.....	.....	.....	159,470
Sugar:				
Refined.....cwts...	.....	647,470	.....	3,137,000
Unrefined.....do	.....	2,506	.....	11,810
Molasses.....do.....	.....	145,727	.....	204,235
Tallow and stearine.....do.....	.....	12,006	.....	282,765
Tar.....barrels...	3	.....	2,860	.....
Tobacco:				
Unmanufactured.....pounds...	.....	8,328,618	.....	1,127,920
Manufactured.....do.....	.....	94,026	.....	285,125
Wax.....cwts...	.....	1,756	28,725	.....
Wood and timber:				
Hewn..... loads...	8,033	.....	.....	214,715
Sawn or split.....do.....	.....	30,142	.....	384,580
Staves.....do	.....	513	.....	42,965
Furniture and hard woods .....tons...	8,295	.....	272,140	.....
House frames and joiners' work.....	.....	.....	.....	115,770
Wool, sheep or lambs'.....pounds...	78,513	.....	.....	22,500
All other articles.....	.....	.....	117,650	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	7,244,385	.....

Exports to the United States, 1887.

Articles.	Quantities.	Values.
British products.		
Alkali ..... cwts...	3,289,700	$4,648,335
Animals:		
Horses ..... number...	1,745	338,770
Unenumerated	.....	104,025
Apparel and haberdashery	.....	1,677,845
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	.....	400,125
Bags and sacks (empty) ..... dozen...	297,473	201,785
Beer and ale ..... barrels...	42,591	900,175
Bleaching materials ..... cwts...	992,000	1,841,960
Books, printed ..... do...	40,771	1,674,285
Caoutchouc, manufactures of	.....	236,610
Cement ..... tons...	201,215	1,964,565
Chemical products and preparations (including dye-stuffs)	.....	1,995,050
Clay and manufactures of	.....	315,565
Clocks, watches, and parts thereof	.....	214,215
Coal, cinders, and fuel ..... tons...	206,155	644,955
Coal, products of, etc. (including naptha, paraffine, paraffine oil, and petroleum)	.....	31,825
Cordage and twine ..... cwts...	4,262	56,435
Cotton yarn ..... pounds...	807,000	341,810
Cottons entered:		
By the yard ..... yards...	44,028,500	5,276,095
At value	.....	6,779,820
Earthen and china ware	.....	4,326,970
Flax and hemp, dressed and undressed ..... cwts...	31,573	797,055
Furniture, cabinet and upholstery wares	.....	268,105
Glass manufactures	.....	1,292,120
Hardware and cutlery	.....	1,891,695
Hats of all sorts ..... dozen...	26,222	180,955
Hides, raw ..... cwts...	57,082	644,490
Implements and tools	.....	103,750
Instruments and apparatus, surgical, anatomical, and scientific	.....	158,860
Jute:		
Yarn ..... pounds...	12,567,309	569,405
Manufactures, piece goods ..... yards...	127,198,200	4,755,510
Leather, wrought and unwrought	.....	1,043,095
Linen yarn ..... pounds...	1,686,200	235,095
Linens entered:		
By the yard ..... yards...	81,910,900	10,292,765
At value	.....	3,182,326
Machinery and mill work	.....	2,878,900
Manure	.....	256,135
Medicines, drugs, and medicinal preparations	.....	203,365
Metals:		
Iron, wrought and unwrought ..... tons...	1,286,110	38,161,045
Copper, wrought and unwrought ..... cwts...	7,524	92,930
Tin, unwrought ..... do...	5,233	151,545
Unenumerated and manufactures thereof	.....	586,175
Oil and floor cloth ..... square yards...	1,026,900	394,550
Painters' colors and materials	.....	578,625
Paper of all sorts ..... cwts...	16,127	299,585
Pickles, vinegar, sauces, etc	.....	1,052,190
Prints, engravings, drawings, etc	.....	283,345
Provisions (including meat)	.....	499,830
Rags and other materials for paper making ..... tons...	54,969	2,181,050
Salt ..... do...	172,951	804,360
Seeds of all sorts ..... cwts...	16,049	122,765
Silk:		
Thrown, twist, or yarn	.....	449,175
Manufactures	.....	4,622,550
Skins and furs of all sorts	.....	3,634,935
Soap ..... cwts...	9,598	213,940
Stationery, other than paper	.....	377,755
Stones and slates	.....	293,590
Sugar, refined and candy ..... cwts...	809	2,785
Telegraph wires and apparatus	.....	16,170
Wool, sheep and lambs' ..... pounds...	10,854,300	2,225,040
Woolen and worsted yarn ..... do.....	1,195,800	668,780
Woolens entered:		
By the yard ..... yards...	46,865,800	19,541,580
At value	.....	1,597,920
Yarn, alpaca, mohair, and other sorts ..... pounds...	243,900	157,215
All other articles	.....	5,964,780
Total British products	.....	147,739,000
Foreign and colonial products.		
Animals, horses ..... number...	342	66,580
Bacon and hams ..... cwts...	271	3,790
Bristles ..... pounds...	156,775	140,335
Caoutchouc ..... cwts...	44,824	2,335,315

Exports to the United States, 1887—Continued.

Articles.	Quantities.	Values.
Foreign and colonial products—Continued.		
Chemical manufacture and products, unenumerated		$569,720
China and earthen ware ..... cwts.	11,258	173,805
Cocoa ..... pounds.	764,769	138,980
Coffee ..... cwts.	15,271	293,845
Cordage, twine, and cable-yarn		95,120
Cotton, raw ..... cwts.	32,503	533,540
Cotton manufactures		377,490
Drugs:		
Bark, Peruvian ..... cwts.	33,494	552,205
Opium ..... pounds.	116,646	363,940
Unenumerated		707,620
Dyeing or tanning stuffs:		
Cochineal ..... cwts.	2,012	61,535
Cutch and gambier ..... tons.	3,116	396,740
Indigo ..... cwts.	15,466	1,747,195
Unenumerated ..... do.	26,806	311,370
Farinaceous substances		148,595
Feathers:		
Bed ..... cwts.	1,746	97,450
Ornamental ..... pounds.	101,163	793,705
Fish, cured or salted ..... cwts.	97,303	661,870
Flax, dressed, undressed, and tow or codilla of flax ..... do.	60,057	357,240
Fruit:		
Almonds ..... do.	7,684	147,925
Currants ..... do.	8,326	45,770
Figs and fig cake ..... do.	11,284	82,575
Nuts used as fruit		172,580
Oranges and lemons ..... bushels.	173,792	278,725
Raisins ..... cwts.	11,471	77,535
Raw, unenumerated ..... bushels.	163,245	326,895
Dried, unenumerated ..... cwts.	99,998	402,660
Glass ..... do.	14,763	176,285
Guano ..... tons.	1,786	77,570
Gum:		
Lac, seed, shell, stick, and dye ..... cwts.	24,159	349,755
Other sorts ..... do.	25,764	515,770
Hair:		
Goats' hair or wool ..... pounds.	1,522,878	256,370
Other sorts		965,030
Hemp, dressed and undressed, and tow or codilla of hemp ..... cwts.	179,627	1,493,355
Hides, raw ..... do.	135,409	1,930,090
Hops ..... do.	8,928	110,540
Ivory ..... do.	1,437	414,425
Jute ..... tons.	1,253	78,510
Leather ..... pounds.	4,126,099	1,909,805
Linen manufactures		124,820
Metals:		
Iron bars, etc. ..... tons.	34,065	1,650,515
Steel, unwrought ..... do.	7,023	246,535
Iron and steel manufactures, unenumerated ..... cwts.	208,319	557,250
Lead ..... do.	1,082	66,265
Tin ..... do.	164,420	4,542,755
Precious stones, unset		1,126,935
Quicksilver ..... pounds.	786,590	367,135
Rags and other material for paper-making ..... tons.	35,557	1,694,590
Rags, woolen, to be used as wool ..... do.	355	16,570
Rice ..... cwts.	134,481	293,190
Seeds:		
Flax and linseed ..... quarters.	18,950	172,575
Unenumerated, for expressing oil therefrom ..... do.	5,091	45,305
Unenumerated, not for oil ..... cwts.	44,456	153,675
Silk manufactures		118,740
Skins:		
Goat, undressed ..... number.	4,124,166	1,780,725
Sheep ..... do.	688,663	189,355
Furs of all sorts, other ..... do.	5,824,906	554,120
Spices		1,806,255
Spirits, unsweetened ..... proof gallons.	91,610	107,355
Sponge ..... pounds.	59,112	115,320
Sugar, unrefined ..... cwts.	27,608	87,500
Tea ..... pounds.	3,115,822	717,090
Toys		284,825
Wine ..... gallons.	25,916	102,985
Wood, furniture, veneer and hard woods ..... tons.	1,746	103,000
Wool, sheep and lambs' ..... pounds.	56,056,127	10,323,705
Woolen manufactures		615,930
All other articles		4,791,765
Total foreign and colonial products		53,461,750
Total British products		147,739,000
Grand total		201,200,750

Comparative statement of exports to the United States, 1886–'87.

Articles.	Increase or decrease as compared with 1886.			
	Quantities.		Values.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
British products.				
Alkali.....cwts...		166,000		$385,280
Animals:				
Horses.....number...	572			21,250
Unenumerated				9,390
Apparel and haberdashery			$166,405	
Arms, ammunition, and military stores				117,500
Bags and sacks, empty.....dozen...	17,026		38,465	
Beer and ale.....barrels...	4,226		64,090	
Bleaching materials.....cwts...	47,400		316,310	
Books, printed.....do.....	4,654		204,375	
Caoutchouc, manufactures of				51,640
Cement.....tons...	103,300		940,985	
Chemical products and preparations (including dye-stuffs)				7,330
Clay and manufactures of			78,510	
Clocks, watches, and parts thereof				65,100
Coal, cinder, and fuel.....tons...		68,460		108,645
Coal, products of, etc., including naphtha, paraffine, paraffine oil, and petroleum			2,010	
Cordage and twine.....cwts...		5,933		53,510
Cotton yarn.....pounds...		22,700	46,600	
Cottons entered:				
By the yard.....yards...		1,223,150		468,680
At value			1,006,605	
Earthen and china ware			435,360	
Flax and hemp, dressed and undressed.....cwts...	4,816		110,360	
Furniture, cabinet and upholstery wares			10,315	
Glass manufactures			207,475	
Hardware and cutlery			273,820	
Hats of all sorts.....dozen...	10,749		71,430	
Hides, raw.....cwts...	5,041		139,025	
Implements and tools			22,200	
Instruments and apparatus, surgical, anatomical, and scientific			24,725	
Jute:				
Yarn.....pounds...		4,191,500		72,090
Manufactures, piece goods.....yards...	7,733,500		226,825	
Leather, wrought and unwrought			134,165	
Linen yarn.....pounds...	356,600		11,120	
Linen entered:				
By the yard.....yards...	1,205,600		464,915	
At value			379,240	
Machinery and mill work			303,595	
Manure				134,230
Medicines, drugs, and medicinal preparations			69,455	
Metals:				
Iron, wrought and unwrought.....tons...	477,253		9,248,145	
Copper, wrought and unwrought.....cwts...		4,826		42,025
Tin, unwrought.....do.....		368	13,750	
Unenumerated and manufactures thereof				677,600
Oil and floor cloths.....square yards...	164,400		40,605	
Painters' colors and materials			22,670	
Paper of all sorts.....cwts...		2,537		33,115
Pickles, vinegar, sauces, etc			165,475	
Prints, engravings, drawings, etc			16,320	
Provisions (including meat)				427,065
Rags and other materials for paper-making...tons...	8,264		364,035	
Salt.....do.....		41,883		268,050
Seeds of all sorts.....cwts...		2,110		23,630
Silk:				
Thrown, twist or yarn				80,995
Manufactures			580,470	
Skins and furs of all sorts			577,585	
Soap.....cwts...	675		52,290	
Stationery other than paper				32,090
Stones and slates			56,925	
Sugar, refined, and candy.....cwts...	14			265
Telegraph wires and apparatus				22,650
Wool, sheep and lambs'.....pounds...		1,572,000		40,670
Woolen and worsted yarn.....do.....		1,302,800		564,395
Woolens entered:				
By the yard.....yards...		6,623,500	86,700	
At value			83,695	

Comparative statement of exports to the United States, 1886–'87—Continued.

Articles.	Increase or decrease as compared with 1886.			
	Quantities.		Values.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
British products—Continued.				
Yarn:				
Alpaca, mohair, and other sorts ....pounds...	.....	337,009	.....	$49,680
All other articles	.....	.....	$249,330	.....
Total..	.....	.....	13,614,620	.....
Foreign and colonial products.				
Animals, horses .....number...	240	.....	$46,765	.....
Bacon and hams .....cwts...	.....	1,628	.....	$6,990
Bristles .....pounds...	.....	7,048	4,745	.....
Caoutchouc..... .....cwts...	.....	6,942	.....	701,035
Chemicals, manufactures, and products, unenumerated	.....	.....	330,605	.....
China and earthen ware .....cwts...	1,656	.....	5,150	.....
Cocoa.....pounds...	530,680	.....	99,080	.....
Coffee.....cwts...	2,119	.....	96,510	.....
Cordage, twine, and cable yarn	.....	.....	1,965	.....
Cotton, raw.....cwts..	5,391	.....	83,710	.....
Cotton manufactures.....	.....	.....	.....	54,795
Drugs:				
Bark, Peruvian.....cwts...	13,825	.....	83,365	.....
Opium .....pounds...	.....	2,888	33,105	.....
Unenumerated.....	.....	.....	184,190	.....
Dyeing or tanning stuffs:				
Cochineal.....cwts...	.....	1,586	.....	56,880
Cutch and gambier.....tons...	1,737	.....	214,085	.....
Indigo.....cwts...	4,465	.....	783,305	.....
Unenumerated.....do.....	10,518	.....	109,745	.....
Farinaceous substances.....	.....	.....	24,680	.....
Feathers:				
Bed.....cwts...	.....	1,246	.....	50,790
Ornamental.....pounds..	24,803	.....	.....	42,140
Fish, cured or salted.....cwts...	50,729	.....	330,925	.....
Flax, dressed, undressed, and tow or codilla of flax, cwts.....	16,936	.....	56,610	.....
Fruit:				
Almonds.....cwts...	2,282	.....	67,980	.....
Currants.....do.....	.....	13,325	.....	85,395
Fig and fig cake.....do.....	1,008	.....	.....	14,990
Nuts, used as fruit.....	.....	.....	72,845	.....
Oranges and lemons.....bushels...	.....	151,223	.....	200,090
Raisins.....cwts...	.....	12,469	.....	90,390
Raw, unenumerated.....bushels..	.....	63,884	.....	225,485
Dried, unenumerated..... .....cwts...	23,248	.....	76,975	.....
Glass.....do.....	6,434	.....	59,055	.....
Guano.....tons...	1,120	.....	55,070	.....
Gum:				
Lac, seed, shell, slick, and dye.....cwts...	761	.....	.....	23,280
Other sorts .....do.....	.....	4,597	.....	46,005
Hair:				
Goats' hair and wool.....pounds...	.....	691,682	.....	411,885
Other sorts.....	.....	.....	.....	36,160
Hemp, dressed and undressed, and tow or codilla of hemp .....cwts...	62,044	.....	619,420	.....
Hides, raw .....do	.....	82,145	.....	1,144,970
Hops.....do	.....	36,168	.....	602,380
Ivory.....do.....	116	.....	45,665	.....
Jute .....tons...	.....	604	.....	25,050
Leather.....pounds...	465,659	.....	447,610	.....
Linen manufactures.	.....	.....	62,110	.....
Metals:				
Iron bars, etc .....tons...	4,656	.....	260,420	.....
Steel, unwrought .....do	64	.....	.....	29,280
Iron and steel manufactures unenumerated, cwts.....	26,638	.....	.....	18,490
Lead .....do	.....	2,124	.....	138,875
Tin.....do.....	.....	26,304	.....	98,470
Precious stones, unset.....	.....	.....	.....	371,380
Quicksilver.....pounds...	.....	136,837	.....	34,865
Rags and other material for paper making .....tons...	1,566	.....	.....	89,570
Rags, woolen, used as wool.....do.....	92	.....	2,245	.....
Rice.....cwts...	9,096	.....	5,625	.....
Seeds:				
Flax or linseed.....quarters...	18,929	.....	172,575	.....

Comparative statement of exports to the United States, 1886–'87—Continued.

Articles.	Increase or decrease as compared with 1886.			
	Quantities.		Values.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Foreign and colonial products—Continued.				
Seeds—Continued.				
Unenumerated, for expressing oil therefrom, quarters		14,695		$145,340
Unenumerated, not for oil, cwts	14,851		$30,330	
Silk manufactures				31,685
Skins:				
Goat, undressed, number	28,230		192,335	
Sheep, do		75,670		9,535
Furs of all other sorts, do		288,427		103,865
Spices, pounds		31,688	219,555	
Spirits, unsweetened, proof gallons		30,153		74,000
Sponge, pounds		21,918		15,278
Sugar, unrefined, cwts		214,716		700,885
Tea, pounds		959,468		320,770
Toys			218,630	
Wine, gallons		5,605		14,485
Wood, furniture, veneer, and hard woods, tons	886		19,335	
Wool, sheep or lambs', pounds		7,080,871		1,035,135
Woolen manufactures			354,545	
All other articles			1,047,865	
Total				452,895
Total increase of British and foreign produce			13,161,725	

Trade between the United States and Great Britain and Ireland for ten years ending 1887.

Year.	Exports to the United States.			Imports from the United States.
	Produce and manufactures of Great Britain and Ireland	Foreign and colonial produce.	Total.	
1878	$72,760,380	$14,899,140	$87,659,520	$445,730,850
1879	101,609,950	25,983,995	127,593,945	459,091,475
1880	154,279,355	35,491,605	189,770,960	535,406,300
1881	148,981,490	34,933,945	183,915,285	516,039,145
1882	154,850,735	38,692,480	193,543,215	441,763,065
1883	136,864,840	46,797,690	183,662,530	496,194,800
1884	122,133,180	41,559,485	163,692,665	431,392,705
1885	109,969,105	45,503,840	155,472,945	432,394,065
1886	134,124,380	53,914,645	188,039,025	408,000,985
1887	147,739,000	53,461,750	201,200,750	415,245,370

Value of declared exports from the United Kingdom to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1888, *together with value for preceding year.*

District.	Staple (if any).	1887.	1888.	Decrease.	Increase.
Belfast	Linens and cottons	$8,789,274.12	$9,829,165.47		$1,037,891.35
Birmingham	Hardware	3,470,593.85	3,512,590.05		41,996.20
Bradford	Stuff goods	16,554,821.28	19,123,358.29		2,568,537.01
Bristol	Woolens	533,273.00	803,661.00		270,388.00
Cardiff	Tin-plates	3,758,435.38	5,400,611.49		1,642,176.11
Cork	Feathers	139,396.30	127,334.44	$12,061.86	
Dublin	Beer	1,130,616.11	1,262,009.09		131,392.98
Dundee	Burlaps and linens	7,220,197.56	8,170,227.22		950,029.66
Dunfermline	Linens	1,790,990.94	2,096,263.11		305,272.17
Falmouth	China clay	46,103.13	77,471.67		31,368.54
Glasgow	Iron and cotton goods	7,863,682.55	9,320,713.01		1,457,030.46
Hull	Colors	281,673.44	410,568.37		138,894.93

Value of declared exports from the United Kingdom to the United States—Continued.

District.	Staple (if any).	1887.	1888.	Decrease.	Increase.
Leeds	Woolen and worsteds	$5,854,348.67	$5,921,449.57		$67,100.90
Leith	Books	805,151.75	1,144,151.66		338,999.91
Liverpool	Tin-plates and chemicals	32,801,068.76	35,136,418.55		2,335,349.79
London		55,900,183.80	50,889,914.82	$5,010,268.98	
Manchester	Cottons	10,781,705.59	11,975,448.91		293,743.32
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Steel and chemicals	3,451,490.86	3,005,493.87	445,996.99	
Nottingham	Hosiery and lace	5,862,050.70	5,660,807.50	201,243.20	
Plymouth	China clay	133,132.40	221,143.11		88,010.71
Sheffield	Cutlery	4,120,579.95	3,321,486.44	798,993.51	
Southampton	Cement	7,371.55	14,731.96		7,360.41
Tunstall	Earthenware	3,445,178.61	3,821,073.25		375,894.64
Total		174,741,320.30	180,344,192.85	6,468,564.54	12,071,437.09

SUMMARY.

Total for year ending September 30, 1888	$180,344,192.85
Total for year ending September 30, 1887	174,741,320.30
Net total increase	5,602,872.55
Decrease in 18 consulates	12,071,437.09
Decrease in 5 consulates	6,468,564.54
Net total increase	5,602,872.55

Value of declared exports at the various consular districts of the United States in the United Kingdom for the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1888, and compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

[See foregoing tabular statement.]

District.	Quarter ending— Dec. 31, 1887.	March 31, 1888.	June 30, 1888.	Sept. 30, 1888.	Total for the year.
Belfast	$2,417,630.93	$2,849,372.29	$1,869,055.78	$2,691,106.47	$9,827,165.47
Birmingham	932,290.31	831,980.57	805,706.05	942,613.12	3,512,590.05
Bradford	4,092,141.54	4,592,066.10	4,945,936.88	5,493,213.77	19,123,358.29
Bristol	398,740.00	154,421.00	97,731.00	152,769.00	803,661.00
Cardiff	789,797.64	703,154.41	789,169.73	3,118,489.71	5,400,611.49
Cork	40,574.92	21,517.59	33,126.60	32,115.33	127,334.44
Dublin	396,162.91	244,032.65	321,444.91	300,368.52	1,262,009.09
Dundee	1,865,789.98	2,190,563.01	1,990,314.40	2,123,559.83	8,170,227.22
Dunfermline	517,202.72	613,750.41	366,580.73	598,729.25	2,096,263.11
Falmouth	15,509.83	9,226.48	4,788.21	47,997.15	77,471.67
Glasgow	2,623,086.63	2,511,203.57	1,957,966.92	2,228,455.89	9,320,713.01
Hull	91,658.97	189,142.12	66,186.46	63,580.82	410,568.37
Leeds	1,529,060.03	1,522,947.28	1,387,027.93	1,482,415.33	5,921,449.57
Leith	310,772.51	294,353.47	258,319.87	280,705.81	1,144,151.66
Liverpool	9,118,934.86	8,227,898.93	8,279,894.25	9,519,690.51	35,136,418.55
London	11,490,657.61	14,508,428.59	13,846,191.77	11,044,636.85	50,889,914.82
Manchester	2,729,500.01	2,921,538.68	2,534,188.85	2,890,221.37	11,075,448.91
Newcastle	914,026.59	767,433.19	772,785.11	551,248.98	3,005,493.87
Nottingham	1,331,129.94	1,692,455.85	1,138,943.96	1,489,277.76	5,660,807.50
Plymouth	63,545.77	45,619.49	41,390.59	70,587.26	221,143.11
Sheffield	1,057,441.10	762,579.56	752,819.19	748,746.59	3,321,586.44
Southampton	592.83	8,154.51	4,099.14	1,885.48	14,731.96
Tunstall	910,611.04	938,658.37	937,543.15	1,034,260.69	3,821,073.25
Total	43,626,858.67	46,600,497.12	43,201,161.47	46,915,675.59	180,344,192.85
Total for preceding year	40,577,908.28	43,988,816.76	41,023,160.67	49,151,434.59	
Increase	3,048,950.39	2,611,680.36	2,178,000.80		7,838,631.55
Decrease				2,235,758.00	2,235,759.00
Net increase for year ending September 30, 1888					5,602,872.55

Value of declared exports from the various consular districts of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to the United States from October 1, 1878, to September 30, 1888.

Year ending September 30—	Belfast.	Birmingham.	Bradford.	Bristol.	Cardiff.	Cork.	Dublin.
1879	$7,328,156.19	$2,435,271.89	$5,955,287.85	$164,552.24	$607,331.57	$83,016.01	$702,218.46
1880	9,415,832.81	4,920,433.58	10,731,646.49	157,177.01	1,824,812.07	308,024.93	1,029,415.77
1881	7,856,100.68	4,376,611.92	7,091,394.18	137,978.33	2,148,560.56	179,255.02	1,172,754.17
1882	9,412,627.07	5,178,118.16	8,385,638.20	166,304.00	2,366,766.84	124,517.28	976,981.35
1883	8,136,805.43	4,719,827.19	9,463,444.93	174,567.33	1,672,831.14	86,395.52	903,478.07
1884	6,842,100.78	3,977,812.16	13,601,042.51	202,126.51	4,373,767.29	71,631.23	937,414.91
1885	7,800,096.65	2,875,389.26	11,565,989.95	399,655.00	3,785,602.65	65,254.28	781,782.04
1886	8,391,933.19	3,218,881.93	18,319,924.26	463,995.00	2,378,539.83	256,836.22	1,032,404.87
1887	8,789,274.12	3,470,593.85	16,554,821.28	533,273.00	3,758,435.38	139,396.30	1,130,616.11
1888	9,827,165.47	3,512,590.05	19,123,358.29	803,661.00	5,400,611.49	127,334.44	1,262,009.09
Total	83,800,092.34	38,685,528.99	120,792,547.94	3,203,289.42	28,319,258.82	1,441,661.23	9,929,074.84

Year ending September 30—	Dundee.	Dunfermline.	Falmouth.	Glasgow.	Gloucester.	Hull.
1879	$5,112,470.82	$1,443,045.32	$67,253.47	$5,298,345.00	(*)	$131,683.09
1880	8,224,285.20	2,160,227.76	132,469.40	9,219,927.88	$195,880.38	547,247.23
1881	7,381,189.83	1,889,286.45	76,517.79	9,723,231.70	256,572.62	272,353.48
1882	7,892,926.82	2,404,535.63	106,013.53	10,219,715.60	143,991.74	384,164.81
1883	7,917,358.37	2,139,489.62	53,684.43	9,662,722.89	198,171.52	371,324.57
1884	7,666,359.66	1,846,596.28	104,732.18	7,381,874.93	213,375.36	459,468.67
1885	6,335,495.71	1,598,759.89	98,655.54	5,285,319.35	154,930.79	433,112.51
1886	6,858,574.36	1,659,097.14	59,043.13	6,549,455.96	140,753.74	249,066.87
1887	7,220,197.56	1,790,990.94	46,103.13	7,863,682.55	(†)	281,673.44
1888	8,170,227.22	2,096,263.11	77,471.67	9,320,713.01	(†)	410,568.37
Total	72,779,085.55	19,028,292.14	823,944.24	80,524,988.87	1,302,676.15	3,540,663.04

Year ending September 30—	Leeds.	Leith.	Liverpool.	London.	Londonderry.	Manchester.
1879	$1,556,965.96	$368,939.12	$23,062,247.11	$24,420,872.05	$2,133.92	$8,814,443.92
1880	3,615,338.09	548,321.12	42,689,566.16	62,681,120.18	2,610.03	15,236,381.28
1881	2,839,801.07	587,578.90	29,119,805.55	50,549,973.44	1,552.93	12,148,327.29
1882	4,776,336.87	735,938.67	34,781,520.69	54,240,152.97	169,918.81	14,383,407.28
1883	4,508,734.53	906,710.92	32,594,517.92	48,015,188.59	2,816.81	14,564,425.85
1884	5,377,193.16	993,368.76	28,728,569.10	46,003,504.86	2,016.97	13,479,474.91
1885	3,884,045.99	895,903.50	26,677,507.59	37,323,547.79	1,401.35	10,583,050.34
1886	5,179,506.35	843,961.62	33,532,938.68	51,632,923.19	4,235.91	11,281,578.09
1887	5,854,348.67	805,151.75	32,801,068.76	55,900,183.80	(‡)	10,781,705.59
1888	5,921,449.57	1,144,151.66	35,136,418.55	50,889,914.82	(‡)	11,075,448.91
Total	43,513,720.26	7,830,026.02	319,024,160.11	481,657,381.69	186,686.73	122,348,243.46

Year ending September 30—	Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Nottingham.	Plymouth.	Sheffield.	Southampton.	Tunstall.
1879	$1,018,806.44	$4,421,233.42	$10,611.84	$2,723,943.18	$64,189.22	$2,687,476.73
1880	2,328,551.69	7,137,796.16	38,154.94	5,189,692.84	34,532.49	3,703,844.73
1881	2,635,311.35	8,467,304.18	59,130.95	5,955,769.89	43,938.87	3,815,760.65
1882	2,994,655.69	9,774,548.65	89,117.46	6,217,748.54	90,365.87	3,419,833.88
1883	2,459,253.21	8,381,569.89	152,014.43	3,947,766.91	99,396.63	4,075,490.89
1884	2,202,483.25	6,536,813.48	245,067.15	3,069,771.88	148,558.88	2,850,551.83
1885	1,786,211.85	5,288,572.34	90,727.70	2,186,745.21	5,974.05	2,809,865.56
1886	1,940,896.69	5,731,355.84	97,866.35	2,546,092.71	6,437.48	3,136,018.95
1887	3,451,490.86	5,862,050.70	133,132.40	4,120,579.95	7,371.55	3,445,178.61
1888	3,005,493.87	5,660,807.50	221,143.11	3,321,586.44	14,731.96	3,821,073.25
Total	23,822,654.92	67,262,052.16	1,136,965.83	39,279,697.55	515,497.00	33,765,095.08

* Hitherto an agency of the Bristol consulate. † Now an agency of the Bristol consulate.
‡ Included in returns from Belfast consulate.

SUMMARY.

1879	$98,479,994.82	1886	$165,512,318.36
1880	191,973,290.22	1887	174,741,320.30
1881	158,786,061.60	1888	180,344,192.85
1882	179,439,846.41		
1883	165,207,987.61	Gross total for the ten years ending September 30, 1888	1,604,513,304.41
1884	157,314,696.65		
1885	122,713,595.89		

SHIPPING.

The official returns show that exactly the same number of vessels were built in 1887 as in 1886, viz, 736, but the tonnage built shows an increase of 45,670 tons.

The total number of vessels entering at ports in the United Kingdom in 1887 was 357,405 of 77,664,486 tons, of which 331,897 vessels of 68,076,174 tons were British; and the total number of vessels clearing was 319,024 of 71,978,474 tons, of which 293,885 vessels of 62,504,196 tons were British.

The number of vessels lost at sea in 1886 was 641 of 214,369 tons, as compared with 557 vessels of 217,191 tons in 1885. The number of persons lost by wreck and casualties was 1,336, a decrease of 95 compared with 1885.

Total number and tonnage of registered vessels of the United Kingdom, Isle of Man, and Channel Islands, which were employed in the home and foreign trade, and the number of persons (exclusive of masters) employed therein.

Description.	Number.	Tons.	Persons employed.		
			British.	Foreign.	Total.*
1887:					
Sailing	12,694	3,114,430	68,278	13,053	81,442
Steam	5,029	4,009,324	92,634	10,993	121,101
Total	17,723	7,123,754	160,912	24,046	202,543
1886:					
Sailing	12,997	3,232,232	71,233	13,997	85,415
Steam	4,920	3,911,865	91,381	11,186	119,055
Total	17,917	7,144,097	162,614	25,183	204,470
1885:					
Sailing	13,775	3,319,563	75,844	15,124	90,968
Steam	5,016	3,889,600	95,741	12,072	107,813
Total	18,791	7,209,163	171,585	27,196	198,781

*Including Lascars and Asiatics.

Total number and net tonnage of vessels built in the United Kingdom, exclusive of vessels built for foreigners.

[The figures are those of the ships finished building in the years mentioned.]

Description.	Iron.		Steel.		Wood.		Total.*	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
1887:								
Sailing	44	46,557	34	25,235	179	9,357	258	81,279
Steam	76	18,910	227	205,907	18	610	322	225,440
Total	120	65,467	261	231,142	197	9,967	580	306,719
1886:								
Sailing	93	92,337	39	31,767	227	13,908	363	138,362
Steam	122	44,923	155	109,253	29	455	308	154,636
Total	215	137,260	194	141,020	256	14,363	671	293,000
1885:								
Sailing	154	155,450	32	34,468	285	17,280	459	208,411
Steam	182	87,815	159	108,287	51	866	393	196,975
Total	336	243,275	191	142,755	316	18,146	852	405,386

*Including composite vessels.

Number and net tonnage of sailing and steam vessels built at ports in the United Kingdom for foreigners in the year 1887.

Description.	1887.		1886.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
War:								
Steam	17	3,966	17	840	.....	3,126	.....	.....
Mercantile:								
Sailing	14	5,848	8	6,887	6	.....	.....	1,039
Steam	*125	*60,665	40	30,801	85	29,864	.....	.....
Total	139	66,513	48	37,688	91	28,825	.....	.....
Summary:								
Sailing	14	5,848	8	6,887	6	.....	.....	1,039
Steam	*142	*64,631	57	31,641	85	32,990	.....	.....
Total	156	70,479	65	38,528	91	31,951	.....	.....

* Including a composite vessel of 25 tons net.

Number and tonnage of vessels belonging to the United Kingdom totally lost (exclusive of vessels of the Royal navy) and number of passengers and crew lost.

Description.	No.	Tons.	Persons lost.		
			Crew.	Passengers.	Total.
Sailing:					
1885	422	111,045	875	24	899
1886	508	123,891	855	31	886
Increase	86	2,846	.....	7	.....
Decrease	.....	.....	20	.....	13
Steam:					
1885	135	106,146	494	38	532
1886	133	90,478	413	37	450
Decrease	2	15,668	81	1	82
Summary:					
1885	557	217,191	1,369	62	1,143
1886	641	214,369	1,268	68	1,336
Increase	84	.....	.....	6	.....
Decrease	.....	2,822	101	.....	95

Number and tonnage of sailing and steam vessels of each nationality entered and cleared with cargo and in ballast at ports in the United Kingdom from and to foreign countries and British possessions.

ENTERED.

Flag.	1886.		1887.		Increase over 1886.		Decrease from 1886.	
Sailing.	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Austrian	68	38,999	63	39,358	.....	359	5	.....
Belgian	6	316	6	1,987	.....	1,671	.....	.....
British	7,240	2,949,580	6,862	2,828,252	.....	.....	378	121,328
Danish	1,907	261,301	1,861	263,215	.....	1,914	46	.....
Dutch	489	101,221	462	99,594	.....	.....	27	1,627
French	1,536	193,669	1,432	181,194	.....	.....	104	12,475
German	2,047	529,866	1,960	536,538	.....	6,672	87	.....
Italian	399	235,093	349	211,131	.....	.....	50	23,962
Norwegian	4,831	1,633,330	4,938	1,643,424	107	10,094	.....	.....
Russian	537	179,561	603	196,011	66	16,450	.....	.....
Spanish	81	24,814	88	24,121	7	.....	.....	693
Swedish	1,202	307,958	1,244	331,440	42	23,482	.....	.....
United States	113	164,645	75	114,219	.....	.....	38	50,426
Other countries	13	4,456	21	8,869	8	4,413	.....	.....
Total	20,469	6,624,809	19,964	6,479,353	.....	.....	505	145,456

Number and tonnage of sailing and steam vessels of each nationality, etc.—Continued.

ENTERED—Continued.

Flag.	1886.		1887.		Increase over 1886.		Decrease from 1886.	
Steam.	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Austrian	19	15,466	30	25,060	11	9,594		
Belgian	894	304,157	1,017	331,248	123	27,091		
British	28,137	19,791,481	29,689	20,818,192	1,552	1,026,711		
Danish	892	458,608	904	444,911	12			13,697
Dutch	884	632,190	1,077	800,766	193	168,576		
French	1,357	699,612	1,394	700,548	37	936		
German	2,112	1,216,709	2,140	1,226,881	28	10,172		
Italian	26	29,365	39	61,517	13	32,152		
Norwegian	764	288,708	742	282,968			22	5,735
Russian	64	37,208	83	55,097	19	17,889		
Spanish	477	444,093	484	438,520	7			5,573
Swedish	644	369,152	673	383,202	29	14,050		
United States	15	28,403	17	34,440	2	6,037		
Other countries	87	95,662	100	94,678	13			984
Total	36,372	24,410,809	38,389	25,698,028	2,017	1,287,219		
Summary.								
Austrian	87	54,465	93	64,418	6	9,953		
Belgian	900	304,473	1,023	333,235	123	28,762		
British	35,377	22,741,061	36,551	23,646,444	1,174	905,383		
Danish	2,799	719,909	2,765	708,126			34	11,783
Dutch	1,373	733,411	1,539	900,360	166	166,949		
French	2,893	893,281	2,826	881,742			67	11,539
German	4,159	1,746,575	4,100	1,763,419		16,844	59	
Italian	425	264,458	388	272,648		8,190	37	
Norwegian	5,595	1,922,033	5,680	1,926,392	85	4,359		
Russian	601	216,769	686	251,108	85	34,339		
Spanish	558	468,977	572	462,641	14			6,266
Swedish	1,846	677,110	1,917	714,642	71	37,532		
United States	128	193,048	92	148,659			36	44,389
Other countries	100	100,118	121	103,547	21	3,429		
Total	56,841	31,035,618	58,353	32,177,381	1,512	1,141,763		

CLEARED.

Sailing.								
Austrian	66	38,151	66	39,818		1,667		
Belgian	2	1,396	6	4,112	4	2,726		
British	7,375	3,086,532	6,775	2,964,361			600	122,171
Danish	2,027	278,442	2,030	289,125	3	10,683		
Dutch	482	102,265	469	105,414		3,149	13	
French	1,519	192,956	1,407	182,058			112	10,898
German	2,086	542,275	2,034	559,578		17,303	52	
Italian	405	238,675	361	217,746			44	20,929
Norwegian	4,828	1,628,077	5,004	1,683,316	176	55,239		
Russian	531	173,682	589	188,188	58	14,506		
Spanish	81	22,938	82	22,867	1			71
Swedish	1,223	321,438	1,270	337,912	47	16,474		
United States	122	172,762	73	108,151			49	64,611
Other countries	31	12,996	28	13,583		587	3	
Total	20,778	6,812,575	20,194	6,716,229			584	96,346
Steam.								
Austrian	28	19,876	38	27,442	10	7,566		
Belgian	895	314,867	1,009	326,500	114	11,633		
British	28,535	20,250,706	30,037	21,339,132	1,502	1,088,426		
Danish	913	465,324	922	461,111	9			4,213
Dutch	895	651,294	1,081	789,891	186	138,597		
French	1,344	696,515	1,390	692,203	46			4,312
German	2,139	1,247,076	2,146	1,227,162	7			19,914
Italian	35	34,712	53	79,322	18	44,610		
Norwegian	777	298,750	732	283,523			45	15,227
Russian	68	39,165	86	52,855	18	13,690		
Spanish	494	460,221	500	455,105	6			5,116
Swedish	677	387,528	684	389,510	7	1,982		
United States	14	26,458	17	35,245	3	8,787		
Other countries	101	100,392	148	109,163	47	8,771		
Total	36,910	24,992,884	38,838	26,268,164	1,928	1,175,280		

Number and tonnage of sailing and steam vessels of each nationality, etc.—Continued.

CLEARED—Continued.

Flag.	1886.		1887.		Increase over 1886.		Decrease from 1886.	
Summary.	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Austrian	89	58,027	99	67,260	10	9,233	.....	.....
Belgian	897	316,253	1,015	330,612	118	14,359	.....	.....
British	35,910	23,337,238	36,812	24,303,493	902	966,255	.....	.....
Danish	2,940	743,766	2,950	750,236	12	6,470	.....	.....
Dutch	1,377	753,559	1,550	895,305	173	141,746	.....	.....
French	2,763	889,471	2,797	874,261	.....	.....	66	15,210
German	4,225	1,789,351	4,180	1,789,740	.....	.....	45	2,611
Italian	440	273,387	414	297,068	.....	23,681	26	.....
Norwegian	5,605	1,926,827	5,736	1,966,839	131	40,012	.....	.....
Russian	599	212,847	675	241,043	76	28,196	.....	.....
Spanish	575	483,159	582	477,972	7	.....	.....	5,187
Swedish	1,900	703,966	1,954	727,422	54	18,456	.....	.....
United States	136	199,220	90	143,396	.....	.....	46	55,824
Other countries	132	113,388	176	122,746	44	9,358	.....	.....
Total	57,688	31,805,459	59,032	32,984,393	1,344	1,178,934	.....	.....

Number and tonnage of British and foreign vessels (sailing and steam) entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast at the principal ports in the United Kingdom from and to foreign countries and British possessions.

ENTERED.

Port.	1886.		1887.		Increase over 1886.		Decrease from 1886.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Cardiff	3,511	2,393,786	3,620	2,536,129	109	142,343	.....	.....
Dublin	360	207,100	380	240,459	20	23,359	.....	.....
Glasgow	891	913,037	939	972,032	48	58,995	.....	.....
Hull	2,844	1,673,783	3,106	1,816,296	262	142,513	.....	.....
Leith	1,429	655,147	1,303	636,521	.....	.....	126	18,626
Liverpool	4,367	5,017,815	4,477	5,186,393	110	168,578	.....	.....
London	10,305	6,810,647	10,457	6,880,187	152	69,540	.....	.....
Newport	1,447	885,331	1,575	950,743	128	65,412	.....	.....
Southampton	1,781	841,032	1,733	809,162	.....	.....	48	31,870
Sunderland	1,564	707,977	1,538	748,182	.....	40,205	26	.....
Swansea	1,470	541,295	1,462	532,899	.....	.....	8	8,396
Tyne ports	5,414	2,753,425	4,653	2,368,282	.....	.....	761	385,143
Total	35,383	23,410,375	35,243	23,677,285	.....	266,910	140	.....

CLEARED.

Cardiff	5,390	4,174,950	5,925	4,714,247	535	539,297	.....	.....
Dublin	130	68,907	145	88,702	15	19,795	.....	.....
Glasgow	1,237	1,369,622	1,385	1,464,326	148	94,704	.....	.....
Hull	2,374	1,324,585	2,769	6,535,238	395	210,653	.....	.....
Leith	936	472,476	938	502,068	2	29,592	.....	.....
Liverpool	4,019	4,714,654	4,005	4,758,525	.....	43,871	14	.....
London	7,755	5,215,984	8,094	5,284,149	339	68,165	.....	.....
Newport	1,953	1,279,131	2,185	1,182,436	232	203,305	.....	.....
Southampton	1,665	752,050	1,648	749,739	.....	.....	17	2,311
Sunderland	1,717	891,899	1,879	1,000,278	162	108,379	.....	.....
Swansea	1,916	726,511	1,921	746,459	5	19,948	.....	.....
Tyne ports	7,688	4,242,076	6,608	3,665,990	.....	.....	1,080	576,086
Total	36,780	25,232,845	37,502	25,992,157	722	759,312	.....	.....

AGRICULTURE.

The returns for the United Kingdom show an increase in the total area under cultivation of 2,445 acres. Corn and green crops have each increased. Rotation grasses and permanent pasture both show a decrease. Cattle and sheep have each decreased, while pigs are greater in number.

The cold and wet spring and summer were disastrous to the corn-growers. The extent to which Russia last year displaced the United States as a supplier of wheat to this country is shown by the following figures:

Country.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.
	Quts.	*Quts.*		
Russia	21,369,000	5,523,000	$40,490,000	$9,955,000
United States	14,647,000	30,504,000	28,420,000	59,990,000

The changes which these figures show are due to the fact that, while the Russian crop was exceptionally large, the American crop was below the average. In addition to the decline in wheat, the imports of flour from the United States were also upon a decidedly smaller scale. Owing partly to an improved demand for meat and partly to the abundance of feed the value of cattle and sheep rose considerably during the summer. It has been estimated that cattle sold on an average during the year at $10 each and sheep at $2 to $2.50 each more than in 1887.

The following tables give the total amount of land under cultivation and the total number of live-stock in the United Kingdom for 1888 compared with 1887:

Acreage.	1888.	1887.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Corn crops	9,785,697	9,735,400	50,297	.....
Green crops	4,729,191	4,716,679	12,512	.....
Clover, etc., under rotation:				
For hay	2,984,783	2,976,094	.....	40,311
Not for hay	3,044,568	3,051,852	.....	7,284
Flax	115,795	133,904	.....	18,109
Hops	58,494	63,709	.....	5,215
Small fruit	36,941	(*)	36,941	.....
Bare fallow	473,116	498,992	.....	25,876
Total of arable land	21,178,585	21,175,630	2,955	.....
Total of permanent pasture:				
For hay	6,380,013	6,077,660	302,353	.....
Not for hay	20,318,216	20,621,079	.....	302,863
Total cultivated area	47,876,814	47,874,369	2,445	.....
Total area of the United Kingdom	77,799,793	77,799,793	.....	.....

* Not separately distinguished.

Live-stock.

Stock.	1888.	1887.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*
Horses	1,936,702	1,936,925	.....	223
Cattle	10,268,600	10,639,960	.....	371,360
Sheep	28,938,716	29,401,750	.....	463,034
Pigs	3,815,643	3,720,957	94,686	.....

The following table gives the number, total value, and average value per head of home-bred horses exported from the United Kingdom to each foreign country and British possession in each of the years 1886 and 1887:

Country.	1886.			1887.		
	Number.	Total value.	Average value per head.	Number.	Total value.	Average value per head.
Argentine Confederation	115	$70,065	$609	313	$224,495	$718
Austria				2	500	250
Belgium	1,760	377,035	214	2,155	464,125	215
Brazil	24	22,025	918	58	40,265	694
Cyprus				1	350	350
Denmark	4	1,275	318	5	750	150
Egypt	2	800	400	4	1,300	325
France	498	154,420	310	396	158,575	400
Germany	451	91,020	202	645	148,930	231
Greece				3	1,200	400
Holland	1,500	283,490	188	1,455	315,145	216
Italy				6	3,400	566
Japan	3	6,000	2,000			
Java				3	1,050	350
Norway				1	125	125
Portugal and Portuguese possessions	26	16,910	650	81	27,900	715
Russia	38	23,380	615	5	1,225	245
Spain	2	900	450	13	4,675	359
Sweden	10	4,500	450	11	4,950	450
United States	1,173	360,020	307	1,745	338,770	194
Uruguay	7	5,100	728	38	25,125	661
Venezuela	2	1,600	800			
Total, foreign countries	5,615	1,418,540	252	6,940	1,792,795	258
Australasia:						
New South Wales	4	6,850	1,712	7	15,500	2,214
Queensland	4	3,000	750	2	3,000	1,250
South Australia	2	1,100	550	1	550	550
Victoria	31	38,800	1,251	4	4,125	1,031
Western Australia	1	800	800			
New Zealand				1	3,750	3,750
Bermudas	2	105	52			
Canada	1,589	554,415	349	2,389	862,795	361
Cape of Good Hope	1	2,000	2,000	19	13,300	700
Ceylon	2	925	462	2	1,300	650
Channel Islands	57	5,940	104	49	6,080	124
Gibraltar	3	1,725	575	7	4,000	571
Guiana (British)				1	625	625
Honduras (British)	3	1,250	417			
India:						
Bengal				1	200	200
Bombay	7	6,975	996	26	23,175	891
Madras	1	500	500			
Natal	1	500	500			
West Indies (British)	3	1,800	600	14	5,785	413
Total British possessions	1,711	626,685	366	2,523	944,185	374
Grand total	7,326	2,045,225	279	9,463	2,736,980	289

The following table gives the number, total value, and average value per head of foreign-bred horses exported from the United Kingdom to each foreign country and British possession in the years 1886 and 1887:

Country.	1886.			1887.		
	Number.	Total value.	Average value per head.	Number.	Total value.	Average value per head.
Brazil				3	$3,100	$1,033
Canada	33	$15,000	$454			
Denmark	6	205	34	1	30	30
France	1	200	200	13	2,300	177
United States	102	19,825	194	342	66,580	194
Total	142	35,230	248	359	72,010	200

The following tables show the acreage, estimated total produce, and estimated average yield per acre of wheat, barley, oats, and maize in the United Kingdom and in certain foreign countries and British possessions in the years 1885, 1886, and 1887:

Acreage of English statute acres.

Country.	Wheat.			Barley.		
	1885.	1886.	1887.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Australasia *a*	1,531,916	1,718,470	2,060,244	127,430	73,347	84,163
Austria-Hungary:						
Austria	2,949,325	2,899,555	.....	2,881,048	2,761,460	.....
Hungary	6,769,507	6,827,154	6,858,155	2,583,296	2,579,222	2,480,124
Canada *b*	2,042,078	1,848,308	1,814,698	650,062	805,343	823,456
France	*c*17,183,210	*c*17,181,783	.....	2,360,731	2,338,349	.....
Germany	4,727,138	4,734,083	4,741,615	4,296,625	4,276,756	4,275,869
Holland	209,364	.....	.....	122,512	.....	.....
India	27,392,742	26,735,484	26,854,882	.....	.....	.....
Sweden	*d* 1,079,230	*d* 1,079,331	.....	*e* 2,604,196	*e* 2,647,435	.....
United Kingdom *f*	2,549,335	2,355,451	2,384,505	*g* 2,436,823	*g* 2,423,060	*g* 2,247,563
United States	34,189,246	36,806,184	37,641,783	2,729,359	2,662,957	.....

Country.	Oats.			Maize.		
	1885.	1886.	1887.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Australasia *a*	590,650	620,451	578,311	*h* 209,136	*h* 227,595	*h* 250,998
Austria-Hungary:						
Austria	4,517,746	4,614,316	.....	908,113	895,526	.....
Hungary	2,564,376	2,601,975	2,582,615	4,631,993	4,727,978	4,515,447
Canada *b*	1,700,771	1,782,931	1,837,639	*i* 167,831	*i* 156,494	*i* 163,893
France	9,113,381	9,228,152	.....	*j* 1,506,962	*j* 1,481,318	(*j*)
Germany	9,328,789	9,402,141	9,411,803	.....	.....	.....
Holland	282,951	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United Kingdom *f*	4,269,359	4,403,579	4,403,044	.....	.....	.....
United States	22,783,780	23,658,474	25,920,906	73,130,150	75,694,208	72,392,720

a Exclusive of South Australia.
b Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba only.
c Including spelt.
d Including rye.
e Including oats and mixed corn.
f Exclusive of Channel Islands and Isle of Man.
g Including bere.
h New South Wales, Victoria, Western Australia, and Queensland only.
i Province of Ontario only.
j Including millet.

Estimated total produce in English imperial bushels.

Country.	Wheat.			Barley.		
	1885.	1886.	1887.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Australasia *a*	17,096,420	25,208,828	28,575,661	2,561,149	1,682,301	1,955,226
Austria-Hungary:						
Austria	46,793,120	43,267,400	.....	50,448,393	51,611,340	.....
Hungary	119,296,040	99,674,944	141,407,195	52,638,328	36,695,676	53,998,223
Belgium	16,640,770	15,572,476	.....	5,547,124	3,567,509	.....
Canada *b*	37,597,342	33,309,628	32,425,452	17,866,948	20,476,370	19,060,061
Denmark	5,325,924	5,006,644	5,798,823	22,346,102	23,293,039	22,114,047
France	*c*302,120,120	*c*295,039,475	.....	47,892,457	49,206,152	.....
Germany	95,479,888	97,646,604	103,984,867	99,649,231	103,024,042	97,218,616
Holland	6,138,544	.....	.....	5,505,743	.....	.....
India	288,938,496	238,585,947	266,882,112	.....	.....	.....
Italy	106,861,122	109,448,633	.....	2,420,217	8,674,264	.....
Russia *d*	172,378,173	156,546,447	269,085,104	97,269,685	129,739,604	162,498,202
Sweden	3,796,992	3,685,176	4,192,488	13,159,312	15,578,848	14,698,656
United Kingdom *e*	79,635,769	63,347,885	76,224,940	*f*85,721,632	*f*78,309,607	*f*69,948,366
United States	346,201,157	443,248,618	442,396,780	56,576,927	57,612,296	.....

a Exclusive of South Australia.
b Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba only.
c Including spelt.
d Russia in Europe, including Poland.
e Exclusive of Channel Islands and Isle of Man.
f Including bere.

Estimated total produce in English imperial bushels—Continued.

Country.	Oats.			Maize.		
	1885.	1886.	1887.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Australasia *a*	14,383,585	17,420,838	15,893,373	*b* 5,992,647	*b* 5,770,199	*g* 6,905,328
Austria-Hungary:						
Austria	91,821,537	109,257,929	.....	19,272,165	18,607,820	.....
Hungary	52,763,780	53,293,479	59,599,174	105,728,989	81,860,699	71,441,265
Belgium	24,952,416	28,390,260	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada *c*	60,763,523	62,138,485	57,113,338	.....	.....	.....
Denmark	31,777,409	32,761,639	29,444,099	.....	.....	.....
France	235,208,119	245,544,010	.....	*d* 26,827,710	*d* 26,324,117	.....
Germany	245,398,841	274,420,263	243,084,642	.....	.....	.....
Holland	12,635,697	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy	15,255,350	14,352,451	.....	73,010,501	75,190,585	.....
Russia *e*	376,486,153	551,500,062	599,419,912	16,704,727	20,454,650	12,579,177
Sweden	50,297,832	53,352,000	54,784,872	.....	.....	.....
United Kingdom *f*	160,440,907	169,376,088	150,789,416	.....	.....	.....
United States	610,178,667	605,064,834	639,464,681	1,877,020,015	1,614,556,781	1,411,670,913

a Exclusive of South Australia.
b New South Wales, Victoria, Western Australia, and Queensland only.
c Province of Ontario and Manitoba only.
d Including millet.
e Russia in Europe, including Poland.
f Exclusive of Channel Islands and Isle of Man.

Estimated average yield per acre in English imperial bushels.

Country.	Wheat.			Barley.			Oats.			Maize.		
	1885.	1886.	1887.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Australia *a*	11.16	14.67	13.87	20.10	22.94	23.23	24.35	28.08	27.48	*f* 28.65	*f* 25.35	*f* 27.51
Austria-Hungary:												
Austria	15.87	14.92	.....	17.51	18.69	.....	20.32	23.68	.....	21.22	20.78	.....
Hungary	16.29	14.60	20.62	20.38	14.23	21.77	20.58	20.48	23.08	22.83	17.31	15.82
Canada *b*	18.41	18.02	17.87	27.48	25.43	23.15	35.73	34.85	31.08	.....	.....	.....
France	*c* 17.58	*c* 17.17	.....	20.29	21.04	.....	25.81	26.61	.....	*g* 17.80	*g* 17.77	.....
Germany	20.20	20.69	21.93	23.19	24.09	22.74	26.31	29.19	25.83	.....	.....	.....
Holland	29.32	.....	.....	43.31	.....	.....	44.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
India	10.55	8.92	9.94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United Kingdom *d*	31.24	26.89	*e* 31.97	*e* 35.18	*e* 32.32	31.12	37.53	38.46	34.25	.....	.....	.....
United States	10.13	12.04	11.75	20.73	21.72	.....	26.78	25.57	24.67	26.67	21.33	19.50

a Exclusive of South Australia.
b Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba only.
c Including spelt.
d Exclusive of Channel Islands and Isle of Man.
e Including bere.
f New South Wales, Victoria, Western Australia, and Queensland only.
g Including millet.

FISHERIES.

The general result for the United Kingdom, and allowing for Scotch and Irish salmon, is as follows:

Division.	Fish landed.	
	Weight.	Value.
	Tons.	
England and Wales	301,000	$20,515,000
Scotland, excluding salmon	252,000	6,985,000
Scotland, salmon	.....	1,405,000
Ireland, excluding salmon	45,000	1,580,000
Ireland, salmon	.....	1,465,000
Total	598,000	31,950,000

Comparing the annual value of the sea fisheries of the countries where total values are given, viz: Norway (1886), $6,190,000; Holland, about the same as Norway; France (1885), $18,545,000; Canada (1886), $19,460,000; United Kingdom (1887), $31,950,000. Mr. Giffen, of the English Board of Trade, says: "The sea fisheries of the United Kingdom appear to be of greater value than the sea fisheries of any other country which publishes tolerably complete records, and probably of greater value than those of any other country in the world."

Comparison can not be made with the United States, as there does not appear to be any annual statistics of the fisheries of the United States as a whole, and no details of such fisheries in any form that could be compared with those given. The only general statement is one contained in the census of 1880, which does not include particulars as to the kinds of fish captured, nor state the value as landed, distinctly and separately.

The following tables show the quantity, value, and average price of fish landed on the English and Welsh and Scotch coasts in 1886 and 1887:

Comparative statement showing the total quantity, value, and average price of fish landed on the English and Welsh coasts in 1886 *and* 1887.

Description.	1886.		1887.		Average price.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	1886.	1887.
	Cwts.		*Cwts.*		*Per cwt.*	*Per cwt.*
Turbot	59,850	$613,325	63,166	$923,310	$15.26	$14.61½
Soles	98,078	2,137,260	85,316	1,947,070	21.79	22.82
Prime fish, not separately distinguished	*370,014	*1,845,445	*115,850	*1,843,370	4.99	15.90½
Total prime fish	527,942	4,896,030	264,332	4,713,750	9.27	17.83
Salmon	15,066	477,465	17,110	479,410	31.68	28.02
Cod	248,197	963,550	256,155	864,760	3.88	3.37
Ling	57,870	192,245	75,015	240,510	3.32	3.20
Haddock	*1,243,325	*2,210,740	*1,545,604	*2,729,290	1.77½	1.76½
Mackerel	265,290	888,720	290,630	833,045	3.34½	2.86
Herrings	1,973,637	2,346,830	1,605,140	2,208,960	1.18	1.37
Pilchards	353,334	212,435	66,625	106,895	.60	1.60
Sprats	148,318	69,250	118,040	63,490	.46	.53½
All other, except shell-fish	1,519,454	6,188,130	1,236,626	6,654,740	3.91	3.70½
Total	6,412,433	18,440,395	3,688,079	18,894,790	2.87	3.13
Shell-fish:	*No.*		*No.*		*Per 100.*	*Per 100.*
Lobsters	452,097	95,060	517,706	118,280	21.03	22.84½
Crabs	2,863,359	196,310	4,060,637	249,315	6.87	6.10½
Oysters	45,554,000	675,280	53,577,000	816,275	1.47	1.53½
	Cwts.		*Cwts.*		*Per cwt.*	*Per cwt.*
Other	289,009	377,830	343,720	438,635	1.30½	1.27½
Total	.....	1,344,980	.....	1,622,505	.....	.....
Total value	.....	19,785,375	.....	20,517,295	.....	.....

* There was an error in the classification in 1886, by which a certain quantity of haddocks were included with "other prime fish."

Comparative statement showing the total quantity, value, and average price of fish landed on the Scotch coasts in 1886 *and* 1887.

Description.	1886.		1887.		Average price.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	1886.	1887.
	Cwts.		*Cwts.*		*Per cwt.*	*Per cwt.*
Turbot	8,765	$48,555	5,285	$72,125	$12.89	$12.64
Soles	7,584	46,885	11,735	66,955	6.17½	5.70
Cod	343,884	637,880	383,089	639,880	1.82½	1.66
Ling	131,701	239,660	100,593	175,180	1.82	1.75
Haddock	670,972	1,634,415	751,471	1,670,165	4.43	2.21½
Mackerel	2,893	9,440	2,697	8,155	3.26	3.02
Herrings	3,103,284	3,613,270	3,217,361	3,207,360	1.16	1.00
Sprats	21,988	18,595	98,260	27,355	.84	.28
Sparling	176	2,120	190	2,040	12.04	10.74
Torsk (tusk)	9,701	8,335	10,884	8,230	.90½	.75½

Statement showing the total quantity, value, and average price of fish, etc.—Continued.

Description.	1886.		1887.		Average price.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	1886.	1887.
	Cwts.		*Cwts.*		*Per cwt.*	*Per cwt.*
Saith (coal fish)	105,683	$77,910	109,795	$77,250	$0.74	$0.69½
Whiting	75,021	144,760	78,719	133,665	1.92	1.69
Halibut	29,778	113,005	18,992	81,625	3.79	4.29½
Flounder (plaice and brill)	81,134	251,115	96,297	299,220	3.09	3.10
Eel	7,230	21,185	3,506	24,050	2.91½	2.82
Skate	51,643	52,280	45,298	47,535	1.01	1.05
All other (except shell-fish)	71,758	108,055	104,412	110,225	1.50½	1.05½
Total	4,718,145	7,016,955	5,043,529	6,651,970	1.48	1.31½
Shell-fish:	*No.*		*No.*		*Per 100.*	*Per 100.*
Lobsters	777,700	152,565	655,600	129,285	19.61	19.71
Crabs	2,365,600	66,935	2,245,100	61,520	2.82½	2.73
Oysters	295,700	6,480	213,200	4,850	2.18½	2.27
	Cwts.		*Cwts.*		*Per cwt.*	*Per cwt.*
Mussels	257,022	72,195	276,086	76,905	.28	.27½
Clams	12,236	8,875	17,476	11,665	.71½	.66
Other shell-fish	60,999	57,290	55,485	48,620	.93	.87
Total		364,340		332,845		
Total value		7,381,295		6,984,815		

Number of boats and men and boys employed in sea fisheries in the United Kingdom.

Division.	Boats.	Men and boys.
England	8,390	46,743
Scotland	12,168	49,147
Ireland	6,765	25,404
Isle of Man	337	2,883
Channel Islands	260	1,321
Total	27,970	125,498
Total 1886	28,754	124,604
Increase		894
Decrease	784	

MINES.

As evidence of the improved condition of trade in this country it will be observed that the mineral production of 1887 exceeded that of 1886 by $14,674,245 in value. The increase in the output of coal was 4,601,330 tons, valued at $4,734,500, and of pig-iron 550,000 tons, in value $7,500,000. Although the production of tin was 30 tons less than in 1866, the value was $526,000 greater.

Quantity and value of coal and metals produced in the United Kingdom.

Description.	1887.		1886.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.		*Tons.*	
Coal	162,119,812	$195,464,150	157,518,482	$190,729,650
Pig-iron	8,559,330	88,824,330	7,009,754	79,443,875
Fine copper	889	214,250	1,472	327,315
Metallic lead	37,890	2,434,430	39,482	2,613,250
White tin	9,282	5,243,165	9,312	4,717,910
Zinc	13,042	1,047,980	8,989	705,675
Silver from lead	*320,345	297,820	*325,427	315,256
Other metals		1,050		
Total		293,527,175		278,852,930

*Ounces.

BANKRUPTCY.

The total number of receiving orders made during the year 1887, not including those rescinded before being proceeded with, was 4,839, as compared with 4,816 in 1886, the increase being 23, or about one-half per cent. The estimated liabilities have increased from $39,569,355 to $44,679,125, or nearly 13 per cent., but the estimated assets have decreased from $14,275,800 to $13,335,810, or nearly 7 per cent. The percentage of assets to liabilities has fallen from 36.1 per cent. to 29.8 per cent. The total amount of annual loss to creditors in England and Wales through bankruptcy proceedings for the year 1887 is estimated at $35,574,525, against $29,599,010 in the previous year, showing an increase of $5,975,515.

The following table gives the number of bankruptcies, liquidations or schemes, and compositions, with the amount of liabilities and assets for the years 1885 to 1887:

Number of bankruptcies, liquidations, and compositions, with the amount of liabilities and assets for the years 1884, 1885, *and* 1886.

Cases.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Number of cases:			
Bankruptcies	3,965	4,566	4,681
Liquidations	78	61	31
Compositions	290	189	127
Total	4,333	4,816	4,839
Liabilities:			
Bankruptcies	$37,484,060	$33,364,335	$40,643,970
Liquidations	3,737,855	2,961,765	2,280,195
Compositions	3,967,030	3,243,255	1,754,960
Total	45,188,945	39,569,355	44,679,125
Assets:			
Bankruptcies	12,078,090	10,506,490	11,838,240
Liquidations	1,918,020	2,409,875	855,385
Compositions	1,469,645	1,359,435	642,185
Total	15,465,755	14,275,800	13,335,810

NOTE.—Percentage of total assets to total liabilities in 1885, 34.2 per cent.; in 1886, 36.1 per cent.; in 1887, 29.8 per cent.

Estimated annual loss arising to creditors in England and Wales through bankruptcy proceedings in 1885, 1886, *and* 1887.

Annual loss.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Assets:			
Liquidation	$1,918,020	$2,409,875	$855,385
Bankruptcies	12,078,090	10,506,490	11,838,240
Total	13,996,110	12,916,365	12,693,625
Amount after deduction of one-third for expenses of realization	9,330,740	8,610,910	8,462,415
Compositions	1,469,645	1,359,435	642,185
Total assets for dividends	10,800,385	9,970,345	9,104,600
Liabilities	45,188,945	39,569,355	44,679,125
Net estimated loss to creditors	34,388,560	29,599,010	35,574,525

Number of receiving orders gazetted in the undermentioned trades and occupations during the years 1886–'87.

Trades and occupations.	1887.	1886.	Trades and occupations.	1887.	1886.
	No.	*No.*		*No.*	*No.*
Total gazetted	4,838	4,859	Number gazetted in principal trades and occupations—Continued.		
Number gazetted in principal trades and occupations:			Millers	30	21
Publicans and hotel-keepers	342	331	Confectioners	30	38
Grocers, etc.	337	365	Furniture dealers and makers	30	30
Farmers	295	332	Saddlers and harness-makers	29	29
Builders	289	255	Chemists, druggists, and chemical manufacturers	29	36
Boot and shoe manufacturers and dealers	152	187	Travelers, commercial	25	36
Bakers	128	104	Blacksmiths	24	19
Drapers, haberdashers, etc	119	125	Accountants	24	10
Butchers	101	81	Lodging-house keepers	23	20
Tailors, etc	91	132	Carriers, carmen, lightermen, and haulers	23	30
Jewelers, watch-makers, etc	90	69	Wheelwrights	23	15
Decorators, painters, plumbers, etc	87	100	Timber merchants	22	29
Agents, commission and general	83	80	Stationers	21	18
Coal and coke merchants and dealers	66	55	Restaurant, coffee and eating-house keepers	21	15
Auctioneers	57	51	China, glass, earthen ware, etc., dealers	21	24
Carpenters and joiners	54	70	Contractors	21	22
Cabinet-makers and upholsterers	53	40	Carriage, etc., builders	20	25
Corn, flour, seed, etc., merchants, and dealers	52	52	Milliners, dress-makers, etc	19	29
Iron-mongers	52	46	Iron-founders	19	2
Clerks, commercial and general	44	55	Curriers, tanners and leather merchants	19	19
Provision merchants, etc	44	44	Hosiers, glovers, etc	19	12
Tobacconists, etc	42	23	Wine and spirit merchants, etc	19	21
Merchants	41	33	Book-binders and sellers	17	16
Fish-mongers, poulterers, etc	39	50	Hatters	17	21
General dealers	38	29	Cattle and pig dealers	17	13
Green-grocers, fruiterers, etc	37	51	Fancy goods manufacturers and importers	17	21
Dairymen, etc	35	20	Hair-dressers	17	11
Printers and publishers	34	33	Architects and surveyors	16	20
Solicitors	34	46	School-masters and school-mistresses	16	25
Fishing-net and smack owners and masters	32	22	Warehousemen	16	13
Stone-masons	31	24	Oil merchants	16	3
Clothiers, outfitters, etc	31	34	Clerks in holy orders	16	20
Engineers and founders, etc	30	51	Brokers, ship and insurance	15	12
Gardeners, florists, and nurserymen	30	16			

REVENUE.

The gross public revenue for the year ending March 31, 1888, amounted to $449,011,270, and the expenditure to $437,118,225, leaving a surplus of $11,893,045. The expenditure was less than in the year ending March 31, 1887, by $12,865,535, and the income by $4,852,520. The smaller expenditure was brought about by the reduction of the charge for the national debt of $8,700,000; army, $2,000,000; and navy, $5,000,000; the lesser receipts by a reduction on the duty of tobacco producing $2,500,000 less than in the previous year, and in the income tax producing $10,000,000 less in the year. There was a decrease in the amount of revenue received from customs of $2,776,895, but an increase in the revenue from excise of $2,063,185, and from stamps of $6,383,085.

The following table gives the gross amount of revenue collected from the customs, excise, and stamps in 1887–'88:

Articles.	Customs.	Articles.	Customs.
Tea	$23,066,560	Currants, raisins, and dried fruits	$2,693,660
Coffee	937,810	Other imported articles	880,350
Spirits, foreign and colonial	21,121,735	Miscellaneous receipts	202,725
Wine	5,424,820		
Tobacco and snuff	43,569,720	Total	97,897,880

Articles.	Excise.	Articles.	Excise.
Spirits	$65, 141, 015	Coffee mixture labels and chicory	$33, 665
Beer	43, 557, 665	Other receipts	19, 690
Licenses	17, 811, 270		
Railways	1, 574, 965	Total	128, 127, 600

Articles.	Stamp.	Articles.	Stamp.
Deeds and other instruments	$11, 928, 010	Bills of exchange, bankers' notes, etc.	$3, 917, 180
Probate duty	22, 983, 100	Receipts and drafts	4, 961, 625
Legacies and successions	18, 225, 310	Other receipts	2, 428, 105
Life insurance	217, 775		
Marine insurances	623, 645	Total	65, 284, 750

Public revenues and expenditures of the United Kingdom for the year ending March 31, 1888.

Debit.		Credit.	
For funded and unfunded debt	$131, 069, 555	Customs	$96, 150, 000
Issues on account of friendly societies' deficiencies	50, 000	Excise licenses	128, 100, 000
Civil list of civil charges	98, 459, 750	Stamps (inland revenue)	65, 000, 000
Army	90, 835, 980	Land tax	5, 150, 000
Navy	61, 626, 785	House duty	9, 700, 000
Localization of military forces	580, 670	Property and income tax	72, 200, 000
Annuity under "Indian army pension deficiency act, 1885"	750, 000	Post-office	43, 250, 000
		Telegraph service	9, 750, 000
		Crown lands	1, 950, 000
Total	383, 372, 740		
Charges for collection of revenue	53, 745, 485	Interest on advances for local works, and on purchase money of Suez Canal shares	1, 212, 395
Balance in hand March 31, 1888	11, 893, 045	Stamps in lieu of fees	3, 702, 665
		Receipts by civil departments, etc.	10, 845, 270
Gross total	449, 011, 270	Gross total	449, 011, 270

Amounts cleared at the London bankers' clearing-house.

Year.	Amount cleared—			Total amount.
	On fortnightly stock exchange settling days.	On consols settling days.	On 4th of each month.	
1883	$5, 295, 000, 000	$1, 275, 000, 000	$1, 195, 000, 000	$29, 645, 000, 000
1884	4, 805, 000, 000	1, 340, 000, 000	1, 215, 000, 000	28, 995, 000, 000
1885	4, 675, 000, 000	1, 245, 000, 000	1, 110, 000, 000	27, 555, 000, 000
1886	5, 995, 000, 000	1, 315, 000, 000	1, 080, 000, 000	29, 510, 000, 000
1887	5, 730, 000, 000	1, 480, 000, 000	1, 280, 000, 000	30, 385, 000, 000

Average minimum rate per cent. of discount charged by the Bank of England in each month for the last five years.

Month.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	Month.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
January	4½	3	5	3½	5	September	3 11/16	2	2	3½	4
February	3½	3 11/16	5	2½	4	October	3	2½	2	3½	4
March	3	3 1/16	3 11/16	2	3½	November	3	4½	2 13/16	4	4
April	3	2½	3¼	2	2½	December	3	5	3 1/16	4½	4
May	3 1/16	2½	2 13/16	2½	2						
June	4	2½	2	2½	2	Average for the year	3 1/16	2 11/16	3	3	3½
July	4	3	2	2½	2						
August	4	3	2	2½	2½						

NATIONAL DEBT.

The total amount of national debt at the end of the financial years 1881 to 1888 was

Financial years ended March 31—	Funded debt.	Capital value of terminable annuities.	Unfunded debt.	Total of national debt.
1881	$3,545,392,630	$174,942,175	$110,387,500	$3,830,722,305
1882	3,547,492,735	165,909,375	90,038,500	3,803,440,610
1883	3,563,494,970	137,854,380	70,927,000	3,772,276,350
1884	3,208,153,475	458,411,345	70,553,000	3,732,119,820
1885	3,200,909,480	430,578,290	70,165,500	3,701,653,270
1886	3,194,248,470	429,149,585	88,014,000	3,711,412,055
1887	3,188,188,200	405,615,740	87,589,500	3,681,393,440
1888	3,048,703,715	392,246,150	86,925,500	3,527,875,365

The remarkable financial transaction of the year was the act of Mr. Goschen, chancellor of the exchequer, converting the national debt from a series of 3 per cent. stocks into a consolidated stock, bearing for fourteen years from April 1, 1889, 2½ per cent., and afterwards 2¼ per cent.

The act provides for the creation of new stock, yielding dividends up to April 1, 1889, of 3 per cent., and thereafter 2½ per cent., until April 1, 1903, and thereafter 2¼ per cent. stock not to be redeemable at par value.

The whole of the old 3 per cent. stock, which amounted to $2,963,091,420 on March 31, 1888, has been converted into the new stock, with the exception of $211,625,865, which balance will probably be paid off by an issue of terminable annuities or by a fresh creation of new consols, so that the national debt will presently consist of one stock. The immediate relief to the exchequer will begin to be felt in the year 1889, by a reduction of interest on the debt amounting to $6,425,000 yearly.

POST-OFFICE.

The following table shows the estimated number of letters, etc., delivered in the United Kingdom during the twelve months ended March 31, 1888:

Description.	Number.	Increase per cent.	Average number to each person.
Letters	1,512,200,000	3.6	41
Post cards	188,800,000	4.8	5
Books, packets, and circulars	389,500,000	5.6	10
Newspapers	152,300,000	.8	4
Total	2,242,800,000	3.8	60
Parcels	36,732,000	11.8	1
Grand total	2,279,532,000	3.9	61

Of the total number of letters, etc., delivered, about 85 per cent. were delivered in England and Wales (28 per cent. being delivered in the London postal district), 9 per cent. in Scotland, and 6 per cent. in Ireland.

Three hundred and ninety-six new post-offices were opened during the year.

The parcel post business has increased largely. The total number of parcels posted during the year was 36,731,786.

The following table gives a comparison between the business conducted in 1884–'85 (when it was established) and 1885–'86, 1886–'87, and 1887–'88:

Year.	Number of parcels railway-borne and road-borne.	Postage.			Average postage per parcel.	
		Gross amount.	55 per cent. on railway-borne parcels paid to railway companies.	Post-office share.	Gross.	Post-office share.
					Cents.	*Cents.*
1884–'85	$22,910,040	$2,541,235	$1,282,860	1,258,375	10.64	5.26
1885–'86	26,417,397	2,959,725	1,494,740	1,464,985	10.72	5.32
1886–'87	32,560,154	3,595,560	1,791,270	1,804,290	10.50	5.28
1887–'88	36,731,786	4,058,820	2,006,475	2,052,345	10.60	5.36

NOTE.—The charges for transmitting parcels were reduced in 1886.

It will be observed that the amounts earned by the railway companies were larger in the years 1884–'85 and 1885–'86, and smaller in 1886–'87 and 1887–'88, than those earned by the post-office. This change is due to the extension of the road-borne system of collecting and delivering parcels by wagons. A parcel service by coach between London and Brighton (a distance of 52 miles) was established in 1887, and this has been so satisfactory that it is intended to extend the system in other directions.

The number of letters, post cards, parcels, etc., received in the returned letter office was 13,436,600 of which number 412,122 were unreturnable. There were 25,726 wholly unaddressed, 1,533 of which contained money, checks, etc., amounting to $35,555.

The number of accounts remaining open at the end of the year 1887 in the Post-office Savings Bank was 3,951,761, distributed as follows:

Division.	No.	Proportion to population.	Average balance due to each depositor.
England and Wales	3,653,232	1 to 8	$66.46
Scotland	139,681	1 to 29	39.80
Ireland	158,848	1 to 31	89.84

A peculiarity of the above is that while in Ireland the number of accounts open is only in the proportion of 1 to 31 of the population, the balance due to each depositor is much larger than in the other two sections of the Kingdom.

The gross revenue for the year was as follows:

Receipts.		Expenditures.	
Postage	$42,046,060	For postal service, including money and postal-order business	$26,810,975
Commission:		For packet service	2,858,125
On money orders	667,230	For savings bank	1,443,090
On postal orders	799,395	For telegraphs	9,955,835
Value of unclaimed money orders	14,000		
Savings bank	1,836,115	Total	41,067,925
Telegraphs	9,960,925	Net revenue	14,256,700
Total	55,323,725		

RAILWAYS.

The general report of the board of trade on the traffic and working of railways for 1887 shows an improvement as compared with 1886, the net earnings, amounting to $169,400,550, being larger than they have ever been before. The increase in the receipts from passenger traffic was $1,500,000 and from goods traffic $5,000,000. The increase in the number of passengers carried was upwards of 8,000,000, and the increased weight of goods was over 14,000,000 tons. The working expenses show an increase of about $2,500,000, but the total working expenses, amounting to $185,316,330

in 1887, compare favorably with those of 1886, there being as light decrease in the expenditures per train mile. The decrease in the working expenses per train mile has been continuous for several years, amounting in the last ten years to 11 cents per train mile, or about 15½ per cent.

The increase of capital amounted to upwards of $88,000,000, the total nominal capital being $4,229,858,270. The average dividend on the total paid-up capital in 1887 was at the rate of 4.13 per cent., an increase of .05 per cent. compared with 1886.

The number of persons killed in the working of the railways was 919 and the number of injured was 3,590. Of these numbers, 121 killed and 1,297 injured were passengers, but of these only 25 were killed and 538 injured in consequence of accidents or collisions between trains. Of the remainder, 422 killed and 2,075 injured were officers or servants of the companies. Of suicides there were 70; of trespassers, 203 were killed and 114 injured; accidents at level crossings, 63 killed and 35 injured; other causes, 40 killed and 35 injured.

The amount of compensation paid by railway companies of the United Kingdom for personal injuries to passengers and for loss or damage of goods was as follows:

Division.	1886.		1887.	
	Passengers	Goods.	Passengers.	Goods.
England and Wales	$750,040	$733,540	$742,425	$760,965
Scotland	70,485	68,365	55,565	65,000
Ireland	134,920	27,870	84,040	22,200
Total	955,445	829,775	882,030	848,165

Total length, paid-up capital, traffic, receipts, and working expenses of railways in the United Kingdom.

Division.	Length of line open at end of year.	Paid-up capital.			Number of passengers conveyed.
		Ordinary.	Guaranteed preferential loans and debenture stocks.	Total.	
	Miles.				
England and Wales	13,825	$1,319,832,860	$2,192,939,155	$3,512,772,015	647,774,956
Scotland	3,079	170,870,205	363,929,605	534,799,810	66,432,617
Ireland	2,674	83,273,520	99,012,925	182,286,445	19,470,958
Total	19,578	1,573,976,585	2,655,881,685	4,229,858,270	733,678,531
Total 1886	19,332	1,526,010,410	2,615,710,860	4,141,721,270	725,584,390
Increase in 1887	246	47,966,175	50,170,825	88,137,000	8,094,141

Division.	Weight of goods and minerals carried.	Gross receipts.				
		From passenger traffic.	From goods traffic.	Average receipts from passenger and goods traffic per mile.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Tons.					
England and Wales	229,052,478	$130,383,820	$158,463,645	$20,895	$13,667,160	$302,514,625
Scotland	36,102,520	14,951,320	21,842,500	11,950	1,259,515	38,053,335
Ireland	3,771,886	7,531,295	6,400,350	5,210	217,275	14,148,920
Total	268,926,884	152,866,435	186,706,495	17,345	15,143,950	354,716,880
Total 1886	254,626,643	151,224,690	181,852,195	17,230	14,882,880	347,959,765
Increase in 1887	14,300,241	1,641,745	4,854,300	115	261,070	6,757,015

Total length, paid-up capital, traffic, receipts, and working expenses, etc.—Continued.

Division.	Working expenditures.	Net receipts.	Proportion of working expenditures to gross receipts.
			Per cent.
England and Wales	$158, 831, 020	$148, 693, 605	53
Scotland	18, 868, 085	19, 185, 250	50
Ireland	7, 627, 225	6, 521, 695	54
Total	185, 316, 330	169, 400, 550	52
Total 1886	182, 591, 235	165, 368, 030	52
Increase in 1887	2, 725, 095	4, 032, 520	

TRAM-WAYS.

The total length of line open in the United Kingdom in 1887 was 886 miles, an increase of 21 miles over 1886. The paid-up capital amounted to $64,536,000 and the gross receipts for the year to $14,011,620. The average return upon the capital expended was about 5¼ per cent., as against 5 per cent. in 1886. The following table gives the length, paid-up capital, traffic, receipts, and expenditures on tram-ways in the United Kingdom for 1887 compared with 1886:

Total length, paid-up capital, traffic, receipts, and working expenses of tram-ways in the United Kingdom.

Division.	Length of line open on June 30 of each year.	Paid-up capital on June 30.		
		Share.	Loan and debenture.	Total.
	Miles.			
England and Wales	722	$38, 877, 950	$14, 422, 315	$53, 300, 265
Scotland	77	3, 250, 410	2, 566, 830	5, 817, 240
Ireland	87	4, 751, 390	668, 005	5, 419, 395
Total for 1887	886	46, 879, 750	17, 657, 150	64, 536, 900
Total for 1886	865	45, 523, 400	16, 424, 120	61, 947, 520
Increase	21	1, 356, 350	1, 233, 030	2, 589, 380

Division.	Number of passengers conveyed.	Gross receipts.	Working expenses.	Net receipts.
England and Wales	330, 359, 845	$11, 303, 735	$8, 697, 315	$2, 606, 420
Scotland	62, 282, 844	1, 753, 930	1, 302, 585	451, 345
Ireland	23, 875, 734	953, 955	712, 110	241, 845
Total for 1887	416, 518, 423	14, 011. 620	10, 712, 010	3, 299, 610
Total for 1886	384, 157, 524	13, 151, 690	10, 107, 780	3, 043, 910
Increase	32, 360, 899	859, 930	604, 230	255, 700

POPULATION.

The return of the registrar-general of births, marriages, and deaths for 1887, completes fifty years of registration. The act establishing civil registration of births, deaths, and marriages came into operation July 1, 1837. The history of this act is of interest. It was not passed without considerable opposition, emanating chiefly from the clergy, among them being the then archbishop of Canterbury, who contended that the uneducated classes would be led by it to neglect baptism, but who were, probably,

more particularly influenced by the fact that the fees payable for certificates of baptisms, burials, or marriages would henceforth be diverted from the guardians of the parish registers to the general register office, or the local registrars.

On the other hand, the medical and legal professions were both in favor of the measure. The anticipated benefits likely to result from the registration of the causes of death to the medical profession, in the language of a circular issued by the presidents of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and of surgeons and the master of the society of apothecaries, was "a more accurate knowledge, not only of the comparative prevalence of various mortal diseases, as regards the whole of England and Wales, but also of the localities in which they respectively prevail, and the age, sex, and condition of life which each principally affects," and it was through knowledge thus obtained by the accumulation and classification of registered facts that the excess of mortality from certain forms of diseases was almost invariably associated with certain ascertainable external conditions, and that sanitary reformers were able to devise remedial measures and to bring them to bear on unhealthy localities with such precision as to give a fair chance of success. "But," the registrar-general says, "it may be pointed out that a far greater benefit than any foreseen by the medical authorities, as fairly to be anticipated from a system of registration, has in reality already been obtained from it, namely, an addition of more than two years to the average span of life of the inhabitants of England and Wales."

The act commended itself to the legal profession because of the facilities afforded in cases of uncertain or disputed inheritance, where it was necessary to trace back pedigrees and prove the occurrence of either births or deaths. In confirmation of this, it is pointed out that in 1887 there were no less than 37,168 searches in the registers kept in the general register office and 27,110 certificates issued, mostly for legal purposes and that each of these searches cost the searcher, on the average, only ten minutes in time and 1s. (25 cents) in money, instead of "the immense delay and expense of going all over the Kingdom to find, in the majority of cases, the search to be after all unsuccessful," as an eminent lawyer said in the debate on the act.

The births registered in 1887 numbered 886,331, and were in the proportion of 31.4 to 1,000 persons living, the lowest rate recorded since registration was instituted.

The deaths numbered 530,758, a proportion of 18.8 to 1,000 persons living, the lowest death-rate yet recorded, the next lowest having been 18.9 in 1881.

The following table gives the registered causes of death:

Mortality from the several classes of diseases in 1887.

Causes of death.	Total deaths in 1887.	Rate per million living.							
		1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	Mean 1871–80.
Zymotic diseases	75,205	2,660	2,648	2,507	3,094	2,639	3,088	2,660	3,724
Parasitic diseases	824	29	35	30	38	39	37	39	57
Dietetic diseases	1,765	63	59	59	58	66	68	66	63
Constitutional diseases	89,404	3,166	3,330	3,276	3,404	3,407	3,395	3,328	3,594
Developmental diseases	43,933	1,555	1,618	1,598	1,574	1,632	1,558	1,582	1,674
Local diseases	274,537	9,720	9,915	9,908	9,543	9,890	9,591	9,348	9,910
Violence	18,125	642	626	625	651	675	669	697	736
Ill-defined and not specified causes	26,965	955	1,047	1,007	1,149	1,188	1,154	1,160	1,610
All causes	530,758	18,790	19,278	19,010	19,511	19,536	19,560	18,880	21,378

Estimated population of the United Kingdom, exclusive of the portions of the Army, Navy, and merchant service abroad.

Divisions.	1886.			1887.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
England and Wales	13,562,621	14,307,965	27,870,586	13,745,868	14,501,283	28,247,151
Scotland	1,911,997	2,037,396	3,949,393	1,934,215	2,057,284	3,991,499
Ireland	2,396,630	2,492,868	4,889,498	2,371,040	2,466,273	4,837,313
Total	17,871,248	18,838,229	36,709,477	18,051,123	19,024,840	37,075,963

The marriages registered in 1887 numbered 200,513, giving a rate of 14.2 persons married to 1,000 living, the lowest rate recorded since civil registration began, with the exception of 1886, when it was 14.1. The following table gives the ages of 188,164 couples at time of marriage:

Ages of 188,164 *of the men and women who intermarried in the year* 1887.

[The table read vertically shows the number of wives at each age, with the ages of their husbands at marriage. Read horizontally it shows the number of husbands at each age, with the ages of their wives at marriage.]

Ages of husbands.	Ages of wives.									
	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	25.	30.	35.
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	.....	.....	1	18	8	1	1	.....	.....	.....
17	2	3	18	24	6	4	5	.....	.....	.....
18	2	11	118	309	145	87	104	18	3	.....
19	2	20	225	956	1,072	566	627	73	8	.....
20	4	29	247	1,148	2,155	2,181	2,455	286	26	5
21	13	75	694	3,567	7,450	10,773	42,038	9,223	890	136
25	3	32	209	813	2,012	3,362	23,592	21,123	3,681	691
30	3	13	43	153	284	603	5,173	7,096	4,821	1,395
35	1	3	11	42	85	130	1,336	2,623	2,311	2,023
40	....	.....	5	10	20	55	397	896	1,237	1,209
45	.....	.....	4	3	9	17	166	365	579	801
50	.....	....	2	1	3	5	63	155	284	386
55	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	20	68	131	214
60	1	.....	.....	2	1	2	18	45	60	93
65	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	8	11	28	35
70	....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	4	11	11
75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	5
80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
85 and upwards	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Total wives	31	187	1,577	7,029	13,248	17,789	76,008	40,987	13,773	6,996

Ages of husbands.	Ages of wives.										Total husbands.
	40.	45.	50.	55.	60.	65.	70.	75.	80.	85 and upwards.	
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62
18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	797
19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,549
20	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,539
21	37	10	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74,998
25	134	28	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54,684
30	375	74	17	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,752
35	754	234	33	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,595
40	1,174	443	95	20	6	1	.....	.....	.....	1	5,560
45	824	743	225	62	18	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,817
50	529	593	433	131	39	11	2	.....	.....	.....	2,637
55	308	398	314	314	64	18	1	.....	.....	.....	1,854
60	191	195	291	234	206	42	4	3	.....	.....	1,388
65	63	101	123	112	93	73	5	1	.....	.....	655
70	18	32	41	36	47	35	20	3	1	1	265
75	9	11	5	7	10	13	3	4	.....	.....	69
80	1	.....	4	2	4	3	2	.....	.....	.....	18
85 and upwards	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	8
Total wives	4,420	2,863	1,585	929	492	197	88	12	1	2	188,164

Population, marriages, births, and deaths in the United Kingdom.

Division.	Numbers.					Proportion per 1,000 of the population.		
	Estimated population.*	Marriages.	Persons married.	Births.†	Deaths.†	Persons married.	Births.	Deaths.
1886.								
England and Wales	27,870,586	196,071	392,142	903,760	537,276	14.1	32.4	19.3
Scotland	3,949,393	24,469	48,938	127,927	73,622	12.4	32.4	18.6
Ireland	4,889,498	20,594	41,188	113,927	87,292	8.4	23.3	17.9
Total	36,709,477	241,134	482,268	1,145,614	698,190	13.1	31.3	19.0
1887.								
England	28,247,151	200,518	401,036	886,331	530,758	14.2	31.4	18.8
Scotland	3,991,499	24,851	49,702	124,375	74,500	12.5	31.2	18.7
Ireland	4,837,313	20,945	41,890	112,400	88,585	8.7	23.2	18.3
Total	37,075,963	246,314	492,628	1,123,106	693,843	13.3	30.3	18.7

* In the middle of each year. † Exclusive of still-born.

Strength and mortality in the Army, Navy, and merchant service.

Class.	1886.			1887.		
	Strength.	Deaths.	Proportion of deaths per 1,000.	Strength.	Deaths.	Proportion of deaths per 1,000.
Army	203,805	2,813	13.8	209,574	2,006	9.6
Navy	46,770	322	6.9	48,410	403	8.3
Merchant service	204,470	3,546	17.3	202,543	.....	.....

EMIGRATION.

The total number of persons emigrating from the United Kingdom in 1887 to all parts out of Europe was 396,494, of whom 281,487 were of British and Irish origin. Deducting the number of immigrants, 119,013 (85,475 of whom were of British and Irish origin), it will be found that the net emigration was 277,481.

Of the total British and Irish emigration 60 per cent. were English, 12 per cent. Scotch, and 28 per cent. Irish. Of the whole number of British and Irish 72 per cent. went to the United States, 12 per cent. to the Australasian colonies, and 11 per cent. to British North America. Of the English emigration, 63.6 per cent., and of Irish, 87.6 per cent. was to the United States.

The following interesting table, compiled from the census returns of the United States, Canada, and the Australian colonies by the board of trade, shows the number of persons born in the United Kingdom, forming part of the population of the countries mentioned:

Table showing the number of persons born in the United Kingdom, forming part of the population of the under-mentioned countries.

Country.	Population.	Persons born in—			Total born in the United Kingdom.	Percentage of population born in the United Kingdom.
		England.	Scotland.	Ireland.		
United States	50,155,783	747,462	170,136	1,854,571	2,772,169	5.5
Canada	4,324,810	169,504	115,062	185,526	470,092	10.9
Australia:						
New South Wales	751,468	110,674	25,079	69,192	204,945	27.3
Victoria	862,346	147,453	48,153	86,733	282,339	32.7
South Australia	286,211	59,151	10,637	18,246	88,034	30.8
Queensland	213,525	37,390	9,929	28,295	75,614	35.4
Western Australia	32,054	6,760	732	2,975	10,467	32.6
Tasmania	115,705	17,307	3,744	7,192	28,243	24.4
New Zealand	534,030	121,187	52,753	49,363	223,303	41.8

Number, nationality, and destination of passengers leaving the United Kingdom for places out of Europe in 1887.

Nationality.	To—					Total.	
	United States.	British North America.	Australasia.	Cape of Good Hope and Natal.	All other places.	1887.	1886.
English	107,069	24,611	25,085	4,378	7,078	168,221	146,301
Scotch	25,373	3,612	3,847	463	1,070	34,365	25,323
Irish	69,084	3,802	5,251	68	696	78,901	61,276
Total British and Irish	201,526	32,025	34,183	4,909	8,844	281,487	232,900
Foreigners	92,994	12,381	1,015	749	1,433	108,572	94,370
Not distinguished	2,381	.....	.....	.....	4,054	6,435	3,531
Grand total	296,901	44,406	35,198	5,658	14,331	396,494	330,801

Number of persons arriving in the United Kingdom from places out of Europe.

Nationality.	Countries whence arrived.					Total.	
	United States.	British North America.	Australasia.	Cape of Good Hope and Natal.	All other places.	1887.	1886.
British and Irish	58,343	6,848	10,258	3,086	6,940	85,475	80,018
Foreigners	29,750	186	334	538	1,200	32,008	28,474
Not distinguished	855	.....	.....	.....	675	1,530	387
Total	88,948	7,034	10,592	3,624	8,815	119,013	108,879

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

There has been a continuous decrease in all parts of the Kingdom in the number of persons committed for trial during the last decade. In 1878 the total number was 23,477, or 1 in every 1,446 of the population; in 1887 the number was 18,305, or 1 in every 2,025 of the population. This satisfactory diminution in crime is undoubtedly the result of the spread of education among the masses. This is particularly shown in the statistics giving the number of persons summarily proceeded against. The total number for England and Wales was 663,887, of which 134,501 were acquitted, 382,553 fined, and the remainder sentenced to short terms of imprisonment or sent to reformatories. Of all the prisoners, 43,366 of them could neither read nor write, 116,060 could read or read and write imperfectly, 3,575 could read and write well, and 115 were of "superior education." The cases of drunkenness show a continuance of the falling off observed in recent years, the number having decreased from 165,139 in 1886 to 162,772 in 1887.

In Ireland 47 per cent. of the women prisoners and 30 per cent. of the men were unable to read or write.

The total number of police in the United Kingdom in 1887 was 54,781, costing $28,285,140, an increase of 553 men and $921,525 compared with 1886. The proportion of police to the population was in England and Wales 1 in 735, in Scotland 1 in 1,026, and in Ireland 1 in 346.

Criminal returns.

Division.	Committed for trial.			Convicted.	Acquitted.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
England and Wales	11,162	2,130	13,292	10,838	2,896
Scotland	1,952	367	2,319	1,809	549
Ireland	2,309	385	2,694	1,411	1,114
Total	15,423	2,882	18,305	13,558	4,559
Total in 1886	16,433	3,013	19,446	14,143	5,045
Decrease	1,010	131	1,141	585	486

Number of paupers (exclusive of vagrants) in receipt of relief in the United Kingdom on a certain day in 1887.

Census taken.	Adult, able-bodied.			All other paupers.			Total.		
	Indoor.	Out-door.	Total.	Indoor.	Out-door.	Total.	Indoor.	Out-door.	Total.
England and Wales, January 1, 1888	28,637	83,896	112,533	172,029	540,947	712,976	200,666	624,843	825,509
Scotland, May 14, 1887	.....	.....	58,683	.....	.....	33,388	.....	.....	92,071
Ireland, end of first week in January, 1888	7,866	.....	7,866	41,247	.....	41,247	49,113	64,834	113,947
Total	36,503	83,896	179,082	213,276	540,947	787,611	249,779	689,677	1,031,527
Total in 1886	33,436	83,911	176,245	209,569	529,282	772,766	243,005	673,144	1,008,962
Increase	3,067	.....	2,837	3,707	11,665	14,845	6,774	16,533	22,565
Decrease	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE.—The proportion of paupers to the total population was, in 1886, 1 to 36.7; in 1887, 1 to 39.

Amount expended in relief of the poor.

England and Wales	$40,883,840
Scotland	4,495,675
Ireland	6,841,650
Total	52,221,165

Primary schools in the United Kingdom.

Divisions.	Number of schools inspected.	Number of children who can be accommodated.	Average number of children in attendance.	Number of children present at inspection.
England and Wales	19,154	5,278,992	3,527,381	4,191,514
Scotland	3,111	677,984	491,735	559,491
Ireland	8,112	1,071,768	515,388	550,839
Total	30,377	7,028,744	4,534,504	5,301,844
Total in 1886	30,138	6,908,488	4,405,799	5,147,991
Increase	239	120,256	128,705	153,853

Parliamentary grants.

England and Wales and Scotland	$20,057,320
Ireland	4,560,645
Total	24,617,965
Increase over 1886	1,431,005

Police, 1887.

Division.	Number of men.	Cost.
England and Wales	26,912	$18,559,665
Scotland	3,892	1,676,055
Ireland	13,977	7,849,420
Total	54,781	28,285,140

PATENTS.

The number of applications for patents in 1887 amounted to 18,051, an increase of 5 per cent. over 1886, and exceeded the number applied for in any previous year. The proportion of applications made by persons resident in the United Kingdom amounted to 76 per cent., from persons resident in the United States to 9 per cent., and from other countries to 15 per cent. Of the applications of the year 1886, 53 per cent. were proceeded with, as compared with 54 per cent. in 1885.

The following table shows the number of applications for patents from persons residing in the United Kingdom and in various countries and colonies in the years 1884 to 1887, inclusive:

Applications for patents, 1884–'87.

From persons resident in—	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	From persons resident in—	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
England and Wales	12,356	11,254	12,049	12,618	Japan	2	1	1	5
Scotland	901	905	972	916	Portugal	2	.....	6	2
Ireland	254	208	232	257	Argentine Republic	2	2	4	1
					Gibraltar	2	2	.....	.....
United Kingdom	13,511	12,367	13,253	13,791	South America	2	8	10	1
United States	1,181	1,382	1,447	1,632	Barmah	2	.....	.....	1
Germany	890	869	871	961	Mexico	1	.....	.....	1
France	788	701	728	762	Guatemala	1	2	2	2
Austria	151	156	146	165	Sicily	1	.....	2	.....
Belgium	114	121	144	137	Asia Minor	1	.....	1	.....
Switzerland	67	56	68	76	British Guiana	1	1	.....	.....
Canada	63	80	128	97	Queensland	1	.....	2	6
Sweden	42	41	40	47	Channel Islands	.....	12	6	9
India	40	26	28	28	Isle of Man	.....	6	6	5
Italy	38	36	38	31	China	.....	3	2	.....
Russia	38	41	30	35	Straits Settlements	.....	2	.....	1
Holland	31	29	22	33	Fiji	.....	1	.....	.....
Denmark	25	24	20	35	Mauritius	.....	1	.....	1
Victoria	19	22	25	39	Tasmania	.....	1	2	.....
Spain	17	23	25	21	Ceylon	.....	1	6	2
New Zealand	16	25	31	38	Roumania	.....	.....	1	.....
New South Wales	14	15	18	24	Java	.....	.....	2	1
Norway	8	7	11	7	Sandwich Islands	.....	.....	2	1
Cape of Good Hope	7	10	3	2	South Africa	.....	.....	8	5
Brazil	7	4	5	14	Seychelle Islands	.....	.....	.....	1
West Indies	6	5	9	4	West Africa	.....	.....	.....	1
Turkey	4	2	5	7	Formosa	.....	.....	.....	1
South Australia	4	5	2	10	West Australia	.....	.....	.....	1
Algiers	3	4	.....	2	Madeira	.....	.....	.....	1
Egypt	3	4	3	3					
Natal	3	.....	1	.....	Total	17,110	16,101	17,176	18,051
Newfoundland	2	5	2	1					

Total number of applications for patents, designs, and trade-marks in 1884–'87.

Years.	Patents.	Designs.		Trade-marks.
		Single.	Sets.	
1884	17,110	19,515	238	7,104
1885	16,101	20,388	337	8,026
1886	17,176	23,717	324	10,677
1887	18,051	25,734	369	10,566

HUMIDITY.

Mean relative humidity of the atmosphere for each month of the year ending September, 1888.

[Royal Observatory, Greenwich, W. A. M. Christie, esq., M. A., F. R. S.]

Month.	Mean relative humidity.*	Month.	Mean relative humidity.*
1887.		1888.	
October	82	March	81
November	89	April	80
December	85	May	69
1888.		June	78
		July	84
January	88	August	80
February	79	September	84

*Complete saturation = 100.

THOMAS M. WALLER,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
London, January 31, 1889.

FALMOUTH.

REPORT BY CONSUL FOX FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1888.

THE PILCHARD FISHERY.

The past season, 1887-'88, was marked by one of the smallest catches of pilchards for many years, the total quantity secured being only about 8,000 hogsheads. This is a striking contrast to the previous season, when just three times this quantity was landed, viz: 23,500 hogsheads. It is noteworthy that not a single hogshead was secured by the seine-boats, all the fish having been obtained by the drift-net boats.

The seining industry has been declining for many years, but this is the first time within recollection that such a record as this is shown.

The exportations of pilchards to Italy consisted of 10,447 hogsheads. This included a large quantity remaining over from the previous season. About 700 to 900 hogsheads of this past season's catch also remain over in England and Italy to await the approaching season.

Messrs. G. C. Fox & Co.'s annual circular (dated Falmouth, May 3, 1888) contains the following pilchard statistics:

"Last year we had to record the largest catch for fourteen years; now we must report one of the smallest catches for many years. On a previous occasion we called attention to the decadence of the seine fishery, but for the first time within our knowledge a season passed without any pilchards being caught by seines. This industry belongs chiefly to West Cornwall.

"The season began with an estimated stock in Italy and on this side of 4,000 to 4,500 hogsheads. The low prices at the close of the previous season tended to lessen the quantity of summer fish caught and cured in 1887, which was only about 1,300 hogsheads, and sold at $10.20 to $10.95 per hogshead to curers. As October and November passed without the usual good catches, a rush was made by dealers in November to obtain fish, and $19.46 to $20.67 to curers was freely paid, and even $21.90 and more was given. Prices soon after fell in Italy, and during December and January declined on this side to $14.60 per hogshead to curers.

"The total catch this season was about 8,000 hogsheads, of which 200 to 300 hogsheads remain in pickle in Italy and 500 to 600 hogsheads on this side. Nearly all this season's fish were pickled and packed in half-hogsheads."

MINES AND MINERALS.

Mines.—Cornish mining, as compared with late years, has been fairly brisk, owing to the high price of tin and copper.

I transmit particulars of the produce of the mines, etc., of Cornwall for the year ending December 31, 1887. No later returns are published:

Arsenic and arsenical pyrites.—The total quantity obtained was 1,763 tons, and the value of same at the mines was $49,730.75.

China clay and China stone.—The total quantity obtained was 314,790 tons, and the value of same at the open works was $1,148,936.85.

Copper ore dressed.—The total quantity obtained was 3,415 tons, and the value at the mine $49,000.78. The amount of metal obtainable by smelting was 358 tons.

Copper precipitate.—The total quantity was 6¼ tons only, and the value at the mine $389.32. The amount of metal obtainable by smelting was 2¼ tons.

Manganese ore.—The total quantity obtained was 387 tons, and the value at the mine was $5,124.42.

Slates and slabs.—The total quantity obtained was 12,641 tons, and the value of same at the mines and quarries was $121,818.22.

Tin.—Tin ore, dressed, obtained from the mines, amounted 12,740.14 tons, valued at the mines at $3,939,145.96. Tin ore obtained from open works amounted to 63.6 tons, valued at the works at $17,908.72. Tin ore obtained from foreshores and from the refuse of dressing floors amounted to 1,278.11 tons, valued at the works at $287,580.95.

The quantity of tin obtained from the three above-mentioned quantities by smelting was 8,406 tons 4 cwt., 41 tons 10 cwt., and 767 tons 2 cwt., respectively, making a total of 9,214 tons 16 cwt.

Tungstate of soda.—Only 1 ton was obtained, and its value at the mine was $116.79.

Wolfram.—The total quantity obtained was 54 tons, and the value of same at the mines was $6,175.58.

Zinc ore.—The total quantity obtained was 649 tons, and the value of same at the mines was $3,873.72.

The amount of zinc obtained by smelting was 228 tons.

FALMOUTH AS A PORT OF CALL.

Following is a return of vessels of all nations arriving at Falmouth during the year ending December 31, 1887, exclusive of ships of war and coasters:

Nationality.	Number of ships.	Tonnage.	Nationality.	Number of ships.	Tonnage.
British	634	495,227	Russian	9	5,192
Norwegian	195	78,948	Spanish	8	5,268
German	170	84,416	Brazilian	3	1,694
Italian	109	63,218	Greek	2	633
Danish	78	17,405	Belgian	1	1,505
Swedish	48	18,220	Argentine	1	440
French	35	27,790	Turkish	1	432
Dutch	35	15,290	Portuguese	1	420
Austrian	17	10,324	Mexican	1	201
American	11	13,998	Total	1,359	840,630

The number of such arrivals during 1886 was 1,530, with an aggregate tonnage of 979,721. The present return therefore indicates a falling off of 171 in the number of ships and of 139,091 in the tonnage.

In 1886, 17 American vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 23,454, arrived here. It will thus be seen that by the present return there has been a decrease of 6 ships, with a tonnage of 9,456.

IMPORTS.

The imports from the United States in three British vessels amounts to 1,846 tons, and consisted of phosphate rock, flour, and timber.

For a similar period last year, viz, October 1 to September 30, the number of such vessels was the same, but their tonnage amounted to 4,364 tons.

Complete details of the imports from countries other than the United States can only be obtained from the customs, who will not supply them without payment. I have, however, collected the following particulars, which will afford a general idea of this subject.

I am unable to obtain information of a similar character in respect to such imports in other parts of my consular district.

Cargoes.	Whence imported.	Number of vessels.
Oxen, eggs, onions, and copper pyrites	Spain	59
Wheat, tin ore, phosphate, and onions	France	9
Oats, barley, and maize	Russia	8
Wheat, oats, barley, and potatoes	Germany	5
Timber	Norway	8
Oats, timber	Sweden	8
Sugar	Holland	3
Maize, bones, and timber	Argentine Republic	3
Phosphate rock	Hayti	2
Bones	Brazil	1
Salt	Portugal	1
Phosphate	Belgium	1
Maize and barley	Roumania	3
		111

The number of vessels for the corresponding period last year (October 1 to September 30) was 96.

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Falmouth to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1888.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year
	Dec. 31, 1887.	Mar. 31, 1888.	June 30, 1888.	Sept. 30, 1888.	
Arsenic	$958.56	$1,149.37	.....	$3,048.16	$5,156.09
China clay	14,551.27	5,298.35	$4,788.21	35,473.56	60,001.39
Oil-paintings	.....	2,778.76	.....	.....	2,778.76
Rock-drills	.....	.....	.....	291.99	291.99
Tin	.....	.....	.....	9,183.44	9,183.44
Total in U. S. gold	$15,509.83	$9,226.48	$4,738.21	$47,997.15	$77,471.67
Total for preceding year	16,921.35	5,670.81	17,768.08	7,742.89	46,103.13
Increase	.....	5,555.67	.....	40,254.26	31,368.54
Decrease	$1,411.52	.....	13,029.87	.....	.....

THE HARVEST.

The harvest is nearly completed in this district. We have experienced a very wet summer, consequently the grain crop is below the average, whilst, on the other hand, straw is above the average.

The root crop promises to be a heavy one.

The unbroken period of fine weather which has extended over the past three weeks has been most welcome to farmers and agriculturalists generally, and has enabled most of them to complete their respective harvests.

HOWARD FOX,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Falmouth, October 1, 1888.

LEEDS.

REPORT BY CONSUL WIGFALL, OF LEEDS, FOR THE YEAR 1888.

In transmitting form D (exports declared for the United States) with tabulated statement of exports for the Leeds consular district for the year ending September 30, 1888, I beg leave to submit the following summary view of the trade conditions now obtaining here.

Examination of the figures afforded by Form D for a series of five years last past shows some results set forth below:

Number of invoices certified each year, stated in the order of the annual numbers.

Year ending September 30.	Leeds.	Huddersfield.	District.
1888	1,710	2,248	3,939
1887	1,636	2,231	3,894
1886	1,492	2,229	3,703
1884	1,472	2,101	3,597
1885	1,099	1,684	2,783
Five years	7,409	10,493	17,902

Declared value of invoices in order of annual amounts.

Year ending September 30.	Leeds.	Huddersfield.	District.
1888	$2,054,958	$3,924,089	$5,921,450
1887	1,930,260	3,866,497	5,854,349
1886	1,848,313	3,761,341	5,403,708
1884	1,642,367	3,331,193	5,179,506
1885	1,297,645	2,586,401	3,884,046
Five years	8,773,538	17,469,521	26,243,059

Average value per invoice in order of annual averages.

Year ending September 30.	Leeds.	Huddersfield.	District.
1886	$1,239	$1,746	$1,507
1888	1,202	1,735	1,503
1885	1,181	1,686	1,459
1887	1,180	1,586	1,442
1884	1,116	1,536	1,396
Average 5 years	1,184	1,665	1,466

In the series of five years here represented the present year, 1888, shows largest in number of invoices certified for the whole consular district, and largest also in amount of declared value, but second only in average value per invoice, both of the latter items being also for the whole district.

For the Leeds office alone the present year is first in number of invoices and first in amount of declared value, but second in average value.

The Huddersfield agency gives the present year third place in point of number of invoices, and second place each for total declared amount and for average value per invoice.

In the annual report made from this consulate in 1885 a check in the decline of exports hence to the United States was alluded to as having come about during the then current year, and a slight tendency toward upward movement was noted. This proved the precursor of a turn in the tide which was marked in my report of August 17, 1886, as possibly then about to take place, if not having already occurred. The subsequent course of events has been consistent with these indications, and report has been made upon their progress accordingly. In the annual statement for last year the fact was adverted to that the revival in trade continued to gain strength, and that extensive changes of condition, when such should come about, might reasonably be expected to occur in the direction of improvement.

Such has unmistakably been the case, and the current of commercial prosperity seems now to have set forward broadly and boldly throughout England.

Every trade has begun to feel the stimulating effect, and while the labor strikes taking place and threatened in different quarters are to be interpreted as evidence of the growing belief in the advent of better times among the wage earning classes, this witness is strengthened by the wide-spread success which the demands of the workingmen have met with; by the voluntary advances made in some instances by employers; and also by the difficulty of inducing united action in the way of short time when such is attempted, which has, for example, been experienced in the neighboring district of Lancashire with the effort to curtail cotton consumption.

A notable feature in the general business of the kingdom has been the organization of stock companies, of which the creations for the year were reported last month to have reached £130,000,000 since the first of the year; an increase over the same period of the year before amounting to about £53,000,000. Further activity was then expected; nor has the expectation been disappointed.

The comparative failure of the harvest is commented on as tending to increase distress among the laboring classes; but its effect will probably be local only, and be more than compensated, as regards the mass of the population, by the improved condition of the converting trades, whose influence in England so much outweighs that of the agricultural industries. The increase in the price of grain itself will, in all likelihood, more than make up for any deficiency in yield; and in some of the minor crops, indeed, there is no room for complaint even as to quantity. Good planting prospects for the coming wheat crop are announced, with the possibility of increased acreage.

Taking the prospect as a whole there is every sign that England has fully entered on a period of commercial prosperity which is well founded and likely to continue. Values have touched bottom in land, money, and products; and barring the malefi- cent influence of undue speculation, there should be a series of good years for all branches of industry.

F. H. WIGFALL,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Leeds, October 29, 1888.

Value of declared exports from the Consular district of Leeds to the United States, during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1888.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total for the year.
	Dec. 31, 1887.	Mar. 31, 1888.	June 30, 1888.	Sept. 30, 1888.	
Cards	.....	$360.12	.....	.....	$360.12
Chemicals and dye-stuffs	$26,550.98	33,618.35	$27,231.35	$27,199.56	114,600.24
Confectionery	5,630.24	3,194.11	5,647.90	2,448.50	16,920.75
Cottons	7,152.58	14,725.75	6,642.78	6,205.12	34,726.23
Cotton and mohair	.....	.....	7,075.15	.....	7,075.15
Cottons, sewing	14,966.95	10,320.12	24,167.25	23,945.66	73,399.98
Cotton velvets	3,407.66	5,720.88	1,575.43	7,635.28	18,339.25
Earthenware, bricks, etc	26,019.98	26,546.94	27,248.26	24,945.26	104,760.44
Fustians	10,407.14	1,170.75	.....	.....	11,577.89
Grease, etc	1,678.50	4,361.18	1,184.46	1,642.87	8,867.01
Hair, wool, etc	70,531.27	107,581.67	76,698.66	108,851.24	363,662.84
Leather and glue	5,561.95	4,293.88	8,270.93	8,920.92	27,047.68
Linens, twines, etc	16,059.41	7,302.35	2,814.42	2,492.11	28,668.29
Linens and cottons	6,667.31	4,052.25	.....	2,690.22	13,409.78
Metals, machinery, etc	76,966.30	90,791.48	33,420.36	35,473.18	236,651.32
Mohair	.....	625.25	.....	.....	625.25
Miscellaneous	3,695.99	2,491.02	2,262.65	1,874.17	10,323.83
Paper and twine	783.89	155.40	.....	985.20	1,924.49
Paper-hangings	1,500.11	6,106.07	.....	.....	7,606.18
Shawls, etc	2,943.16	7,265.30	4,352.85	7,195.20	21,756.51
Silk and cotton	180,693.45	.....	281,810.80	.....	462,504.25
Silk, cotton, and mohair	.....	1,195.39	7,775.55	.....	8,970.94
Silk and mohair beals	.....	174,705.27	.....	371,696.16	546,401.43
Silk and worstead	1,988.02	1,126.31	.....	.....	3,114.33
Skins, furs, etc	22,031.01	18,233.07	29,472.10	12,920.80	82,656.98
Stationery	3,490.19	824.14	.....	461.57	4,775.90
Woolens, etc	383,160.60	460,790.25	310,550.29	134,885.65	1,289,386.79
Woolens, worsteds, cottons, etc	208,572.36	120,014.52	64,569.18	81,433.07	474,589.13
Worsteds, etc	448,600.98	415,374.46	464,257.56	618,513.59	1,946,746.59
Total in United States gold	1,529,060.03	1,522,946.28	1,387,027.93	1,482,415.33	5,921,449.57
Total for preceding year	1,383,185.32	1,531,149.19	1,304,682.29	1,575,331.87	5,854,348.67
Increase	145,874.77	.....	22,345.64	.....	67,100.90
Decrease	.....	8,202.91	.....	92,916.54	.....

LIVERPOOL.

REPORT BY CONSUL RUSSELL FOR THE YEAR 1887.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual commercial report for the year 1887, accompanied by twelve tables of statistics relating to the navigation, commerce, etc., of this port.

IMPORTS.

The value of foreign and colonial imports amounted to $449,501,944, which exhibited the marked increase of $17,292,779 compared with 1886.

AMERICAN PRODUCTS.

From merchants and others of high standing who handle largely American products, I am enabled to give the movement of the chief products which ruled at this market during the year.

Wheat.—At the opening of the year average Californian was selling at $1.88 per 100 pounds, very little variation occurring until the middle of May, when it was $1.94, which was the highest price reached during the year. A sharp decline then occurred, and continued until the 30th of August, the price then being $1.46. Several advances occurred during October and November, which carried the price to $1.70, which was the price at the close of the year. The price of No. 2 spring wheat at the opening of the year was $1.82 per 100 pounds, from which time until the beginning of June there was little variation. A decline in price then occurred and continued until the end of August, carrying it down to $1.46. From this time until the end of the year there were several increases which carried it to $1.70.

Mixed corn.—At the opening of the year mixed corn was quoted $1.09 to $1.15 per 100 pounds. Very little variation occurred until the end of March, when the price fell to 99 cents, which was about the average until the end of July, when a series of increases commenced and continued until the 6th of December, when it was $1.27 to $1.33, which was the highest point reached during the year, the price at the close of the year being $1.21 to $1.27.

Linseed cake.—The year opened with linseed cake selling at $34.06 per ton, and continued until the 22d of February. A series of decreases then commenced, which carried it down to $26.76–$37.98 on the 28th of June. An advance of $1.21 per ton occurred during July, from which time until the end of October there was very little variation. One or two advances in November carried it to $31.62, which was the price at the close of the year.

Bacon.—The imports of bacon and hams amounted to 2,409,447 cwt., and compared with 1886 exhibits a decrease of 242,254 cwt. The following table shows the opening and closing prices of the year:

Description.	Opening of the year.	Highest.	Lowest.	Close of the year.
Short rib bacon	$9.11	$11.43	$8.75	$9.97
Short clear bacon	8.38	10.46	8.26	10.07
Long clear bacon	8.14	10.46	8.14	9.36

Lard.—The total import of lard amounted to 636,665 cwt., which compared with 1886 exhibits an increase of 45,698 cwt. The year opened with the price at $8.63, which fell on the 14th of January to $8.51. Several advances then occurred and continued until the 11th March, when it reached $9.60. From this time until the beginning of June several decreases occurred which carried it down to $8.26. Very little variation then occurred until the middle of October, when a series of increases commenced and continued until the close of the year, the price then being $9.73.

Cotton.—The total import of raw cotton amounted to 14,301,496 cwt., and compared with 1886 exhibits an increase of 278,801 cwt. The year opened with good demand at hardening rates, middling boweds selling at 10.77 cents, good fair Dhollerah, 8.11 cents, and good fair Egyptian, 13.18 cents. The highest point of the market for American cotton during the year was on the 9th and 16th of June, when middling boweds was quoted at 12.17 cents, and the lowest on the 3d of February, when it was

quoted at 10.39 cents. The average value of middling boweds for the year was 11.15 cents. The following table shows the average value of American and other cottons during the years 1886 and 1887:

Year.	Middling Orleans.	Middling Texas.	Middling Boweds.	Fair Pernams	Good fair Egypt.	Good fair Dholleran	Good fair Oomra.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
1886	10.52	10.52	10.39	10.77	13.06	7.98	7.73
1887	11.28	11.15	11.15	11.28	14.19	8.11	8.11

Petroleum.—With an exceptionally low stock of refined oil, the market opened in January at 14.70 cents for favorite brands, advancing before the middle of the month to 15.20 cents, and then declining, owing to arrivals, to 14.93 cents, and, with further arrivals, at the end of the month to 14.19 cents. The supply, however, continued small until the end of March and this price was firmly maintained until early April, when the market gave way and declined to 11.91 cents, remaining thereat, with slight variation, until early in May, when a further fall to 11.66 cents followed, and at this the market remained almost stationary for four months.

The improvement in the American market, which set in in August, soon reacted upon this market, and in September prices advanced to 12.04 cents, declining again before the end of the month to 11 91 cents. From the middle of October, however, when an upward movement, starting at 12.01 cents was commenced, prices continued steadily to advance to the end of the year, 12.68 cents being reached at the end of October, 12.93 cents during the latter half of November, 13.18 cents early in December, and 14.19 cents at the close of month. Russian oil during the year has ruled at from 1.01 cents to 2.03 cents per gallon below these prices. The whole of the Russian oil imported last year was carried in bulk, in tank steamers, the barrels being filled alongside, and this mode of importation is now by those in the trade pronounced a complete success.

American timber.—The imports of pitch-pine exceeded that of the previous year by 40 per cent., but has been less than the average of the three preceding years by 15 per cent. The consumption kept pace with the import, leaving the market moderately stocked. The year commenced with light stocks and a low range of prices. As the autumn advanced shippers made a determined effort for higher prices, which was not responded to until great activity was developed in the northern ship-building centers; this resulted in numerous sales at advanced rates. Deals and planks, I am informed, are at all times dull of sale here and very few suffice for the limited requirements of the market. Oak in the log was imported to a larger extent than in the previous year and consisted chiefly of large parcels from New Orleans and Mobile, which went mostly into consumption at fair rates, though considerably under the price of Canadian wood. Some small lots imported from Baltimore being of good quality, realized full prices.

In wagon scantling a very extensive business was done, the import being the largest on record. In the early part of the season the demand was active and prices steady, but later supplies became excessive, and prices declined. Of wainscot billets there was no import, the demand having almost died out. Walnut was imported to a moderate extent and the demand was fairly steady, and most of the imports were disposed of without much fluctuation in price. Satin walnut (gumwood) was imported freely and at first went into consumption at good prices, but later on the supply overtook the demand and prices fell, the value at the close of the year being about 48 to 54 cents per cubic foot. Whitewood was imported to a larger extent than in any previous year. This wood I am informed has considerably increased in favor and prices have been fairly steady, ruling at from 44 to 54 cents for prime large-sized logs and 40 to 48 cents for planks. Ash was imported to a limited extent and realized about 42 cents per cubic foot. The import of cherry wood was small and very little in demand.

Tobacco.—At the opening of the year the tobacco market was very depressed, indeed almost lifeless, and continued in this condition until the end of April, when a ray of hope sprang from the announcement that a reduction of 8 cents per pound duty would be made. The restriction of moisture in the manufactured article to a maximum of 35 per cent. was also encouraging, as it foreshadowed an increased demand for the raw material, and besides appears to have met with the general approval of the trade; latterly, however, I am informed, there appeared signs of change of feeling, owing to the difficulty of manufacturing, so as to keep within the strict letter of the law, as well as to the constant inspections, testings, warnings, and prosecutions on the part of the excise. The following table shows the price of American tobaccos in bond for the past five years during the month of December in each year:

Description.	December, 1887.	December, 1886.	December, 1885.	December, 1884.	December, 1883.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Virginia leaf	6 to 36	6 to 28	6 to 30	6 to 30	8 to 28
Virginia stripe	11 36	8 28	11 32	13 36	12 36
Kentucky and Western leaf	9 20	6 20	8 20	10 24	8 24
Kentucky and Western stripe	10 28	8 24	11 30	13 30	12 32
Maryland and Ohio's	12 18	10 18	12 18	14 18	12 18

The exports of American tobacco for Liverpool during 1887 were as follows:

	Hogsheads.		Hogsheads.
Africa	2,284	Jersey	14
Malta	107	Adelaide	13
New York	101	Guernsey	10
Isle of Man	66	Antwerp	10
Rotterdam	66	Tobago	5
Melbourne	65	Montevideo	4
Newport News	57	Natal	2
Bordeaux	5	Bremen	1
Gibraltar	4		
Sydney	55	Total	2,923
Christiana	44		

BANK RATES.

The Bank of England rate of discount, which at the opening of the year was 5 per cent., decreased on the 3d of February to 4 per cent., on March 10 to 3½ per cent., on March 24 to 3 per cent., on April 4 to 2½, and again on April 28 to 2 per cent., at which rate it remained until August 4, when it increased to 3 per cent., and again on September 1 to 4 per cent.; which was the rate up to the close of the year.

EXPORTS.

The exports of the produce of the United Kingdom amounted to $444,358,970, and exhibited the marked increase of $26,256,524 compared with 1886.

Table No. 3 shows the quantities so exported and the fluctuations therein compared with 1886, from which it will be observed that the principal increases are cotton yarn, 6,465,600 pounds; all sorts of cotton manufactures (other than piece goods), $2,116,015; linen manufactures (piece goods), 2,832,500 yards; machinery and mill work of all sorts, $2,765,315; woolen and worsted coatings and stuffs, 3,755,700 yards; silk manufactures of all sorts, $1,096,654; haberdashery and millinery, $539,193; hardware and cutlery (unenumerated), $546,478; flannels and carpets, 903,400 yards. The principal decreases occurred in cotton manufactures (piece goods), 10,195,100 yards; jute (piece goods), 4,290,400 yards; jute yarn, 2,124,300 pounds, and wool and worsted yarn, 1,538,100 pounds.

Table No. 4 shows the quantities of foreign and colonial produce exported during the years 1886 and 1887, and the fluctuations in the export of each product.

Table No. 5 shows the description and value of the declared exports from this consular district to the United States during the year ending June 30, 1888, to be $33,987,908.90, an increase of $2,301,684.87 on the previous year.

NAVIGATION AND SHIPPING.

The annual statement of the navigation and shipping of the United Kingdom (a Government publication) shows that during 1887 (see Table 6) there entered this port from foreign countries and British Possessions 4,477 vessels of 5,186,393 tons, of which 1,350 of 935,315 tons were sailing, and 3,127 of 4,251,078 tons, steamers; and there cleared 4,005 vessels of 4,758,825 tons, of which 1,298 vessels of 946,339 tons were sailing, and 2,707 vessels of 3,812,186 tons were steamers.

There also entered in the coastwise trade 13,342 vessels of 2,754,405 tons, of which 3,408 vessels of 410,792 tons were sailing, and 9,934 vessels of 2,343,613 tons, steamers.

These figures compared with 1886 show an increase in arrivals from foreign countries and British Possessions of 110 vessels or 168,578 tons, and in the clearances a decrease of 14 vessels, with an increase of 44,171 tons.

The nationalities which showed an increase in arrivals were: British, 168 vessels, of 212,744 tons; Belgian, 3 vessels, of 6,087 tons; Russian, 1 vessel, of 1,044 tons;

whilst the following nationalities showed decreases in arrivals: Norwegian, 19 vessels of 15,811 tons; German, 13 vessels, of 535 tons; French, 11 vessels, or 15,141 tons; Italian, 13 vessels, or 7,758 tons; American, 8 vessels, or 5,312 tons; other countries, 1 vessel, or 10,483 tons. (See Table No. 7.)

The countries whence tonnage entered (see Table No. 8) which show marked increases, are, United States (on the Atlantic), 83,679 tons; Brazil, 46,849 tons; Argentine Republic, 30,716 tons; Chili, 25,890 tons; Germany, 16,081 tons; Java, 16,487 tons; Peru, 15,685 tons; Asiatic Turkey, 14,868 tons; Spain, 14,715 tons; Egypt, 11,174 tons, and Italy, 10,559 tons. The countries which show a decrease of entered tonnage are, Algeria, 13,405 tons; European Turkey, 13,858 tons; France, 11,231 tons, and United States (Pacific coast), 3,740 tons.

SHIP-BUILDING.

This branch of the shipping industry of this port showed a decrease, compared with 1886, of one vessel or 4,960 tons. The total number built was 15 vessels of 10,417 tons, five of which were sailing, of 8,050 tons, and 10 steam, of 2,367 tons. This return is exclusive of vessels built for foreigners, of which no official record is published. Table No. 11 shows the classes etc., of the number of vessels built.

LIVERPOOL DOCKS.

The report of the Mersey docks and harbor board for the year ending June 30, 1888, shows that 22,241 vessels, of 9,017,935 tons paid tonnage and harbor rates, exhibiting an increase compared with the previous year of 359 vessels or 220,152 tons. The total amount collected on account of these vessels was $4,922,199, and is made up as follows: Dock tonnage and harbor rates, $1,995,632.78; dock rates on goods, $1,545,063.64; town dues on goods, $1,171,210.74; graving-dock rates, $155,989,461; gridiron rates, $1,538.48; dock rent, $52,763.90.

POPULATION.

The return of the medical officer of health shows the estimated population of this city to be 592,991, equal to 113.8 per acre, being the most densely populated city in Great Britain. The death rate, 23.6, was the lowest ever recorded, and was 2.6 per 1,000 less than the average for the last ten years (1877 to 1886), and 5.7 less than the average for the previous ten years (1867 to 1876). Of the 14,006 deaths, 7,140 were of males and 6,966 of females. Of the 18,414 births 9,462 were males and 8,952 were females, making the total birth rate of the city equal to 31.1 per 1,000, the average for the previous ten years being 36.5

EMIGRATION.

The number of emigrants that left the port during the year 1887 was 237,999, which number, compared with the previous year, exhibits the marked increase of 46,508. The number that left for the United States was 199,076, being an increase compared with the previous year of 35,769.

The following statement shows the number and nationality of the emigrants, distinguishing their destination:

Number of emigrants of each nationality that left the port of Liverpool during the year 1887.

Destination.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreign.	Not known.	Total.
United States	105,192	1,842	13,422	76,239	2,381	199,076
British North America	22,976	205	135	10,398	.....	33,714
Australia and New Zealand	163	7	33	1	.....	204
East Indies	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,062	1,062
British West Indies	3	3	.....	.....	123	129
Central and South America	507	79	59	86	658	1,389
Other places	37	8	.....	169	1,311	1,525
Total	128,878	2,144	13,649	86,893	6,435	237,999

HUMIDITY.

Humidity, etc., of this district for the year ending June 30, 1888.

Month	Barometer reduced to the level of the sea and 32° Fahr.			Temperature.			Rain.		Mean degrees of humidity (Complete saturation—100.)
	Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Mean from hourly reading.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Amount.	Number of days it fell.	
1887.									
July	30.38	29.37	30.006	82.9	49.2	63.2	1.104	14	67
August	30.40	29.27	29.961	80.1	46.4	60.6	1.947	14	67
September	30.55	28.84	29.892	65.0	42.6	54.1	4.034	19	76
October	30.63	29.22	30.092	57.8	31.9	46.8	2.272	16	77
November	30.36	28.61	29.678	53.1	29.2	41.2	1.195	16	82
December	30.41	29.05	29.798	53.5	27.3	38.8	1.880	20	82
1888.									
January	30.69	29.10	30.194	53.3	28.4	39.3	1.264	19	86
February	30.52	29.39	30.044	46.7	25.5	36.2	1.081	16	83
March	30.42	28.62	29.618	55.2	28.3	38.4	2.057	18	79
April	30.33	29.29	29.897	60.4	31.4	44.2	1.104	17	75
May	30.51	29.10	30.003	79.0	39.5	52.3	0.547	7	69
June	30.30	29.48	29.935	82.3	44.1	56.6	2.031	20	71

Liverpool observatory, Bidston; Latitude, 53° 24″ 4′ north; longitude, 3° 4″ 17′ west; highest above the mean of the sea, 197 feet.

WOOL TRADE.

The even course of the wool trade during this year in contrast with 1886 appears uneventful. The last month of the year witnessed a return of confidence, partly in consequence of a rise of other articles of consumption; prior to this the market was weak. The trade in its final issue on the year showed no change of importance. On the whole it has been satisfactory throughout. The following table shows the number and classes of wool that were offered at auction during the series of sales, also those of 1886:

Description.	First series.	Second series.	Third series.	Fourth series.	Fifth series.	Sixth series.	Total, 1887.	Total, 1886.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
East Indies	15,837	20,129	20,109	19,763	20,265	17,074	113,177	92,683
Turkish Syrian, etc	4,166	3,919	3,615	4,751	6,414	8,125	30,990	9,207
Egyptian	1,439	1,137	1,257	1,397	1,268	1,673	8,171	6,111
Morocco	2,174	2,243	1,974	2,860	3,236	3,436	15,923	3,877
Portuguese and Spanish	3,455	1,595	2,927	2,318	3,442	2,506	16,233	7,569
River Plate	158	114	105	29	.....	.....	406	2,126
Peru, Lima, and Chili	3,731	4,316	1,470	828	2,576	7,468	20,389	25,145
Sundries	1,693	1,517	1,816	1,986	2,327	2,604	11,943	5,357
Total	32,653	34,970	33,273	33,922	39,528	42,886	217,232	152,075

The first series took place from the 18th to the 28th of January, when 32,653 bales were catalogued, of which 19,800 were sold. The sales opened with a good attendance of English buyers, but there was little demand for export; prices at first suffered a decline of .51 cent to 1.01 cents per lb., but this was fully recovered later on in the case of best Joria and Vicaneer; Egyptian and Portuguese ruled firmly, particularly the latter sorts. The Spanish were all withdrawn.

The second series, from the 15th to the 24th of March, 34,970 bales were catalogued, of which 24,700 were sold. There was a good English and American demand, and prices for the bulk of East India wools ruled on a par with January rates.

The third series was held from the 17th to the 26th of May, 33,273 bales being catalogued, of which 22,000 were sold. The East Indian sales passed off with good spirit, and about 8,000 bales were taken for the United States.

The fourth series was held from the 19th to the 28th of July; 33,922 bales were catalogued, of which 20,800 were sold. The competition was good of tons and American buyers at the East India sales, and prices were on the average about the same as in the May series.

The fifth series, held from the 20th to 29th of September, 39,528 bales being catalogued, of which 21,300 were sold.

There was a large attendance of English buyers at the East India sales but American orders were smaller than usual. At the sixth series, from November 22 to December 2, 42,866 were catalogued, but only 21,900 were sold and only a few American orders were taken.

The following table shows the importation of wools into this port during 1886 and 1887:

Description.	1887.	1886.
	Bales.	*Bales.*
East Indian and Persian	98, 755	101, 188
Spanish	841	2, 855
Portuguese	9, 718	8, 588
Russian	1, 461	1, 686
Danish	1, 314	1, 635
Italian	30	312
Austrian	34	396
Turkish	51, 707	40, 206
African (north	7, 100	4, 066
Egyptian	13, 055	7, 201
Peruvian and Chilian	69, 942	49, 915
Argentine and Uruguayan	2, 807	3, 635
Sundry	159	8, 074
Total sheep's wool	256, 923	229, 757
Goat's wool	36, 263	59, 939

CHAS. T. RUSSELL, *Consul.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, *Liverpool, October* 13, 1888.

I.—*Total value of imports of foreign and colonial produce, and total exports the produce of the United Kingdom at the port of Liverpool during the years* 1881 *to* 1887.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1881	$525, 855, 385	$427, 360, 578	1885	$461, 272, 655	$387, 658, 386
1882	546, 673, 737	444, 056, 167	1886	432, 209, 165	418, 102, 446
1883	557, 826, 791	446, 492, 613	1887	449, 501, 944	444, 358, 970
1884	511, 160, 034	422, 963, 422			

II.—*Quantities of foreign and colonial produce imported into the port of Liverpool during the years* 1886 *and* 1887.

Principal articles.	1886.	1887.	+Increase. —Decrease.
Animals, living:			
Oxen, bulls, &c. ..... number..	70, 233	72, 147	+1, 914
Sheep and lambs ..... do	46, 533	27, 063	—19. 470
Horses ..... do	95	111	+16
Bones (except whale fins) ..... tons..	21, 322	22, 324	+1, 002
Caoutchouc ..... hundred-weight..	145, 662	172, 654	+26. 992
Chemical manufactures and products	$1, 773, 783	$1, 720, 059	—$53, 727
Cocoa ..... pounds..	1, 663, 355	2, 334, 830	+53, 727
Coffee ..... hundred-weight..	37, 140	48, 721	+11, 581
Corn:			
Wheat ..... do	14, 038, 229	17, 879, 658	+3, 841, 429
Barley ..... do	305, 104	415, 104	+100, 000
Oats ..... do	201, 579	153, 198	—48, 381
Pease ..... do	642, 466	955, 273	+312, 807
Beans ..... do	855, 258	881, 671	+26, 413
Indian corn or maize ..... do	8, 367, 276	7, 704, 965	—662, 311
Wheat meal and flour ..... do	2, 869, 179	3, 492, 490	+623, 311
Cotton:			
Raw ..... hundred-weight..	14, 022, 695	14, 301, 496	+278. 801
Manufactures	$880, 214	$1, 842, 328	+$962, 114
Drugs: Barks, Peruvian ..... hundred-weight..	3, 418	3, 548	+130
Dyes and dyeing stuffs: Indigo ..... do	3, 604	5, 908	+2, 304
Flax ..... do	123, 938	136, 006	+12, 068
Fruit:			
Currants ..... do	318, 969	387, 470	+68, 501
Oranges and lemons ..... bushels..	1, 882, 858	2, 019, 147	+136, 289
Raisins ..... hundred-weight..	137, 260	187, 135	[illegible]

II.—*Quantities if foreign and colonial produce, etc.*—Continued.

Principal articles.	1886.	1887.	+ Increase. — Decrease.
Fruit:—Continued.			
Apples, raw.....bushels..	1,339,547	815,779	—523,768
Unenumerated, raw.....do....	568,509	570,339	+1,830
Glass of all kinds.....hundred-weight..	54,788	67,305	+12,517
Guano.....tons..	5,459	1,838	—3,621
Hemp.....hundred-weight..	361,670	434,867	+73,197
Hides, raw.....do....	175,719	206,352	+30,633
Hops.....do....	31,021	33,080	+2,059
Jute.....do....	140,058	57,680	—82,378
Leather.....pounds..	19,158,562	22,860,676	+3,702,114
Leather gloves.....dozen pairs..	42	222	+180
Metals:			
Copper ore and regulus.....tons..	37,722	42,506	+4,784
Unwrought and part wrought.....do....	22,815	19,123	—3,692
Iron ore.....do....	123,128	114,971	—8,157
Iron, pig.....do....	780	1,134	+354
Bar.....do....	6,573	5,694	—879
Steel and manufactures unenumerated hundred-weight	285,225	123,608	—161,527
Lead, pig and sheet.....tons..	8,434	7,592	—842
Tin, in ingots, bars, slabs.....hundred-weight..	9,642	12,167	+2,525
Zinc, crude, and manufactures of.....do....	159,516	196,014	+36,498
Oils:			
Train, blubber, and sperm.....tuns..	1,597	2,549	+952
Olive.....do....	3,974	4,247	+273
Palm.....hundred-weight..	951,941	904,662	—47,279
Seed.....tons	5,198	1,942	—3,256
Oil-seed cake.....do....	82,776	80,524	—2,252
Paper of all kinds (except hangings).....hundred-weight..	42,546	44,579	+2,033
Petroleum.....gallons..	17,793,974	21,470,768	+3,676,794
Provisions:			
Bacon and hams.....hundred-weight..	2,651,701	2,409,447	—242,254
Beef, salted and fresh.....do....	706,712	617,907	—88,805
Pork, ..do.....do....	142,207	142,298	+91
Mutton, fresh.....do....	50,463	147,254	+96,791
Meat unenumerated, preserved.....do....	137,590	119,821	—17,769
Butter and butterine.....do....	42,818	50,804	+7,986
Cheese.....do....	844,616	766,008	—78,608
Eggs.....great hundred..	14,111	17,151	+3,040
Provisions:			
Fish.....cwts..	429,124	370,555	—58,569
Lard.....do....	590,967	636,665	+45,698
Potatoes.....do....	25,699	59,367	+33,668
Pyrites of iron or copper.....tons..	233,592	250,547	+16,955
Rags and other materials for paper making.....do....	52,058	60,550	+8,492
Rice.....cwts..	3,520,286	2,270,321	—1,249,965
Saltpeter and cubic niter.....do....	448,981	619,476	+170,495
Seeds:			
Clover and grass.....do....	2,481	21,342	—1,139
Cotton.....tons..	18,897	23,404	+4,507
Flax and linseed.....quarters..	273,198	246,443	—26,755
Rape.....do....	1,332	1,055	—277
Silk:			
Raw.....pounds..	12,470	14,613	+2,143
Manufactures.....	$13,005	$28,989	+$15,984
Skins, sheep and lambs undressed.....number..	1,245,381	1,415,713	+170,332
Spirits:			
Rum.....proof gallons..	1,316,148	1,551,911	+235,763
Brandy.....do....	466,616	404,775	—61,841
Geneva.....do....	51,181	40,008	—11,173
Other unsweetened spirits.....do....	177,740	203,476	+25,736
Sugar:			
Refined.....cwts..	488,290	389,189	—99,101
Unrefined.....do....	4,605,260	5,602,451	+997,191
Tallow and stearine.....do....	346,941	307,728	—39,213
Tea.....pounds..	66,532	154,970	+88,438
Tobacco:			
Manufactured.....do....	1,284,443	1,558,103	+273,660
Unmanufactured.....do....	42,277,887	33,293,077	—8,984,810
Wine.....gallons..	1,482,807	1,573,962	+91,155
Wood and timber:			
Hewn.....loads..	129,835	154,130	+24,295
Sawed or split.....do....	394,208	387,597	—6,611
Staves.....do....	25,953	21,319	—4,634
Mahogany.....tons..	13,158	11,025	—2,133
Wool:			
Sheep and lambs.....pounds..	61,281,074	63,455,203	+2,175,129
Goats, wool or hair.....do....	11,987,444	7,301,578	—4,685,866
Woolens:			
Yarn.....do....	8,089	11,614	+3,525
Rags.....do....	1,724,800	2,842,560	+1,117,760
Manufactures.....	$370,686	$445,438	+$74,752

III.—*Exports, the produce of the United Kingdom, at the port of Liverpool during the years* 1886 *and* 1887.

Articles.	1886.	1887.	+Increase. —Decrease.
Alkali ..... cwts..	4,327,869	4,520,719	+192,850
Apparel	$2,383,849	$2,598,802	+$214,953
Arms and ammunition:			
Gunpowder ..... pounds..	3,393,100	3,611,000	+217,900
Fire-arms (small) ..... number..	109,278	87,359	—21,919
All other sorts	$571,788	$755,720	+$183,932
Bags and sacks (empty) ..... dozens..	1,042,098	1,123,714	+81,616
Beer and ale ..... barrels..	103,960	100,205	—3,745
Books, printed ..... cwts..	39,266	41,650	+2,384
Butter ..... do....	25,047	24,244	—803
Candles of all sorts ..... pounds..	1,371,500	1,465,500	+94,000
Caoutchouc, manufactures of	$1,047,937	$918,603	—129,334
Cement for building and engineering purposes ..... cwts..	113,800	8,333	—105,467
Chemical products including dye-stuffs.:	$3,054,315	$3,559,021	+504,706
Coals, coke, and patent fuel ..... tons..	523,194	614,785	+91,591
Cotton yarn ..... pounds..	83,593,000	90,058,600	+6,465,600
Cotton manufactures:			
Piece goods ..... yards..	3,708,521,600	3,698,326,500	—10,195,100
All other sorts	$15,691,404	$17,807,419	+2,116,015
Earthen and china ware of all sorts	$6,304,683	$6,735,046	+$430,363
Fish herrings ..... barrels..	80,086	103,705	+23,619
Glass of all sorts	$2,229,456	$2,497,558	+$268,102
Haberdashery and millinery	$3,948,856	$4,488,049	+$539,193
Hardware and cutlery unenumerated	$6,268,777	$6,815,255	+$546,478
Hats of all sorts ..... dozens..	298,457	280,364	—18,093
Jute:			
Yarn ..... pounds..	7,020,200	4,895,900	—2,124,300
Piece goods ..... yards..	38,572,300	34,281,900	—4,290,400
Leather, viz:			
Unwrought ..... cwts..	22,540	25,486	+2,946
Wrought: Boots and shoes	$1,448,037	$1,807,210	+$359,173
Saddlery and harness	$364,188	$386,063	+$21,875
Linen:			
Yarn ..... pounds..	5,990,900	5,877,200	—113,700
Manufactures: Piece goods ..... yards..	87,446,700	90,279,200	+2,832,500
Thread and unenumerated	$2,840,349	$3,400,240	+$559,891
Machinery and mill work of all sorts	$15,184,229	$17,919,544	+$2,765,315
Manure, chemical	$1,022,714	$821,918	—$200,796
Metals:			
Iron, pig, puddled, bar, angle, and wire ..... tons..	280,164	338,546	+58,382
Railroad of all sorts ..... do....	138,012	209,928	+71,886
Steel unwrought ..... do....	35,203	56,586	+21,383
Of all other sorts ..... do....	397,656	499,855	+102,199
Copper unwrought ..... cwt..	68,661	51,396	—17,265
Copper wrought or manufactured yellow metal ... do....	355,963	376,820	+20,857
Lead of all sorts ..... tons..	2,815	3,337	+522
Tin unwrought ..... cwts..	22,963	23,745	+782
Oilseed ..... gallons..	2,254,500	(Tons 11.046	.....
Painters' colors and materials	$935,370	$1,045,910	+$110,540
Paper of all sorts ..... cwts..	90,786	76,173	—14,613
Provisions (including meat)	1,516,791	1,351,100	—165,182
Salt, rock and white ..... tons..	726,928	736,811	+9,883
Silk:			
thrown, twist and yarn	$588,051	$506,494	—$81,557
Manufactures of all sorts	$5,370,844	$6,467,498	+$1,096,654
Skins and furs of all sorts	$2,361,323	$2,804,147	+$442,824
Spirits British and Irish ..... gallons.	330,277	356,848	+26,571
Sugar, refined and candy ..... cwts..	394,024	319,349	—74,675
Telegraph wires and apparatus	$123,060	$102,905	—$20,155
Wool, sheep and lambs ..... pounds..	7,329,400	6,809,000	—520,400
Wool and worsted:			
Yarn ..... do....	3,254,400	1,716,300	—1,538,100
Manufacturers, woolen ..... yards..	34,878,800	38,634,500	+3,755,700
Coatings and stuffs			
Worsted coatings and stuffs ..... do....	93,662,000	92,919,600	—742,400
Flannels and carpets ..... do....	7,751,100	8,654,500	+903,400
Woolen worsteds:			
Blankets ..... pairs..	445,098	489,199	+44,101
Of all other sorts	$3,155,875	$3,325,610	+$169,735
Yarn: Alpaca, mohair, and all other sorts unenumerated ..... pounds	265,400	328,100	+62,700

IV.—*Quantities of foreign and colonial produce exported at the port of Liverpool during the years* 1886 *and* 1887.

Articles.	1886.	1887.	+Increase. —Decrease.
Bacon and hams ..... cwts..	108, 804	95, 768	—13, 036
Butter and butterine ..... do....	4, 572	4, 403	—169
Caoutchouc ..... do....	66, 848	74, 047	+7, 199
Cheese ..... do....	17, 613	16, 792	—821
Cocoa ..... pounds..	271, 891	147, 583	—124, 308
Coffee ..... cwts..	46, 856	38, 136	—8, 720
Corn:			
Wheat ..... do....	309, 256	251, 990	—57, 266
Wheat meal and flour ..... do....	63, 038	49, 310	—13, 728
Cotton:			
Raw ..... do....	610, 297	959, 881	+349, 584
Manufactures	$1, 331, 819	$2, 230, 618	+$896, 799
Drugs:			
Bark, Peruvian ..... cwts..	2, 214	489	—1, 725
Dyes and dyeing-stuffs:			
Cochineal ..... do....	2, 156	1, 094	—1, 062
Indigo ..... do....	2, 781	4, 535	+1, 754
Flax, dressed, undressed, and tow ..... do....	11, 856	9, 932	—1, 924
Fruit:			
Currants ..... do....	11, 269	5, 479	—5, 790
Raisins ..... do....	16, 182	13, 184	—2, 998
Guano ..... tons..	508	2, 165	+1, 657
Hemp, dressed, undressed, and tow ..... cwts..	99, 083	139, 853	+40, 770
Hides raw ..... do....	49, 779	45, 520	—4, 259
Jute ..... do....	37, 227	26, 740	—10, 487
Lard ..... do....	15, 998	12, 012	—3, 986
Leather ..... pounds..	844, 648	1, 625, 170	+780, 522
Metals:			
Copper, unwrought, part wrought, and old copper ..... tons..	4, 278	7, 000	+2, 722
Iron bars ..... do....	5, 880	5, 982	+102
Tin in ingots, blocks, or slabs ..... cwts..	5, 521	5, 553	+32
Oils:			
Cocoanut ..... do....	8, 848	7, 497	—1, 351
Palm ..... do....	458, 004	484, 396	+26, 392
Quicksilver ..... pounds..	1, 246, 374	927, 900	—318, 473
Rice ..... cwts..	2, 041, 056	1, 547, 046	—494, 010
Seed:			
Flax or linseed ..... quarters..	1, 954	749	—1, 205
Rape ..... do....	99	175	+76
Silk:			
Raw ..... pounds..	11, 207	19, 401	+8, 194
Thrown ..... do....	2, 282	200	—2, 082
Manufactures	$296, 508	$224, 327	—$72, 181
Spices:			
Cinnamon ..... pounds..	274, 910	327, 566	+52, 656
Pepper ..... do....	865, 954	901, 362	+35, 408
Spirits:			
Brandy ..... proof gallons..	9, 942	7, 425	—2, 517
Geneva ..... do....	2, 051	732	—1, 319
Rum ..... do....	75, 098	104, 132	+29, 034
Other unsweetened spirits ..... do....	67, 527	41, 637	—25, 890
Mixed in bond ..... do....	243, 193	235, 496	—7, 697
Sugar:			
Refined and candy ..... cwts..	14, 050	37, 309	+23, 259
Unrefined ..... do....	124, 294	150, 506	+26, 212
Molasses ..... do....	179	97	—82
Tallow and stearine ..... do....	36, 779	47, 884	+11, 105
Tea ..... pounds..	103, 696	130, 716	+27, 020
Tobacco			
Unmanufactured ..... do....	3, 751, 449	3, 833, 534	+82, 085
Manufactured and snuff ..... do....	541, 620	539, 031	—2, 589
Wine ..... gallons..	72, 593	85, 386	+2, 793
Wool, sheep and lambs ..... pounds..	34, 696, 180	33, 436, 755	—1, 260, 425

V.—*Value of declared exports from the consular district of Liverpool to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending June 30, 1888.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1887.	Dec. 31, 1887.	Mar. 31, 1888.	June 30, 1888.	
Beer and ale	$32,243.81	$32,818.41	$24,088.07	$46,347.08	$135,497.37
Books and stationery	2,900.42	5,888.45	4,044.05	10,195.15	23,028.07
Bags and canvas	28,588.97	85,863.77	25,617.04	9,168.47	149,238.25
Blacking	.....	1,678.93	764.03	1,021.95	3,464.91
Condensed milk	.....	20,253.72	88,210.34	62,284.78	120,748.84
Card clothing	.....	316.31	1,425.88	350.38	2,092.57
Cotton ties	.....	90,846.56	2,063.39	215,209.56	308,119.51
Cattle and animals	131,898.23	105,728.16	50,303.69	105,821.93	443,752.01
Cement	1,202.02	272.52	3,012.36	1,396.68	5,883.58
Cotton	110,872.90	133,242.45	119,266.57	93,537.84	456,919.76
Coal and coke	79,862.82	106,624.43	78,518.97	75,122.70	340,128.92
Chemicals	1,324,129.71	1,773,155.17	1,620,050.72	1,396,156.89	6,113,492.49
Dye and other woods	17,431.74	16,136.60	21,816.00	20,613.43	75,997.77
Diamonds	121.66	.....	223.85	136.26	481.77
Dyes and dyeing stuffs	.....	.....	3,635.27	4,068.39	7,703.66
Earthen and glass ware	209,307.49	205,812.35	171,971.11	177,092.06	764,683.01
Fruit (green and dry) and vegetables	45,981.75	332,260.29	427,646.49	252,949.87	1,078,838.40
Furniture	5,187.67	6,715.61	2,477.04	3,036.68	17,417.00
Flax hose	4,671.82	992.76	3,528.20	1,226.35	10,419.13
Fish, herrings, etc	.....	11,343.79	12,632.47	2,915.02	26,891.28
Felt	1,941.72	4,258.17	3,557.40	2,141.11	11,898.40
Grease and oils	15,991.53	11,874.25	29,641.49	16,618.38	74,125.65
Hides, leather, and skins	321,142.85	380,986.89	320,647.10	278,313.62	1,301,090.46
Hair and hair neils	57,457,35	96,481.17	67,570.29	102,535.29	324,044.10
Hardware	29,344.63	25,148.50	16,831.76	29,304.95	100,629.84
Hemp and flax	84,315.16	8,958.76	55,379.61	53,199.37	201,852.90
Haberdashery	.....	997.63	3,523.34	963.56	5,484.53
Ivory	.....	.....	.....	4,764.30	4,764.30
Iron and iron manufactures	539,499.62	329,519.04	215,622.92	179,576.50	1,264,218.08
Iron ore	98,224.42	41,875.97	19,723.57	4,399.30	164,223.26
Lead	.....	1,099.82	1,776.27	.....	2,876.09
Lime and lemon juice	.....	.....	.....	8,574.76	8,574.76
Manure	1,581.61	66,430.83	8,973.12	.....	76,985.56
Machinery	11,304.36	4,438.24	9,148.85	13,294.87	38,186.32
Mineral waters	.....	695.90	637.51	861.37	2,194.78
Mill and other stones	.....	1,863.85	1,401.55	622.91	3,888.31
Oil-cloth	6,837.42	296.85	.....	802.97	7,937.24
Paper-making materials	287,778.97	285,647.68	242,077.76	176,443.03	991,947.44
Pig-iron	235,497.35	209,146.31	94,345.02	92,305.90	631,294.58
Paints and varnish	4,092.71	243.32	890.56	218.99	5,445.58
Patent compositions	.....	3,547.66	1,192.29	6,180.44	10,920.39
Plants	.....	841.89	.....	1,941.72	2,783.61
Private effects	3,095.09	133,648.23	7,641.69	754.30	145,139.31
Provisions	37,339.74	1,781.13	681.30	.....	39,802.17
Pictures	.....	457.44	326.04	661.83	1,445.31
Rubber, India, Para, etc	283,788.63	328,282.89	217,618.24	817,546.95	1,647,236.71
Rice, rice flour, etc	43,057.23	52,507.62	91,707.63	81,990.23	269,262.71
Silver	36,263.35	.....	228.72	.....	36,492.07
Salt	257,654.63	270,078.55	172,978.63	143,375.36	844,087.17
Steel and steel manufactures	142,976.96	204,066.23	166,881.10	149,772.19	653,696.48
Slates, bricks, and tiles	8,642.89	7,328.95	7,280.27	7,523.60	30,775.71
Seeds	7,985.12	6,583.56	3,484.40	7,908.05	25,961.13
Silks and plushes	.....	50,907.49	15,776.89	38,881.71	105,576.09
Spices	15,338.04	2,885.83	.....	.....	18,223.87
Sausage casings	.....	3,591.47	7,596.44	1,951.46	13,139.37
Sugar	.....	40,956.06	.....	.....	40,956.06
Saddlery and harness	.....	1,854.12	1,854.12	1,060.89	4,769.13
Tin and terne plates	2,611,031.97	2,728,262.43	3,007,291.91	2,834,934.26	11,181,520.59
Tin, taggers', and tin	40,666.41	48,542.35	61,934.04	43,924.17	195,066.97
Tea and coffee	5,197.40	3,829.92	4,511.23	31,062.66	44,601.21
Wool and wool neils	972,013.47	709,679.97	720,916.42	643,943.36	3,046,553.22
Water-proof garments	5,353.13	1,859.00	652.11	326.05	8,190.29
Woolens and worsteds	.....	296.84	.....	.....	296.84
Wines and spirits	1,153.34	3,815.32	3,241.07	2,136.38	10,346.11
Y. M. sheathing	987.89	4,867.27	.....	.....	5,855.16
All other goods	85,366.96	78,549.16	31,060.78	19,915.99	214,892.84
Dry goods	56,927.91	.....	.....	.....	56,927.91
Wire rope	16,929.99	.....	.....	.....	16,929.99
Total	8,371,180.86	9,108,934.86	8,227,898.93	8,279,894.25	33,987,908.90
Total for preceding year	7,256,336.13	8,073,286.52	7,586,254.11	8,770,347.27	31,686,224.03
Increase	1,114,844.73	1,035,648.34	641,644.82	.....	2,301,684.87
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	490,453.02	.....

VI.—*Number and tonnage of sailing and steam vessels, including their repeated voyages, that entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast, respectively, from and to foreign countries and British Possessions and coastwise at the port of Liverpool during the year* 1887.

	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Sailing.		Steam.		Sailing.		Steam.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Foreign:								
With cargoes	1,037	915,896	3,076	4,215,848	1,166	865,083	2,641	3,756,926
With ballast	43	19,429	51	35,230	132	81,251	66	55,260
Coastwise:								
With cargoes	2,340	229,658	7,665	1,853,329	2,740	265,096	7,307	1,750,610
With ballast	1,068	181,134	2,269	490,284	747	154,889	2,657	923,623
Total	4,758	1,346,107	13,061	6,594,691	4,785	1,366,324	12,671	6,555,419

VII.—*Number and tonnage of sailing and steam vessels of each nation, including their repeated voyages, that entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast from and to foreign countries at the port of Liverpool during the year* 1887.

Nationality.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
British	3,423	4,414,351	2,928	3,983,066
Russian	15	9,841	17	10,205
Swedish	68	37,306	66	34,084
Norwegian	396	190,943	391	192,546
Danish	83	10,997	88	12,022
German	97	66,089	91	57,596
Dutch	13	7,161	13	7,557
Belgian	14	19,650	7	9,374
French	29	28,259	33	29,374
Spanish	245	271,723	276	292,457
Italian	24	15,795	23	18,764
Austrian	8	5,169	7	3,874
United States of America	56	107,003	53	100,977
All other countries	6	2,106	12	6,639
Total	4,477	5,186,393	4,005	4,758,525

VIII.—*Number and tonnage of British and foreign sailing and steam vessels that entered and cleared, with cargoes and in ballast, to and from foreign countries and British Possessions at the port of Liverpool during the year* 1887.

Countries.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Russia:				
Northern ports	56	30,496	32	19,206
Southern ports	23	24,211	4	4,213
Sweden	65	36,167	51	23,615
Norway	157	54,155	103	40,902
Denmark	55	6,370	127	29,582
Danish West India Islands	1	212	1	2,135
Germany	154	92,807	132	89,603
Holland	66	33,710	137	76,474
Dutch Possessions in India, Java	56	57,890	9	8,573
Dutch West India Islands	6	1,397	.....	.....
Dutch Guiana	.....	.....	4	1,190
Belgium	156	96,739	86	57,409
France	234	117,569	243	104,627
Algeria	16	13,165	.....	.....
French Possessions in Western Africa	1	123	4	429
French islands in the Pacific	6	2,584	.....	.....
Portugal	98	34,925	72	29,979
Madeira	.....	.....	1	1,115
Portuguese Possessions in Western Africa	.....	.....	3	2,395
Portuguese Possessions in Eastern Africa	.....	.....	1	239
Spain	496	512,545	179	99,604
Canary Islands	.....	.....	4	1,281
Philippine and Ladrone Islands	25	42,075	14	29,962
Spanish West India Islands	5	8,217	94	141,829

VIII.—*Number and tonnage of British and foreign sailing and steam vessels, etc.*—Cont'd.

Countries.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Italy	95	101, 051	152	161, 188
Austrian Territories	1	1, 037	5	3, 266
Greece	27	12, 495	6	6, 091
Roumania	14	15, 343	.....	.....
Turkish Dominions:				
European Turkey	26	36, 322	57	73, 716
Asiatic Turkey (including Cyprus)	44	50, 208	40	50, 157
Egypt	109	149, 380	79	109, 370
Tripoli	17	17, 894	.....	.....
Tunis	4	3, 797	.....	.....
Morocco	14	3, 348	4	548
Western Africa not particularly designated	89	88, 957	117	104, 788
Madagascar	.....	.....	1	507
China (exclusive of Hong-Kong and Macao)	.....	.....	43	62, 028
Japan	1	1, 878	3	4, 074
Native islands in the Pacific	9	4, 387	3	1, 639
United States of America:				
On the Atlantic	1, 217	2, 354, 963	758	1, 752, 805
On the Pacific	89	144, 990	47	73, 378
Hayti and St. Domingo	8	3, 835	14	12, 667
Mexico	34	31, 520	32	51, 174
Central America	.....	.....	1	271
United States of Colombia	4	2, 975	19	22, 214
Venezuela	5	1, 232	4	1, 345
Ecuador	.....	.....	7	3, 419
Peru	49	51, 009	40	34, 031
Bolivia	2	2, 615	.....	.....
Chili (including Pacific of Patagonia)	38	63, 757	78	108, 090
Brazil	226	154, 708	240	177, 821
Uruguay	8	5, 026	14	15, 786
Argentine Republic (including the Atlantic coast of Patagonia)	88	119, 111	171	181, 369
Total foreign countries	3, 867	4, 397, 125	3, 236	3, 781, 225
Total British Possessions	610	789, 258	769	977, 300
Total foreign countries and British Possessions:				
1887	4, 477	5, 186, 393	4, 005	4, 758, 525
1886	4, 367	5, 017, 815	4, 019	4, 714, 654
Increase	110	168, 578	.....	43, 871
Decrease	.....	.....	14	.....

IX.—*Number and tonnage of sailing and steam-vessels, including their repeated voyages, that entered and cleared with cargoes, and in ballast from and to foreign countries and British possessions at the port of Liverpool during the years* 1881 *to* 1887.

Year	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
1881	5, 003	4, 940, 548	4, 727	4, 796, 671
1882	5, 214	5, 165, 211	4, 806	4, 882, 878
1883	5, 219	5, 467, 274	4, 837	5, 167, 568
1884	4, 852	5, 209, 357	4, 499	4, 966, 936
1885	4, 668	5, 173, 330	4, 246	4, 822, 021
1886	4, 367	5, 017, 815	4, 019	4, 714, 654
1887	4, 477	5, 186, 393	4, 005	4, 758, 525

X.—*Number and tonnage of British and foreign sailing and steam-vessels, including their repeated voyages, that entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast, coastwise at the port of Liverpool during the years* 1881 *to* 1887.

Year.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
1881	11, 821	2, 474, 212	11, 519	2, 560, 860
1882	12, 269	2, 686, 192	11, 819	2, 668, 070
1883	12, 079	2, 726, 855	11, 885	2, 788, 001
1884	11, 269	2, 458, 326	11, 071	2, 618, 254
1885	12, 189	2, 503, 761	12, 027	2, 769, 163
1886	12, 377	2, 548, 419	12, 420	2, 815, 942
1887	13, 342	2, 754, 405	13, 451	3, 163, 218

XI.—*Number and tonnage of iron, steel, and wooden sailing and steam-vessels built at Liverpool (exclusive of vessels built for foreigners, of which no official record is published) during the year* 1887.

Description.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Iron	4	8,038	3	174	7	8,212
Steel	.....	.....	6	2,090	6	2,090
Wood	1	12	1	103	2	115
Total	5	8,050	10	2,367	15	10,417

XII.—*Gross amount of customs revenue collected at the port of Liverpool during the years* 1881 *to* 1887.

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1881	$14,138,427	1885	13,513,235
1882	13,681,828	1886	12,956,021
1883	14,239,937	1887	12,845,796
1884	13,585,915		

LONDON.

Value of the declared exports from the consular district of London to the United States, during the year ending September 30, 1888.

Articles.	Quarter ending.				Total for the year.
	Dec. 31, 1887.	Mar. 31, 1888.	June 30, 1888.	Sept. 30, 1888.	
Beer, wine and spirits	$206,764.74	$244,434.49	$152,257.38	$166,657.07	$800,113.68
Books and stationery	267,464.36	273,930.02	347,135.55	467,610.63	1,356,140.56
Cement	412,341.99	461,963.07	339,250.74	286,541.14	1,500,096.94
Chemicals, sodas, etc	386,839.42	420,193.32	407,027.76	500,239.46	1,714,299.96
China, glass, etc	48,615.92	28,977.94	49,311.78	27,945.83	154,851.46
Clothing	17,803.78	123,292.72	119,947.99	431,366.86	692,411.35
Coffee	60,436.08	70,102.17	375,044.95	14,356.17	519,939.37
Diamonds	272,769.56	677,906.62	549,887.36	870,658.34	2,371,221.88
Dry goods	502,804.84	1,117,853.52	460,089.64	1,008,528.92	3,089,276.56
Feathers	100,665.36	120,971.62	131,735.36	48,671.94	402,044.28
Fruits, dried	267,920.06	21,750.14	67,963.31	44,659.68	402,293.19
Hemp and jute	308,166.03	567,122.34	488,353.53	351,163.37	1,709,804.26
Hops	9,740.85	1,688.19	1,183.72	1,663.74	14,276.50
Iron, steel, metals, etc	2,833,341.28	4,174,368.75	4,056,401.20	1,481,612.09	12,545,723.32
Leather, hides, skins, furs, etc	884,081.62	1,264,070.28	1,751,297.44	1,711,434.93	5,810,884.27
Machinery and hardware	10,252.59	13,250.83	26,115.25	19,721.77	69,343.44
Pickles, preserves, jams, etc	190,483.87	153,785.43	186,291.90	175,868.33	656,452.53
Rags and paper waste	101,071.18	125,626.44	118,029.90	115,900.22	460,624.74
Spices	195,946.03	95,400.32	311,484.84	337,527.48	940,358.67
Seeds	81,157.87	177,647.74	22,525.45	40,351.29	321,682.35
Tea	72,769.19	219,847.85	204,094.32	216,780.83	713,442.19
Wool	385,798.86	776,225.33	555,476.08	410,100.72	2,127,600.99
Miscellaneous	3,873,422.49	3,178,019.46	3,090,285.33	2,315,306.03	12,457,033.31
Total in U. S. gold	11,490,657.61	14,508,428.59	13,846,191.77	11,044,636.85	50,889,914.82
Total for preceding year	12,093,703.88	14,391,842.99	12,960,274.05	16,454,362.88	55,900,183.80
Increase	.....	116,585.60	885,917.72	.....	.....
Decrease	603,046.27	.....	.....	5,409,726.03	5,010,268.98

THOMAS M. WALLER,
Consul-General.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Value of declared exports from the Newcastle-upon-Tyne consular district to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1888.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Totals for the year.
	Dec. 31, 1887.	Mar. 31, 1888.	June 30, 1888.	Sept. 30, 1888.	
Antimony	$30,217.00	$2,671.31	$36,648.63	$26,074.70	$95,611.64
Bricks (fire)	2,315.00	6,494.46	6,569.60	2,189.92	17,568.20
Cement	20,228.74	42,084.65	24,373.44	10,504.77	97,191.62
Chemicals	211,794.27	133,542.37	120,448.24	58,398.00	524,182.88
Carpeting	357.85	4,354.10	5,562.64	12,581.30	22,855.89
Cotton manufactures	28,276.86	21,655.02	27,542.54	26,469.58	103,944.00
Coals and coke	14,006.63	13,804.07	19,718.75	5,933.01	53,562.46
Ferro manganese	79,753.80	142,409.36	56,826.52	111,727.74	390,717.42
Glass	11,020.76	3,691.56	4,939.63	2,338.94	21,985.89
Gypsum	.....	.....	1,520.81	1,021.96	2,542.77
Grindstones, etc	9,478.26	5,502.68	13,371.85	14,526.00	42,878.79
Hats (felt)	.....	.....	1,389.56	.....	1,389.56
Iron (pig)	58,269.05	32,671.88	19,293.29	6,637.04	116,871.26
Iron (machinery)	2,481.78	.....	3,873.73	411.36	6,766.86
Leather	9,663.40	7,795.60	6,613.30	4,501.51	28,543.81
Lead	212.80	.....	.....	.....	212.80
Linen and woolen goods	9,918.49	1,532.34	3,829.44	9,224.33	24,504.60
Ore	13,457.82	10,450.52	.....	.....	23,908.34
Paints and venetian red	16,478.06	19,712.44	12,621.20	3,129.16	51,940.86
Rags	1,032.76	1,192.29	2,814.09	1,795.74	6,834.88
Rope manufactures	.....	1,861.35	.....	.....	1,861.35
Skins, hare and rabbit	21,274.30	40,468.83	39,987.44	50,918.56	152,649.13
Spiegeleisen	51,858.65	75,430.75	790.80	700.77	128,780.97
Sulphate pulp	24,399.52	2,457.58	.....	17,116.79	43,973.89
Steel rods, blooms, etc	282,859.75	153,975.24	356,980.34	170,547.04	964,362.37
Trees	3,726.06	3,324.52	.....	44.00	7,094.58
Thread	.....	2,106.46	300.14	2,307.00	7,424.60
Wire goods	8,528.83	33,633.70	.....	8,906.57	51,090.10
Miscellaneous	2,416.55	4,610.11	4,056.13	3,248.19	14,332.58
Total	914,026.59	767,433.19	772,785.11	551,248.98	3,005,493.87
Corresponding quarters preceding year	738,689.91	810,433.35	728,581.51	1,173,786.09	3,451,490.86
Increase	175,336.68	.....	44,203.60	.....	.....
Decrease	.....	43,000.16	.....	622,537.11	445,996.99

JASPER SMITH,
Consul.

PLYMOUTH.

REPORT BY CONSUL FOX.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Trade and commerce in this locality during the past nine months has not been very active generally. Wheat has been imported to a fair extent, principally from American ports. The timber trade continues to be large and prosperous. The export trade to United States ports is increasing. Clay and arsenic have been shipped to a considerable value, and tooth brushes manufactured in this country continue to find a good market in the States.

A new feature in the declared exports at this consulate has been two shipments during the past quarter of sheep-skins (salted roans), to the value of $5,978.20. The shipping trade here has been rather dull, especially in sailing vessels.

SHIPPING.

Several iron foreign-going steam-ships are now owned at this port, but the result of their working has not been hitherto so satisfactory as anticipated. At present, however, with advanced freights, the outlook is brighter. From returns published in a local paper it appears that the tonnage of British and foreign vessels (sailing and steam)

that entered with cargoes and ballast in Plymouth last year (1887) was 202,293 tons against 129,508 tons in 1873, 230,301 tons in 1877, 230,000 tons in 1883, 240,467 tons in 1885, and 186,843 tons in 1886.

HOUSE-BUILDING.

House-building continues to a large extent, from which it would appear that a very general opinion exists that the population of the place will, as hitherto, steadily progress. There are generally from three hundred to four hundred houses in course of construction. Builders, however, have been rather hasty in building, and as a result several have lately failed.

THE HARVEST.

The weather during the past summer was remarkable for rain and want of sunshine, so that some farmers began to doubt whether we should have a harvest at all; but a great change for the better in September has gone far to repair the damage.

Wheat is an average crop, as to quantity, but the condition is somewhat inferior. Barley is a fair crop but condition not very good. Oats below an average, fair as to quality. Potatoes were plentifully grown, but they are very small generally, and far from being of good quality, disease being very prevalent. They were plentiful in quantity, but owing to the heavy rains the quality is very inferior. Carrots and turnips are a failure this year, owing to the incessant rain. Mangold is an average crop. Grass being still very plentiful, farmers will be able to keep their cattle out of doors late in the season, and there being plenty of straw, fodder is not likely to be scarce the ensuing winter. Apples are a short crop, small in size and very deficient in quantity.

STEAM-SHIPS.

Reverting to the shipping trade of this port, I may mention that the largest English steam-ship company's vessels call here to land or embark passengers, mails, and specie. During the past month no fewer than thirty-three of these steam-ships were timed to arrive here on their homeward voyage, without mentioning those (less numerous) which call here on their outward voyage.

DARTMOUTH.

Mr. George Hingston, United States consular agent at Dartmouth, reports as follows:

"The trade in iron has been small with the exception of the engineering business carried on by Messrs. Simpson, Strickland & Co., who have been very busy during the greater part of the year, although not quite as much so at the present moment. They have been building a number of steam launches, and one steamer for Turkey, which has been sent to Constantinople. The trade of the other shipbuilders has been small, principally repairing and fitting out yachts. The Cape mail steamers call for mails and passengers fortnightly, the Demerara and West India boats every two or three weeks, and mail steamers for the Falkland Islands and South America every two months. The latter are Hamburg steamers of the Kosmos line.

The harvest this year has been poor, owing to the wretched summer, with the exception of hay, which is abundant, and turnips, which are fair. The imports have been small, consisting of about 1,000 tons of valonia from Smyrna and a little timber from Sweden and Russia."

JERSEY.

Mr. Thomas Renouf, United States consular agent at Jersey, states:

"I have very little to report of any commercial interest during the past nine months. The imports of American products and manufactures are always about the same, the exports of cattle about as formerly. The early potato crop, which forms the principal feature of agriculture, has been very large this season, although toward the close disease manifested itself to a great extent, nevertheless the exports, chiefly to the United Kingdom, yielded a large amount, say about $1,500,000."

The farmers seem to give all their attention to the growth of the early potato, very little wheat and hay being now cultivated on the island.

GUERNSEY.

Mr. William Carey, United States consular agent at Guernsey, reports:

"I have nothing to report with respect to trade, except that the exportation of breeding animals from this island to the United States seems entirely to have died out."

THOS. W. FOX,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Plymouth, October 8, 1888.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT BY CONSUL FOX.

Though not very active generally trade and commerce in this locality shows a distinct improvement on the previous year. It is not merely maintaining its position, but there are indications of an advance in the right direction.

The mail-boats during the year have numbered 409, of which 335 were home and 74 outward, as compared with 403 (319 homeward and 84 outward) in the preceding year.

The passengers landed and embarked have been, roughly estimated, between 9,000 and 10,000.

The total tonnage of cargoes coming into the Great Western Docks, Plymouth, was 318,513, an increase of about 6,000 on the preceding year. The cargoes have included the following: Grain, 112,748 tons; coals, 42,908; clay, 19,525; manures, 21,790.

The Cattewater Harbor and Sutton Harbor give the following statistics:

Harbors.	1887.	1888.
Cattewater Harbor:		
Vessels entering	1,363	1,492
Registered tonnage	166,003	174,967
Sutton Harbor:		
Vessels entering	998	1,064
Registered tonnage	102,600	105,775

From various parts of this country there are encouraging reports of general trade progress (with occasional exceptions), notwithstanding that agriculture continues depressed, though there are signs of improvement.

FACTORIES.

Factories and other works not dependent on local support have been in fairly good work, and the reports concerning proposed new ventures would appear to indicate that the field is not yet fully occupied.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

Plymouth Telephone Exchange has developed new energy and enterprise in the past twelve months, and as a natural result, good progress has been made. During 1888, messages to the number of 296,600 have passed through the exchange, and with the reply messages of the subscribers, the number would be 593,200, an average of 2,510 for each subscriber, or less than 1 penny per message. The total number of messages in the previous year was 213,000, an average of 1,060 per subscriber. Since the 1st of January, 1888, fifty-four new subscribers have joined the system, bringing the total number up to 253.

INVOICES AND DECLARED EXPORTS.

Great as was the increase in the number of invoices presented at this consulate during the year 1887, the year 1888 shows a still greater increase, the invoices for that year numbering 124.

The value of declared exports from this district to the United States last quarter amounts to $74,974.32.

FISHERIES.

The fishery trade of this port continues large. The following particulars, taken from official returns, will show the steady increase in the quantities carried inland from the port of Plymouth by the respective railway companies:

Railways.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Great Western	983	870	725	781	1,169	1,854
London and Southwestern	1,807	1,845	1,986	2,817	3,699	3,262
Total	2,790	2,715	2,711	3,598	4,868	5,116

It is hoped that the labors of the gentlemen connected with the marine biological station, recently opened, may some day help to solve important questions connected with this industry, and thus prove the practical benefit which eventually must come from the study of fishes and their foods, etc.

Mr. George Hingston, United States consular agent at Dartmouth, reports:

"The trade of the town has been small with the exception of the engineering works of Messrs. Simpson, Strickland & Co., who do a large business in the building of steam launches and small steamers. Other shipbuilding business has been small, mostly in connection with repairing and fitting out yachts.

There has been somewhat of an improvement of late in the coaling business for supplying steamers with bunker coals.

About 1,600 tons of valonia have arrived here from Smyrna to be conveyed by rail to different places in the neighborhood.

A few cargoes of timber, principally from Russia; also a few small cargoes of apples from French ports and the Channel Islands.

The Cape mail boats call here fortnightly for mails and passengers, as well as the West India, Demerara, and Falkland Islands and South America boats, the latter every eight weeks.

The harvest has been poor with the exception of hay and turnips."

Mr. Thomas Renouf, United States consular agent at Jersey, reports:

"I beg to confirm my report of 30th September last, having nothing new to add thereto. There are always about the usual quantities of United States products and manufactures imported in this island indirectly via England."

Mr. William Carey, United States consular agent at Guernsey, states:

"I have nothing to report of interest to commerce or trade."

THOS. W. FOX,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Plymouth, January 12, 1889.

SCOTLAND.

GALASHIELS.

Value of declared exports from the consular agency at Galashiels to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1888.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for year.
	Dec. 31, 1887.	Mar. 31, 1888.	June 30, 1888.	Sept. 30, 1888.	
Woolen goods:					
Scotch tweeds	$71,884.67	$54,879.97	$27,584.80	$83,863.49	$238,212.93
Hosiery	3,525.11	.....	194.29	4,867.33	8,586.73
British woolens	.....	4,125.98	.....	.....	4,125.98
English worsteds	93.72	.....	.....	.....	93.72
Wool scouring machine	.....	248.68	.....	.....	248.68
Whisky and sherry	.....	174.62	.....	.....	174.62
Wool	1,436.04	.....	.....	.....	1,436.04
Total	76,939.54	59,429.25	27,779.09	88,730.82	252,878.70

RICHARD LEES,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Galashiels, September 29th, 1888.

GLASGOW.

REPORT BY CONSUL UNDERWOOD.

GENERAL TRADE.

Although present indications point to an increase of business for the coming year, the statistics of navigation show that the year just closed has been only moderately prosperous. In the number of arrivals of coastwise sailing vessels there is a falling off of nearly 10 per cent.; of foreign sailing vessels, nearly 17 per cent., and of the tonnage of all sailing vessels, nearly 5 per cent. In the number of arrivals of steam vessels, foreign and coastwise, the increase is about 1 per cent., and of tonnage 8 per cent.

The number of arrivals of steam-vessels from the United States is 199; six more than in the year preceding, with an increase of tonnage of 21,099 tons.

SHIP-BUILDING.

The great improvement at present to be noticed is in ship-building. While it can not be called, in popular phrase, a "boom," it is a very strong movement, reaching nearly every yard, and bringing with it higher prices for ships, for labor, and for materials. The number of vessels launched for the year ending September 30, 1887, was 167; tonnage 173,316; for the year ending September 30, 1888, 214; tonnage 222,897.

The increase during the last nine months is shown by the figures representing the tonnage of vessels launched.

	Tons.		Tons.
January	13,381	June	21,370
February	3,674	July	23,950
March	25,265	August	29,339
April	17,888	September	35,730
May	13,670		

Of the vessels launched in September all were steam-ships, except one sailing ship of 2,400 tons. A year ago (September 30, 1887) there were building 41 steam-vessels with a tonnage of 96,250 tons and 5 sailing-vessels with a tonnage of 9,423 tons. At present there are building 79 steam-vessels with a tonnage of 176,502 tons, and 19 sailing vessels with a tonnage of 29,395 tons.

The large number of new orders comes from the increased demand for freights at better prices, and it is probable that even more vessels would be built except for their increased cost. That operates as a wholesome check, otherwise there might be again an overproduction, and freights would fall to an unremunerative figure. In August last a steamer to carry 4,000 tons freight, with triple expansion engines, could be got for about £27,000; to-day the price would be £33,000. Sailing ships have advanced from £5.15 per ton to £6.10. The rise is due to the increased cost of iron and steel and of wages. Steel angles are now £16 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton, steel plates are £7 12*s.* 6*d.* and boiler plates £8, an increase of about 30 shillings in two months. Iron plates are now £6, an increase of 10 shillings.

Some firms have already granted an increase of 5 per cent. in wages, and such an advance, or a larger one, is likely to become general.

There is no branch of industry, trade, or commerce so important for Glasgow as that of ship-building, and if the present demand is maintained, the city will enjoy a season of prosperity.

THE IRON TRADE.

The prices of pig-iron warrants during the past year have fluctuated between 44*s.* 9*d.* and 37*s.* 1*d.* The higher figure was reached nearly a year ago. At the beginning of the present year prices began to fall and continued, with slight reactions, to drop until May, when the lowest point was touched. Then came a gradual stiffening of prices until warrants were quoted in September, at 42*s.* 10½*d.*; since which there has been a decline and to-day (October 1) they were quoted at 40*s.* 7*d.*

The volume of business is large, and the exports of iron to all countries, except the United States, are much above the average. The revival of ship-building is having a strong influence upon the prices of all descriptions of iron and steel.

The markets of cotton, linen, and woolen fabrics present no special features of interest.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The total exports from this consular district to the United States amount to $9,320,713.01, an increase over the preceding year of $1,457,030.46, about 18.5 per cent.

Increase—		Increase—Continued.	
Cotton goods	$228,401 81	Union goods (cotton and wool)	$565,486.75
Chemicals	63,696.86	Wool	88,452.62
Coals	17,853.62	Woolen goods	164,622.99
Flax	77,616.48	Decrease—	
Lace curtains and nets	77,346.27	Pig-iron	557,105.30
Linen goods	15,291.21	Old iron rails	306,319.89
Potatoes, seeds and fruit	856,463.14	Muslins	68,802.22
Steel	91.14	Silk goods	15,751.34
Thread	124,458.36		

The decrease in pig-iron is due to increased production in the United States, and the great shipment of potatoes from Scotland was on account of the partial failure of the crop in the United States.

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

In regard to imports from the United States, there have been some marked changes not easily explained. There have been brought over of fresh beef 17,219,024 pounds, which is an increase of 5,333,956 pounds over the year preceding, but less than the figures for 1886 by 10,313,556 pounds. The increase in live cattle is 5,839 head. At 700 pounds each, this amounts to an increase of 4,087,300 pounds. There was also an increase in the following:

Indian corn	bushels	130,369	Shoe pegs	cwts.	446
Flour	cwts.	111,086	Canned meats	cases	565
Cheese	do	3,728	Staves	pieces	779,834
Lard	do	2,753	Lumber	do	57,421
Leather	do	2,987			

There was the following decrease:

Wheat	bushels	181,598	Tallow	cwts.	12,006
Oatmeal	cwts.	24,967	Tobacco	do	29,249
Butter	do	7,576	Oil-cake	bags	41,800
Salt pork	do	1,315	Rosin	cwts.	10,581
Hams	do	19,850	Apples	barrels	6,229

THE SUGAR TRADE.

The movement of sugar has taken a turn. The landing certificates issued here for the year ending September 30, 1887, showed that about 110,000 barrels of refined sugar had been imported from the United States.

The following figures (from landing certificates) show the subsequent importations:

	Barrels.		Barrels.
December quarter, 1887	8,533	September quarter, 1888	1,990
March quarter, 1888	11,689		
June quarter, 1888	1,150	Total	23,362

As the price of refined sugar has been put up in the United States the refineries of Greenock are again busy and large shipments are made each week. Sugar to the value of about $76,000 was included in the item of "provisions" in the accompanying table. Next year it will form an item by itself, if the present movement continues. I give the quantities and value of both raw and refined sugars shipped from here to the United States in the first thirteen days of October, 1888:

Raw sugar 9,692 cwt., valued at £5,296 6*s.* 3*d*; refined sugar, 1,698 cwts., valued at £1,213 19*s.* 3*d.*

Of treacle or molasses there have been imported for the year ending September 30, 1888, 18,862 hogsheads or casks. The certificates do not always mention the number of gallons.

I give the opinions of a large importer of American produce as to the decrease in certain staples.

WHEAT.

This market is now receiving a supply from India, which from various reasons was not so acceptable before as it is now.

The demand is also smaller on account of the increased importation of flour.

OATMEAL.

The oat crop in Scotland was good last year, and the low price of flour tended to lessen the consumption of oatmeal.

BUTTER.

The decrease is mainly due to the introduction of margarine, which lessens the demand for butter of all grades.

HOG PRODUCTS.

America is consuming more on account of the great increase of population. There has also been a good crop from Ireland and an unprecedentedly large supply from Denmark. Less salt pork is used now at sea than formerly, because steamers are supplanting sailing-vessels, and as they make quick passages they require less salt provisions.

TALLOW.

The decrease is due to the growing manufacture of candles from mineral products.

APPLES.

Apples fluctuate with the seasons, and last year was not so good as usual.

OIL-CAKE.

The decrease is due to the plenty of other cheap food for cattle, especially of root crops, which were excellent.

CHEESE.

The high price in the United States during the winter and part of the spring put an effective check upon importation; the same was true in a measure with regard to lard. But a reduction in the large stocks in this city of the latter article necessitated a larger supply, hence the increase. The price of cheese later on rose in this market to a point which attracted a supply from America; and accordingly there was on the whole an increase, which is very slight. This was caused by a reduction of the stocks here, not by an increased consumption.

Danish produce in general is coming in largely and is well liked, on account of its freshness, from the short transit.

From a recent circular there is reason to expect another competitor in this market in the shape of New Zealand cheese.

F. H UNDERWOOD,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Glasgow, October 15, 1888.

Return of arrivals of sailing-vessels at the harbor of Glasgow for the year ending June 30, 1888.

	1888.		1887.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Coasting	901	81, 852	812	82, 088
Foreign	128	53, 326	154	60, 478
Total	1, 029	135, 178	966	142, 566

Countries to which the above foreign-going vessels belonged.

Countries.	Number.	Tons.	Countries.	Number.	Tons.
Britain and its dependencies	60	26, 827	France	1	103
Sweden	2	722	Portugal	1	174
Norway	44	18, 109	Italy	6	3, 437
Germany	9	2, 799	United States of America	.....	.....
Denmark	3	603	Mexico	1	296
Holland	1	256			

Return of arrivals of steam-vessels at Glasgow.

Countries.	1888.		1887.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Scotland	10, 568	720, 678	10, 566	681, 139
England	1, 687	760, 177	1, 473	688, 046
Ireland	2, 235	585, 711	2, 112	554, 504
United States of America	199	407, 055	193	386, 956
Foreign	777	642, 609	703	572, 916
Total	15, 466	3, 116, 230	15, 047	2, 883, 561

Principal imports at Glasgow from the United States for the year ending September 30, 1888.

Articles.	Quantities.	Articles.	Quantities.
Beef ..... pounds	17, 219, 024	Salt pork ..... cwt	15, 024
Mutton	.....	Hams ..... do	90, 372
Live cattle ..... head	14, 624	Leather ..... do	15, 327
Live sheep	.....	Tallow ..... do	33, 139
Wheat ..... bushels	1, 854, 617	Rosin ..... do	180, 344
Indian corn ..... do	1, 864, 536	Shoe-pegs ..... do	1, 956
Flour ..... cwts	5, 253, 083	Tobacco ..... do	48, 169
Oatmeal ..... do	12, 010	Oil-cake ..... bags	41, 800
Butter ..... do	44216	Canned meats ..... cases	45, 023
Cheese ..... do	61, 073	Apples ..... barrels	96, 064
Lard ..... do	72, 731	Staves ..... pieces	1, 607, 542
Bacon ..... do	68, 416	Lumber ..... do	153, 469

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Glasgow to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1888.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	Dec. 31, 1887.	Mar. 31, 1888.	June 30, 1888.	Sept. 30, 1888.	
Beer	$6,622.73	$8,355.78	$14,032.30	$10,083.08	$39,093.89
Books	2,917.23	1,898.75	3,221.45	7,916.04	15,953.47
Cotton goods	260,425.56	341,290.31	179,189.73	253,971.92	1,034,877.52
Carpets, carpeting, and rugs	49,239.28	34,253.82	28,983.85	92,877.48	205,354 43
Cattle	.....	.....	.....	1,216.62	1,216.62
Chemicals	113,089.38	94,288.12	81,073.26	66,239.94	354,690.70
Coals	53,539.49	23,740.66	17,387.73	40,502.33	135,170.21
Dogs	313.88	927.06	1,394.24	1,345.57	3,980.75
Earthenware	2,502.93	2,849.39	3,011.46	4,278.75	12,642.53
Fire-clay goods	7,597.69	5,726.32	12,844.59	14,061.84	40,230.44
Fishing gut	12,374.55	10,663.42	5,020.09	7,168.48	35,226.54
Flax	84,097.36	84,627.92	69,779.25	93,631.78	332,136.31
Furs	3,860.86	1,226.63	1,993.84	10,239.69	17,321.02
Gum and paints	8,948.02	5,610.60	9,520.08	15,267.87	39,346.57
Glass and glassware	13,219.61	14,100.88	17,300.05	16,211.38	60,831.92
Granite monuments	.....	1,621.66	1,132.58	.....	2,754.24
Hats and caps	7,264.10	2,559.26	2,541.42	11,629.83	23,994.61
Hemp and jute goods	108.84	315.66	509.17	.....	933.67
Herrings	255.36	212.94	104.50	851.63	1,424.43
Hides and skins	97,952.43	20,156.95	8,747.06	45,507.95	172,364.39
Horses	32,414.94	50,713.79	126,963.72	176,649.07	386,681.52
Iron (pig)	376,589.44	212,322.50	258,028.40	200,377.33	1,047,317.67
Iron (scrap)	.....	4,345.60	.....	.....	4,345.60
Iron rails (old)	4,189.63	3,712.08	.....	.....	7,901.71
Lace curtains and nets	49,665.84	83,232.15	39,742.12	51,672.32	224,312.43
Lace and trimmings	23,489.94	24,732.78	8,810.93	24,114.81	81,148.46
Linen goods	32,477.94	42,146.36	25,867.87	41,795.16	142,287.33
Machinery and iron ware	26,542.95	20,739.77	10,407.12	14,684.53	72,364.37
Muslins	42,878.40	58,038.27	25,785.59	35,796.66	162,498.92
Paper and paper stock	16,661.13	8,822.02	12,085.30	10,906.48	48,474.93
Paper hangings	5,099.88	96.35	.....	197.98	5,394.21
Printed paper	3,720.47	3,237.51	3,504.97	2,854.72	13,317.67
Ponies	3,124.29	111.91	7,465.21	5,601.34	16,302.75
Potatoes, seeds, and fruits	183,933.45	511,138.33	210,290.62	304.27	905,666.67
Provisions	11,276.05	4,193.24	7,034.73	83,302.31	105,808.33
Rags (old and new)	8,590.60	8,536.50	10,001.29	9,479.16	36,607.55
Shawls	3,202.81	12,079.65	22,743.58	46,414.08	84,440.12
Silk goods	22,776.88	29,809.13	63,193.28	53,562.28	169,341.57
Steel	228,282.54	120,663.57	168,158.26	130,851.46	647,955.83
Steel rails (old)	125,121.97	1,468.15	.....	.....	126,590.12
Stone and stone ware	5,352.57	4,466.11	5,221,16	7,072.68	22,112.52
Tapestry and chenille goods	4,197.57	8,546.64	5,552.10	21,628.37	39,924.68
Tobacco pipes (clay)	6,058.76	4,062.28	5,287.45	5,994.01	22,002.50
Thread	262,259.80	248,388.19	231,519.19	216,791.74	958,958.92
Union goods (cotton and woolen)	192,566.97	239,937.54	122,637.57	114,253.11	669,395.19
Whisky	32,091.65	4,036.73	4,166.72	17,111.38	57,406.48
Wines and liquors	1,799.80	1,584.09	1,283.26	1,380.13	6,047.28
Wire goods	1,057.78	871.88	188.16	1,244.33	3,362.15
Wool	103,659.38	89,319.00	51,162.47	164,801.62	354,942.47
Woolen goods	76,105.39	98,366.87	67,121.89	88,149.69	329,743.88
Miscellaneous	13,568.51	6,456.45	6,017.31	8,462.69	34,504.96
Total in U. S. gold	2,623,086.63	2,511,203.57	1,957,966.92	2,228,455.89	9,320,713.01
Total for preceding year	1,679,461.55	1,838,762.44	2,087,299.14	2,258,159.42	7,863,682.55
Increase	943,625.08	672,441.13	.....	.....	1,457,030.46
Decrease	.....	.....	129,332.22	29,703.53	.....

* This includes raw and refined sugars of the value of $76,461.13.

LEITH.

REPORT BY CONSUL WALLING.

SALTED MEATS.

The direct importations of hog products have been very small, dealers supplying their wants from Glasgow and Liverpool. The consumptive demand has been under an average. The importance of the trade is not what it was a few years ago, and for this there are several causes. Notably the low values which have prevailed of late for home-fed beef and mutton accompanied by an economical retail distribution; and the irregularity in quality of all but one or two brands for which prices asked are so high that it is unremunerative to handle. The imports of dead hogs from Sweden and Denmark, slightly salted, gutted, but head and feet on, have been on a considerable scale, and this new source of supply will probably develop. Importations from the United States might be increased were packers there to pay attention to cut and cure of their meats and consult the taste of the market.

BUTTER.

The butter trade this year, so far as it has yet gone, has been quite exceptional as regards prices, which advanced and declined at times quite unknown before. The production everywhere was large, and prices during the summer were rarely if ever lower; this had the effect of increasing the consumption considerably, to the prejudice of substitutes, such as the finer grades of margarine. Now that the autumn is approaching the impression begins to prevail that the supplies are going to be short, and there is at present a general inclination to lay in stocks for the winter, in the expectation of a rapid advance in price.

The quality of Danish butter has on the whole been satisfactory, although there is a pretty generally expressed opinion that the new process (centrifugal separator) may produce a uniform, but at the same time not a keeping quality. A good deal of Danish butter this summer became blue or moldy in a few weeks. Ireland produced largely this season, and as prices were moderate there was a considerable business done.

American and Canadian creamery and ladle packs have come forward very sparingly, and as the dealers here seem lately to be prejudiced against them, importers have not been tempted to risk large lots after the heavy losses of last year.

CHEESE.

The preference for Canadian cheese as against American has been still more marked this season than in any former year; in fact almost the only American cheese that have come to this market have been western goods, and they are wanted to supply the demand for a cheaper article than is to be found in the arrivals from Canada.

LARD.

In lard the unsatisfactory quality of "prime steam" has so favored the consumption of "refined" that the imports of the former, except for refiners' use, are now on a comparatively small scale.

FLOUR.

The imports of flour to the present time have not been so large as those of the preceding year. The local millers and foreign, chiefly Hungarian, houses have regained much of the ground they seemed to have lost. The late abnormal advance and speculation have put American flours, relatively, 4*s.* to 6*s.* per 280 pounds above every other.

THE ARROW STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

This well-equipped line of steam-vessels continues to develop a good trade between the ports of New York and Leith. During past year there have been upwards of twenty-four arrivals from New York, importing to Leith, in the aggregate, 21,500 tons wheat, 5,400 tons maize, 352,000 sacks flour, 6,000 pails lard, 6,800 tierces lard, 6,300 boxes cheese, 4,000 cases meat, 15,000 bales cotton, 11,800 barrels paraffine scale, 8,000 bags oil-cake, 7,500 barrels oil, 5,800 bags hoofs and horns, 1,850 barrels rosin, also large quantities of sugar, hams, bacon, cork, confections, treacle, raw apples, dried apples, corn meal, oysters, clover-seed, grass-seed, tobacco, tallow, soap, witch-hazel, bark, drugs, medicine, meat-juice, hay, wheels, spokes, hubs, handles, brooms, leather, shoe-pegs, blacking, sewing-machines, lawn-mowers, rakes, scythe-snaths, agricultural implements, forks, harvest binders, pumps, chairs, washboards, clothes-pins, churns, salted hides, logs, box-lumber, clay castings, musical merchandise,

stones, staves, oak moldings, hardware, woodenware, etc. Passenger traffic has satisfactorily advanced, as presaged in my report last year. Freight rates have advanced to a high figure and remain firm.

THE TWEED TRADE.

The woolen industry of the south of Scotland has undergone a gradual improvement during the year. At no time can it be said that manufacturers, as a rule, were busy, there having always been idle looms, but the volume of trade has substantially increased. One factor in this result has undoubtedly been the largely reduced demand for worsteds, a class of goods not made to any great extent in the district, but one which, when fashionable, materially affects the woolen industry of the Scottish border. There has been an increasing demand for what are known as cheviots, that is, goods made from the wool of the breed known as Cheviot sheep. These goods are rough in their texture, are generally loosely woven, and are the most popular for summer and autumn wear. Of late years they have been in demand for ladies' dresses and cloaks, and from their variety of pattern and coloring and the comfort of their wear are certain to retain their hold.

During the year the price of wool rose and has been well maintained, and this firmness had the tendency to strengthen the market generally in sympathy also with the general trade of the country. In an industry so largely dependent upon two such elements as fashion and climate, merchants are slow to order stock suitable only for one season while the weather prospects are uncertain. During the year this consideration has militated greatly against the prosperity of the great border industry, the manufacture of the world-wide known "Scotch tweeds."

The subjoined schedules 1 and 2 show the prices of the leading descriptions of colonial wool at 31st December, 1887, and 22d September, 1888, while No. 3 contains the prices of home wool at the same dates.

Prices current of the leading descriptions of colonial wool, December 31, 1887.

Description.	Extra.	Superior.	Average to good.	Inferior to average.
Port Phillip—	*s. d.* *s. d.*	*s. d.* *s. d.*	*s. d.* *s. d.*	*s. d.* *s. d.*
Fleece	2 3 to 2 9½	1 7 to 2 0	1 3½ to 1 6	1 0 to 1 3
Scoured	1 10 0 11½	1 6½ 1 9	1 3 1 6	1 0 1 2½
Greasy	1 2 1 3	0 11½ 1 1½	0 9 0 10½	0 6½ 0 8½
Sydney—				
Fleece		1 5 1 10	1 2 1 4	0 11 1 1½
Scoured		1 6 1 9	1 2½ 1 5	0 11½ 1 1½
Greasy	1 1 1 1½	0 10½ 1 0	0 8 0 10	0 6 0 7½
Queensland—				
Fleece		1 5 1 9	1 2 1 4	0 10½ 1 1½
Scoured		1 5 1 8	1 2 1 4	0 11½ 1 1½
Greasy		0 10 1 0	0 7½ 0 9½	0 5½ 0 7
Adelaide—				
Scoured		1 5 1 7	1 2 1 4	0 11 1 1½
Greasy		0 9½ 0 11	0 7 0 8½	0 5 0 6½
New Zealand—				
Scoured	1 9 1 9½	1 6 1 8	1 3 1 5	0 11½ 1 2½
Greasy		0 10½ 0 11½	0 8 0 9½	0 6 0 7½
Tasmania—				
Fleece		1 6 1 10	1 2 1 4	0 11 1 1½
Grease		0 11 1 1	0 8½ 0 10	0 6 0 8
Swan River—				
Fleece		1 3 1 4	1 1 1 2½	0 10 1 0½
Grease		0 9½ 0 10	0 8 0 9	0 5 0 7
Cross-bred—				
Australian fleece		1 3½ 1 6	1 0½ 1 2½	0 10 1 0
Australian scoured	1 8 1 9	1 3½ 1 6½	1 0½ 1 2½	0 9 1 0
Australian greasy	1 2 1 2½	0 11 1 1	0 9½ 0 10½	0 7 0 8½
Lambs—				
Australian washed	2 2 2 5½	1 8 2 1	1 3 1 6	0 9 1 2
Australian greasy	1 2½ 1 3	0 11 1 2	0 8 0 10	0 4 0 7
Pieces and locks—				
Australian washed	1 7 1 8½	1 3½ 1 6½	1 0 1 2	0 6 0 11½
Australian scoured		1 3½ 1 6½	1 0 1 2½	0 6 0 11½
Australian greasy		0 8½ 0 10	0 6½ 0 8	0 3 0 6
Cape—				
Snow white	1 4½ 1 6	1 3½ 1 4	1 2½ 1 3	0 11½ 1 2
Snow white, exceptional lots	1 6½ 1 7½			
Country scoured		1 1½ 1 2	1 0 1 1	0 10 0 11½
Western fleece	1 1½ 1 2½	0 11½ 1 0½	0 10½ 0 11	0 9 0 10½
Eastern		0 10 0 11	0 8½ 0 9½	0 6½ 0 8
Eastern grease	0 8½	0 6½ 0 8	0 5½ 0 6	0 4 0 5½
Natal grease	0 8½	0 7 0 8	0 6 0 6½	0 4½ 0 5

Prices current of the leading descriptions of colonial wool, September 22, 1888.

Description.	Extra.	Superior.	Average to good.	Inferior to average.
Port Phillip:	*s. d.* *s. d.*	*s. d.* *s. d.*	*s. d.* *s. d.*	*s. d.* *s. d.*
Fleece		1 8 to 2 1	1 4 to 1 6½	1 1 to 1 3½
Scoured	1 11 to 1 11½	1 7½ 1 10	1 3½ 1 6½	1 1 1 3
Greasy		1 0 1 2	0 9½ 0 11	0 7 0 9
Sydney:				
Fleece		1 6 1 10	1 2½ 1 5	1 0 1 2
Scoured	1 10	1 7 1 9½	1 3 1 6	1 0 1 2
Greasy		0 11 1 1	0 8½ 0 10½	0 6½ 0 8
Queensland:				
Fleece		1 6½ 1 10	1 3½ 1 5½	1 0 1 2½
Scoured		1 6½ 1 8	1 3 1 5	1 0 1 2
Greasy		0 11 1 1	0 8 0 10	0 6 0 7½
Adelaide:				
Scoured		1 6½ 1 8	1 3 1 5½	1 0 1 2½
Greasy		0 9½ 0 10½	0 7½ 0 9	0 5½ 0 7
New Zealand:				
Scoured	1 10 1 10½	1 7 1 9	1 4 1 6	1 0 1 3½
Greasy		0 11 1 0½	0 9 0 10½	0 7 0 8½
Tasmania:				
Fleece		1 6½ 1 10	1 3 1 5½	1 0 1 2½
Greasy		1 0 1 2	0 9½ 0 11	0 6½ 0 8½
Swan River:				
Fleece		1 3 1 4	1 1 1 3	0 10 1 0½
Greasy		0 9½ 0 10	0 8 0 9	0 5½ 0 7
Crossbred:				
Australian fleece		1 3 1 6½	1 0½ 1 2½	0 10 1 0
Australian scoured		1 3 1 6½	1 0½ 1 2½	0 10 1 0
Australian greasy		0 11 1 0	0 9 0 10½	0 7 0 8½
Lambs:				
Australian washed		1 8 2 1	1 [illegible] 1 6	0 9 1 2
Australian greasy		0 10 1 1	0 7½ 0 9	0 4 0 6½
Pieces and locks:				
Australian washed		1 4½ 1 7	1 1½ 1 3½	0 7 1 0½
Australian scoured		1 4½ 1 7	1 1 1 3½	0 7 1 0½
Australian greasy		0 9 0 10	0 7½ 0 8½	0 3 0 6½
Cape:				
Snow-white	1 5 1 6	1 3½ 1 4	1 2½ 1 3	1 0 1 2
Snow-white (exceptional lots)	1 7 1 7½			
Country scoured		1 1½ 1 2½	1 0½ 1 1	0 10½ 1 0
Western fleece		0 11½ 1 0½	0 10½ 0 11	0 9 0 10½
Eastern fleece		0 10 0 11	0 8½ 0 9½	0 7 0 8
Eastern grease	0 8½ 0 9	0 7 0 8	0 6 0 6½	0 4½ 0 6
Natal	0 8½ 0 9	0 7½ 0 8	0 6½ 0 7	0 5 0 6

Description.	1887.	1888.
	s. d. *s. d.*	*s. d.* *s. d.*
Half-bred ..... per pound	0 11½ to 0 0	0 10½ to 0 0
Cheviots ..... do	0 10 1 2	0 9 1 0
Black-faced* ..... do	0 5½ 0 7	0 5½ 0 6½

*According to quality.

It may not be uninteresting to have appended what may be regarded as the price of the different varieties of Scotch woolen goods for the ensuing Spring season. They may be stated thus: Cheviots, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* per yard; width, 56 inches. Saxonies (including fine shirtings), 3*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* per yard; width, 56 inches. Worsteds, 5*s.* to 8*s.* 6*d.* per yard; width, 56 inches.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.

This branch of the woolen industry has been good, and during the year has considerably extended in the district, the principal seat of manufacture being Hawick. The demand for real Scotch-made under-clothing has not been affected by the introduction of Jæger or German hosiery into England, as has been the case in the Leicester district. These German goods have had what may be termed a fictitious reputation, in consequence of the representation that they possess special health-promoting and sanitary properties, owing to their being manufactured exclusively from *undyed* wools and to their being free from any admixture of cotton.

It is desirable to note in this connection that the white lamb's-wool underwear made in this district for upwards of a century is exclusively composed of pure undyed wool, while in the case of these German goods the presumption is to the contrary as it is authoritatively stated that the whole natural brown wool grown annually throughout the world would be insufficient to produce even five per cent. of them. Assuming that undyed wool underwear possesses all the properties claimed for it by the Germans it must be admitted the whole of the white hosiery goods produced in Scotland have the same merits, as they are certainly undyed. The information would be valuable if the sources of supply of these so-called natural brown wools and the quantities actually manufactured in Germany were ascertained and these statistics contrasted with the amount of Jægers hosiery imported into this country alone.

One element which during this present season has contributed towards improving the hosiery trade in Scotland is the operation of the Merchandise Marks Act of last session which came into operation on August 23, 1887. Hitherto goods have been made in the Nottingham and Leicester districts in imitation of Scotch hosiery and exported to the continent of Europe and to the United States and Canada labelled "Scotch Hosiery." By this act it is constituted an offense punishable on conviction on indictment by imprisonment with or without hard labor for a term not exceeding two years or to a fine or to both imprisonment and fine, and on summary conviction to imprisonment with or without hard labor for a term not exceeding four months or to a fine not exceeding £20, and in the case of a second or subsequent conviction to imprisonment with or without hard labor for a term not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding £50; to sell or expose for sale or have in possession for sale or for any purpose of trade or manufacture any goods to which any false "trade description" is applied. In a "trade description" of any goods is included a definition directly or indirectly of the place or country in which said goods were made or produced. The result is that Leicester-made goods must now bear in any description of them as Scotch hosiery and Scotch lamb's-wool hosiery the words, "made in Leicester." This qualification of the character of the hosiery sold as "Scotch" has already had the effect of drawing the attention of buyers to the fact that Leicester is not in Scotland and has already created an increased demand for Scotch hosiery in the place of its origin.

AGRICULTURE.

The spring of 1888 was a most untoward season. Flock-masters incurred heavy expenses in providing food for their sheep, and the death rate amongst lambs was much above the average. The seeding for grain crops was delayed beyond the usual period. A cold, sunless summer followed, and an almost unprecedentedly late harvest is the consequence. Hay was a heavy crop, but considerably spoilt in many districts by rain. Grain crops show bulk above the average, but in outlying high districts are badly matured and ripened, and it is not expected that the yield will be satisfactory. Wheat will be the worst of the cereal crops in Scotland. There will be little really fine quality, as it never got sufficient sunshine and warmth, and the result as regards out-turn is expected to be very poor, being at present estimated to be from 30 per cent. to 40 per cent. short of last year.

Of course if the present advance in prices lasts for any time farmers will get more money for any fair conditioned lots, but this will nothing like compensate them for their short quantity. Barley generally is inferior, but there will be a large quantity of good, useful malting quality, provided it gets safely housed now, and the yield will likely be a full average one. The crop of oats, where it is properly ripened, is a very good one—by far the largest crop of the season. Some very fine lots have already come to market, while a considerable quantity in not very good condition has been thrashed and put on sale. The condition of turnips varies. On dry, warm soils they look well, but they are a very indifferent crop on wet, cold clay. Potatoes are under the average in quantity; and in some places are affected by disease.

Beef and mutton during the last six months have brought higher prices than during the corresponding months of 1887.

A.—*Imports at Leith, Scotland, for the year ending June 30, 1888.*

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
From the United States:		
Wheat....bushels..	2,077,476	$1,973,602.20
Maize.....do...	256,629	269,460.45
Flour.....bags.	246,952	1,839,792.40
Wood.....loads..	1,680	42,846.00
Total.....	.....	4,125,695.05
From Canada:		
Wheat....bushels..	192,426	182,804.70
Pease.....do...	46,110	48,415.50
Maize.....do ..	17,152	18,009.60
Flour.....bags..	104	774.80
Wood.....loads..	4,507	114,928.50
Total.....	.....	364,933.10
From South America:		
Wheat ...bushels..	49,280	46,816.00
Barley .....do ..	30,920	22,571.60
Maize.....do....	72,053	75,655.65
Wood.....loads..	2	51.00
Guano .....tons..	986	37,252.48
Total.....	.....	182,346.73
From Holland:		
Wheat....bushels..	178	169.10
Pease.....do....	586	615.30
Malt.....do....	800	880.00
Wood.....loads..	7	178.50
Flax .....tons..	162	26,898.48
Total.....	.....	28,741.38
From Hamburg:		
Barley....bushels..	23,920	17,461.60
Beans.....do....	31,716	33,301.80
Tares.....do ...	360	486.00
Rye .....do....	1,060	1,113.00
Flour.....bags..	13,120	97,744.00
Flax.....tons..	12	1,992.48
Total.....	.....	152,098.88
From Germany		
Wheat....bushels..	117,120	111,264.00
Barley.....do ..	353,680	258,186.40
Oats .....do....	153,016	99,460.40
Pease.....do....	220,450	231,472.50
Beans.....do....	61,904	64,999.20
Tares.....do....	4,264	5,756.40
Rye .....do....	95,740	100,527.00
Flour.....bags..	496	3,695.20
Wood.....loads..	1,140	29,070.00
Flax .....tons..	805	133,662.20
Hemp .....do....	3,281	428,104.88
Tow .....do....	658	77,400.54
Total.....	.....	1,513,598.72
From Denmark:		
Barley....bushels..	58,960	43,040.80
Rye .....do....	5,291	5,555.55
Flour.....bags..	5,806	43,925.20
Wood.....loads..	78	1,989.00
Total	.....	94,510.55
From Norway:		
Wood.....loads..	20,568	524,484.00
Guano .....tons..	356	13,376.40
Total.....	.....	537,860.40
From Sweden:		
Barley....bushels..	18,400	13,432.00
From Sweden—Cont'd:		
Oats .....bushels..	15,840	$10,286.00
Wood.....loads..	6,607	168,478.50
Total.....	.....	192,206.50
From Russia:		
Wheat...bushels..	706,364	723,656.80
Barley.....do....	882,360	644,122.80
Oats .....do	1,193,976	776,084.40
Pease.....do....	345,228	257,489.40
Beans.....do....	26,240	27,552.00
Tares.....do ...	15,948	21,539.80
Rye .....do....	439,311	451,826.55
Maize.....do....	57,120	59,976.00
Flour.....bags...	416	3,099.20
Wood.....loads..	37,576	958,188.00
Flax. .....tons...	6,183	1,026,625.32
Hemp ..... do....	1,381	180,192.88
Tow .....do....	394	46,346.22
Total.....	.....	5,181,080.37
From France:		
Barley...bushels..	115,800	84,534.00
Pease.....do....	345	362.25
Flour.....bags...	12,336	91,903.20
Wood.....loads..	2	51.00
Flax.....tons..	538	89,329.52
Tow .....do....	122	14,350.86
Total.....	.....	280,530.83
From Belgium:		
Flax.....tons..	649	107,759.96
Tow .....do....	6	705.78
Total.....	.....	108,465.74
From Spain:		
Wood.....loads..	4	102.00
From Germania:		
Barley...bushels..	675,400	493,642.00
Maize .....do ...	197,720	207,006.00
Total.....	.....	700,648.00
From Austria:		
Wheat ..bushels..	10,416	9,895.20
Barley.....do....	465,280	339,654.40
Flour.....bags..	52,720	392,764.00
Wood.....loads..	259	6,604.50
Total.....	.....	748,918.10
From Turkey:		
Barley...bushels..	335,760	172,104.80
Rye.....do....	70,136	73,642.80
Maize.....do....	167,560	135,938.00
Total.....	.....	421,685.60
From Africa:		
Barley ..bushels..	173,640	126,027.20
Beans .....do....	38,756	49,693.80
Guano .....tons..	1,348	50,792.64
Total.....	.....	217,513.64
From East Indies:		
Wood.....loads..	834	8,517.00
From Australia:		
Wheat ..bushels..	63,146	59,988.70
Grand total	.....	12,949,450.29

RECAPITULATION OF IMPORTS.

Articles.	Imported in—		Increase+ and decrease—.
	1888.	1887.	
Grain:			
Wheat ..... bushels..	3, 276, 606	2, 346, 452	+929, 954
Barley ..... do....	3, 033, 120	2, 678, 064	+355, 056
Oats ..... do....	1, 362, 832	876, 641	+486, 191
Pease ..... do....	512, 719	253, 773	+258, 940
Beans ..... do....	158, 616	122, 524	+36, 092
Tares ..... do....	20, 572	22, 866	— 2, 294
Rye ..... do....	602, 538	342, 096	+260, 442
Maize ..... do....	768, 234	874, 495	—106, 261
Malt ..... do....	800	.....	+800
Total	9, 735, 837	7, 516, 911	+2, 218, 926
Flour ..... bags..	332, 040	359, 656	— 27, 616
Oat meal ..... do....	.....	504	— 504
Wood ..... loads..	72, 764	88, 428	— 15, 664
Guano ..... tons..	2, 689	4, 713	— 2, 024
Flax ..... do....	8, 349	7, 394	+955
Tow ..... do....	1, 180	1, 634	— 454
Hemp ..... do....	4, 662	4, 884	— 222

B.—*Exports from Leith, Scotland, for the year ending June 30, 1888.*

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
To the United States:		
Coal .....tons..	6,218	$38,551.60
Pig-iron .....do...	3,000	31,020.00
Total.....	.....	69,571.60
To Canada:		
Coal .....tons..	1,834	11,370.80
Pig-iron .. ..do ..	14	144.76
Total.....	.....	11,515.56
To South America:		
Coal .....tons..	13,637	84,549.40
Pig-iron ..... do..	50	517.00
Malleable iron.do...	2	47.10
Total.....	.....	85,113.50
To Holland:		
Coal .....tons.	12,115	75,113.00
Pig-iron ..... do ..	9,777	101,094.18
Malleable iron.do...	1	23.55
Total.....	.....	176,230.73
To Hamburg:		
Coal .....tons..	966	5,989.20
Pig-iron .....do...	15,629	161,603.86
Malleable iron.do...	99	2,331.45
Total.....	.....	169,924.51
To Germany:		
Coal .....tons..	17,625	109,275.00
Pig.iron .....do...	9,308	96,244.72
Malleable iron.do...	87	2,048.85
Total.....	.....	207,568.57
To Denmark:		
Coal .....tons..	13,416	83,179.20
Pig-iron .....do ..	4,088	42,269.92
Malleable iron.do...	143	3,367.65
Total.....	.....	128,816.77
To Norway:		
Coal .....tons..	12,755	79,081.00
Pig-iron .....do...	4	41.36
Malleable iron.do...	8	188.40
Total.....	.....	79,310.76
To Sweden:		
Coal .....tons..	5,173	32,072.60
To Russia:		
Coal .....tons..	44,226	274,201.20
Pig-iron ..... do...	8,306	34,184.04
Malleable iron.do...	32	753.60
Total.....	.....	309,138.84

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
To France:		
Coal .....tons..	12,543	$77,776.60
Pig-iron .....do...	2,369	24,486.46
Total.....	.....	102,262.06
To Belgium:		
Coal .....tons..	3,916	24,279.20
Pig-iron .....do...	3,652	32,591.68
Malleable iron.do..	14	329.70
Total.....	.....	57,200.58
To Spain:		
Coal .....tons..	1,889	11,711.80
To Portugal:		
Coal .....tons .	1,261	7,818.20
To Italy:		
Coal .....tons..	22,650	140,430.00
Pig-iron .....do...	1,550	16,027.00
Total.....	.....	156,457.00
To Austria:		
Coal .....tons..	2,674	16,330.80
Pig-iron ....do...	400	4,136.00
Malleable iron.do..	3	70.65
Total.....	.....	20,537.45
To Egypt:		
Coal .....tons..	3,804	23,584.20
To Africa:		
Coal .....tons..	635	3,937.00
To West Indies:		
Coal .....tons..	233	1,444.60
To East Indies:		
Coal .....tons..	9,639	59,761.80
To Australia:		
Pig-iron ....tons..	308	3,184.72
To China:		
Pig-iron ... tons..	525	5,428.50
Malleable iron.do..	891	20,983.00
Total.....	.....	26,411.50
To Japan:		
Pig-iron ....tons..	700	7,238.00
Malleable iron.do..	936	22,042.80
Total.....	.....	29,280.80
Grand total	.....	1,772,855.75

RECAPITULATION.

Total exports.	Coal.	Pig-iron.	Malleable iron.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Quantity for year ending June 30, 1888.....	187,169	54,180	2,213
Quantity for year ending June 30, 1887.....	148,567	50,377	1,366
Increase.....	38,602	5,197	847

C.—*Navigation at the port of Leith, Scotland, for the year ending August* 31, 1888.

From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
British flag.	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
United States	32	52, 619	1	397	14	25, 612	1	1, 586
Russia (northern ports)	58	41, 932	4	218	47	41, 631	.....	.....
Russia (southern ports)	20	21, 422	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sweden	.....	.....	1	52	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norway	1	398	.....	.....	3	1, 603	.....	.....
Denmark	52	44, 096	.....	.....	60	49, 309	1	215
Germany	234	136, 772	8	906	173	112, 211	3	331
Holland	86	32, 604	1	164	58	22, 565	.....	.....
Belgium	94	43, 129	1	47	89	40, 991	.....	.....
France	58	26, 865	3	281	44	22, 138	23	2, 088
Spain	29	18, 664	1	1, 313	3	1, 351	.....	.....
Portugal	11	3, 133	3	591	.....	.....	2	429
Italy	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	12, 728	.....	.....
Austria	6	6, 481	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkey	2	1, 719	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roumania	14	13, 016	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt	2	1, 736	.....	.....	2	2, 187	.....	.....
Mexico	1	961	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brazil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2, 062
Peru	.....	.....	5	5, 306	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chili	.....	.....	2	1, 594	.....	.....	.....	.....
China	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4, 192	.....	.....
All other countries	19	15, 266	4	2, 242	.....	.....	2	925
British Possessions:								
North American Colonies	2	2, 329	2	1, 190	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Indies	.....	.....	1	547	.....	.....	4	5, 515
Australia	.....	.....	1	1, 274	1	1, 161	2	2, 203
West Indies	.....	.....	3	585	.....	.....	1	149
Channel Islands	.....	.....	1	45	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russian flag.								
United States	.....	.....	1	705	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russia (northern ports)	.....	.....	15	3, 597	.....	.....	9	2, 093
Sweden	.....	.....	1	272	.....	.....	1	211
Norway	.....	.....	6	891	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denmark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1, 964
Germany	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	252
Holland	.....	.....	3	793	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spain	.....	.....	1	456	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brazil	.....	.....	1	344	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other countries	.....	.....	2	914	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swedish flag.								
United States	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	295
Russia (northern ports)	1	455	2	350	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sweden	.....	.....	13	2, 896	.....	.....	13	3, 298
Norway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	309
Denmark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	538
France	4	1, 274	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spain	.....	.....	1	363	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portugal	.....	.....	1	295	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt	.....	.....	1	403	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexico	.....	.....	1	335	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other countries	.....	.....	1	309	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norwegian flag.								
United States	.....	.....	3	1, 055	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russia (northern ports)	3	660	17	4, 522	.....	.....	12	4, 002
Sweden	.....	.....	15	3, 557	.....	.....	1	192
Norway	12	3, 789	67	12, 091	4	1, 324	43	9, 156
Denmark	.....	.....	13	1, 000	.....	.....	13	2, 209
Germany	2	452	1	82	.....	.....	2	181
Holland	1	157	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	.....	.....	2	569	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spain	.....	.....	2	845	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portugal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	456
Brazil	.....	.....	1	168	.....	.....	3	1, 219
All other countries	.....	.....	3	1, 030	.....	.....	5	3, 083
British Possessions:								
North American Colonies	.....	.....	7	4, 045	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other ports	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1, 077

C.—*Navigation at the port of Leith, Scotland, etc.*—Continued.

From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Danish flag.								
United States			1	656				
Russia (northern ports)	6	2,772	7	1,183				
Sweden			9	1,249				
Norway			11	848				
Denmark	2	242	10	786	8	1,198	17	1,612
Germany	1	298	6	922			2	600
Holland			3	429				
Belgium			2	195				
France	1	245	2	170				
Italy					1	287		
German flag.								
United States							1	306
Russia (northern ports)	9	3,364	8	1,755			7	1,223
Sweden			3	252			1	284
Norway							1	242
Denmark			1	107			1	108
Germany	9	3,423	57	7,588	4	2,658	66	6,309
Holland			9	1,518				
Belgium			1	102				
France			5	395			1	77
Austria	1	926						
Chili			2	1,065				
All other countries			2	1,046			1	534
British Possessions:								
North American Colonies	3	2,362					1	43 9
All other ports			1	429				
Dutch flag.								
Russia (northern ports)							2	681
Sweden							2	662
Germany			3	256			4	554
Holland	78	45,452	13	3,363	72	42,457		
Belgium	23	13,578			21	11,654		
France	14	7,364	1	66	15	7,522		
All other countries			1	1,088				
French flag.								
France							1	70
Spanish flag.								
Spain	1	848						
Italian flag.								
United States			1	534			1	980
Russia (southern ports)	1	2,208						
Italy					1	808	1	549
All other countries			4	2,772				
East Indies							1	823
Austrian flag.								
Austria	4	2,955			8	1,474		
Turkey			2	1,280				
All other ports			1	640			1	463
Grecian flag.								
Roumania	2	2,020						
Chilian flag.								
Peru			1	586				
Chili							1	587
Belgian flag.								
Belgium					1	375		
Total for year ending August 31, 1888	899	557,894	390	89,899	638	407,526	275	63,80 8
Total for year ending August 31, 1887	825	529,047	448	91,005	620	404,838	261	52,278
Increase	74	28,847			18	2,688	14	11,531
Decrease			58	1,106				

D.—*Value of declared exports from the consular district of Leith, Scotland, to the United States of America, during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1888.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for year.
	Dec. 31, 1887.	Mar. 31, 1888.	June 30, 1888.	Sept. 30, 1888.	
Ale	$7,241.17	$5,896.90	$10,713.58	$2,535.02	$26,386.67
Alum	118.80	464.16	.....	1,372.84	1,955.80
Antique plated goods	.....	.....	.....	46.48	46.48
Biscuits	2,281.52	1,907.18	895.09	1,345.46	6,429.25
Books	88,794.14	96,058.46	121,961.67	72,134.97	378,849.24
Brass wire cloth	504.19	1,202.45	.....	.....	1,706.64
Burnt Turkey umber	275.44	.....	.....	101.28	376.72
Butter	2,127.11	11,116.81	.....	.....	13,243.92
Carpets	3,334.69	.....	.....	.....	334.69
Coal	3,036.33	21,481.22	.....	17,814.80	42,332.35
Corkwood	.....	1,070.91	.....	3,151.24	4,222.15
Dogs	21.90	493.95	73.00	34.07	622.92
Dry colors	675.53	.....	.....	.....	675.53
Electrotype plates	.....	.....	103.66	.....	103.66
Envelope paper	.....	.....	1,088.47	.....	1,088.47
Fancy leather goods	.....	.....	.....	146.00	146.00
Flax gilling twine	203.36	.....	.....	.....	203.36
Fishing net seines	.....	4,129.47	2,192.62	2,444.34	8,766.43
Freestone	.....	.....	.....	145.57	145.57
Gelatine	24,720.72	53,849.53	61,630.33	35,199.63	175,400.21
Glassware	136.51	.....	441.86	255.65	834.02
Grindstones	522.17	338.77	165.72	235.64	1,262.30
Herrings	.....	.....	377.07	4,900.77	5,277.84
Horses	.....	.....	340.65	.....	340.65
India rubber clothing	.....	296.61	.....	.....	296.61
India rubber mats	.....	27.86	.....	.....	27.86
Iron castings	1,701.81	.....	.....	.....	1,701.81
Lime juice	.....	.....	4,757.96	365.60	4,923.56
Machinery	.....	.....	3,070.76	.....	3,070.76
Manilla rope	.....	359.86	.....	.....	359.86
Maps	2,412.64	2,339.04	888.44	2,667.20	15,307.32
Medicinal preparations	6,645.04	9,399.91	2,303.58	2,714.51	21,063.04
Morphia	1,491.42	4,426.14	423.87	.....	6,341.43
Oatmeal	147.82	.....	.....	96.09	243.91
Oil paintings	560.99	.....	73.00	.....	633.99
Old papers	5,981.46	4,996.07	7,810.55	4,407.20	23,195.28
Oleostearine	.....	.....	.....	1,687.24	1,687.24
Orchestrone	.....	46.58	.....	.....	46.58
Paper stock	.....	.....	.....	2,321.92	2,321.92
Photographic trays	.....	.....	275.02	.....	275.02
Ponies	170.33	.....	158.28	681.31	1,009.92
Potatoes	365.98	567.90	533.57	.....	1,467.45
Preserved provisions	759.18	.....	.....	.....	759.18
Printing ink	531.08	959.59	551.46	513.19	2,555.32
Printing material	2,829.73	.....	.....	148.88	2,978.61
Raspberry cordial	.....	.....	92.14	.....	92.14
Salmon seine net twine	.....	.....	1,413.01	.....	1,413.01
Salt herrings	2,696.04	360.12	.....	.....	3,056.16
Sealing wax	109.86	.....	52.74	.....	162.60
Seeds	.....	.....	.....	56.57	56.57
Silver plate	1,273.44	.....	.....	.....	1,273.44
Soap-stock grease	.....	.....	343.82	.....	343.82
Stained glass	316.32	.....	462.32	.....	778.64
Stationery	303.65	.....	.....	.....	303.65
Steel pens	843.63	850.38	2,377.28	1,108.84	5,180.13
Stereoscopic negatives	.....	.....	133.10	.....	133.10
Stereotype plates	398.47	779.17	435.55	174.25	1,787.44
Tartan plaids	.....	.....	.....	63.76	63.76
Tea	1,654.61	.....	.....	.....	1,654.61
Tynecastle canvas	299.96	910.01	.....	214.35	1,424.32
Vanilla pods	.....	428.74	.....	.....	428.74
Velvet	282.07	.....	.....	.....	282.07
Vulcanite goods	73.12	234.73	1,217.03	.....	1,524.88
Water color paintings	190.28	.....	178.36	.....	368.64
Wearing apparel	172.78	573.15	.....	240.25	986.18
Whisky	3,245.45	1,497.46	686.46	3,338.14	8,767.51
Wine	886.19	314.82	.....	852.69	2,053.70
Wire cloth	801.96	.....	.....	1,535.56	2,337.52
Wool	53,523.49	.....	.....	21,032.07	74,555.56
Woolen cloth	5,170.59	7,646.27	2,518.76	5,891.61	21,227.23
Total	233,832.97	234,924.22	230,540.78	191,974.99	891,272.96

D.—*Value of declared exports from the consular district of Leith, Scotland, to the United of America, &c.*—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for year.
	Dec. 31, 1887.	Mar. 31, 1888.	June 30, 1888.	Sept. 30, 1888.	
U. S. consular agency, galashiels (a dependency of Leith):					
British woolens	.....	$4,125.98	.....	.....	$4,125.98
English worsteds	$93.72	.....	.....	.....	93.72
Hosiery	3,525.11	.....	$194.29	$4,867.33	8,586.73
Scotch tweeds	71,884.67	54,879.97	27,584.80	83,863.49	238,212.93
Whisky	.....	174.62	.....	.....	174.62
Wool	1,436.04	.....	.....	.....	1,436.04
Wool-scouring machine	.....	248.68	.....	.....	248.68
Total	76,939.54	59,429.25	27,779.09	88,730.82	252,878.70
RECAPITULATION.					
Leith consulate, total exports as above	233,832.97	234,924.22	230,540.78	191,974.99	891,272.96
Galashiels consular agency, total exports as above	76,939.54	59,429.25	27,779.09	88,730.82	252,878.70
From this consular district during 1887-'88	310,772.51	294,353.47	258,319.87	280,705.81	1,144,151.66
From this consular district during preceding year	208,063.60	195,443.93	200,198.13	206,546.07	805,151.73
Increase	101,808.91	98,909.52	58,121.74	80,159.74	338,999.91

I am constrained to reiterate what I said in my annual report last year relative to the items and quantities of imports and exports, as the same conditions exist which tend to make that portion of this report not as satisfactory as I would wish, but I have used every means to have it attain to that degree of perfection which is desirable.

For the purpose of comparison with the annual returns of previous years I have compiled the foregoing returns in precisely similar form, and for same periods as they have been hitherto. Nevertheless the imports and exports shown in Tables A and B do not represent the entire imports and exports of the port of Leith; the variety in each case is much greater, and the aggregate quantities are correspondingly so. The articles and quantities set forth on those forms are copied from an extract thereof, supplied from the office of the Leith harbor and docks commission, and are correct so far as they go; but a complete list or abstract of the kind can not be obtained from that source.

In illustration of the great variety and the large quantities of articles imported into Leith and exported from it, I subjoin copy of a statement issued by the commissioner for the harbor and docks of Leith, for the year ending May 16, 1887 (the latest published), showing the articles on which dues had been paid during the year.

The very unsatisfactory unit of tons in reckoning all the articles in said statement is made necessary from the fact that the only record of imports and exports kept by the Leith harbor and docks commission is estimated in tonnage. I deem it necessary to say, further, that while little idea of the quantity and value of certain articles can be arrived at through their weight, yet the unit of value of many of the articles named is correctly given in tonnage only, and the statement as a whole is adopted as the only available means of conveying the information desired.

The harbor and docks commission should not be confounded with the customs, as the customs duty, or tariff, would not reach any of the items referred to in the statement except tea, coffee, prepared fruit, beer, spirits, and wines.

WILLOUGHBY WALLING,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Leith, October 27, 1888.

General imports and exports at Leith in year ending May 16, 1887. (From abstract of the accounts of the port of Leith.)

[NOTE.—The rates charged on goods inward or outward at Leith vary from 1 penny 3 farthings to 1 shilling and 6 pence per ton.]

Goods.	Imported.	Exported.
I.—*Goods paying at least £25 of rates.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Ale, beer, and porter	4,670	34,640
Alum	1,652	129
Alum waste	1,071	.....
Alumina, sulphate of	97	.....
Ammonia	602	16,752
Bacon and pork	1,552	473
Bark	1,385	27
Barytes	1,767	1,093
Bichrome	.....	1,276
Biscuits, common and fancy	203	809
Bleaching powder	3,050	17
Bones	1,997	241
Bones, dissolved	349	1,600
Bone meal, dust, etc	3,609	1,445
Books	109	2,870
Bottles	1,600	1,065
Bricks, fire-clay, etc	5	4,395
Butter and butterine	11,547	836
Butcher meat, canned	755	85
Cake (whole or ground), rape, linseed, etc	14,592	1,463
Casks, empty	2,882	686
	Number.	*Number.*
Cattle, etc:		
Bulls, cows, and oxen	2,334	24
Calves	27	6
Sheep	47,396	48
Lambs	4,307	2,271
Deer	1	.....
Dogs	24	49
Horses and ponies	518	197
Pigs	16	3
Stags	4	.....
Total	54,627	2,598
	Tons.	*Tons.*
Cement	16,633	2,367
Cheese	2,344	281
Clay, china and pipe, etc	8,397	60
Coal and coal dust	20,403	252,611
Confections	197	689
Copper	393	629
Grain:		
Barley	68,483	5,453
Barley, pot or hulled	.....	1,697
Beans	3,551	521
Bere or bigg	11	.....
Indian corn	23,311	548
Lentils	73	4
Peas	7,830	238
Rye	8,963	794
Tares	692	65
Malt	65	3,436
Oats	28,956	382
Peas, split	2	1,512
Wheat	72,781	6,879
Cork	795	458
Cork shavings	831	278
Cotton, raw	2,128	2,093
Cottons, etc	116	679
Dextrine	369	424
Drapery	393	927
Drugs	651	201
Earthenware	324	916
Eggs	3,553	85
Esparto fiber	27,800	1,200
Farina	2,460	2,102
Fish:		
Fresh	655	236
Salted, dry	3,272	896
Flax	7,381	296

Goods.	Imported.	Exported.
I.—*Goods paying at least £25 of rates.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Flour:		
Corn	6	94
Dust, sharps, and bran	281	5,356
Paring meal, etc	41	1,327
Wheaten	45,417	17,078
Floor cloth and linoleum	2,372	2,237
Fruit:		
Apples	4,636	105
Cherries and currants	398	3
Oranges	745	153
Pears	465	6
Plums	2,408	53
Other kinds	1,698	112
Furniture	809	197
Glass:		
Window	574	50
Hollow	1,365	180
Other kinds	116	23
Glucose	1,629	936
Granite stones:		
Polished	725	306
Ground	247	763
Guano	5,509	1,572
Gunpowder, etc	4	547
Hardware	444	80
Hay	2,634	68
Hemp	5,211	690
Herring:		
In barrels	5,543	7,460
In cases	203	30
Hides	168	918
Hoops, wooden	742	172
Hops	1,267	11
Ice	2,898	13
India-rubber manufactures	84	913
Iron and steel:		
Bar, bolt, rod, etc	3,728	12,155
Castings	217	424
Castings, in pipes, etc	1,573	2,932
Iron-work	4,537	1,103
Machinery	356	1,878
Pig iron	10,336	66,754
Jute manufactures	285	2,827
Lard	2,849	1,157
Lead:		
Pipes and sheet	776	628
Black, red, etc	2,506	1,849
Pig	1,185	406
Shot	107	66
Locust beans	1,539	27
Manures, chemical, etc	2,418	597
Matches	398	26
Meal:		
Oat and barley	321	1,765
Feeding, etc	1,084	2,169
Moldings	343	18
Nitrate of soda	7,921	2,078
Oil:		
Mineral	1,036	24,067
Olive, in flasks	10	.....
Vegetable and animal	9,907	8,[illegible]6
Ore, burnt	5	3,826
Paints and colors	1,413	1,064
Paper, including pasteboard, etc	2,691	17,231
Paraffine scale and wax	361	2,601
Peat bedding	3,169	11
Petroleum and residuum	259	1,910
Phosphate rock	3,726	.....
Potash	1,128	437
Potash, prussiate of, etc	207	214
Provisions, preserved	529	186
Pulp, wood, etc	3,[illegible]51	[illegible]51
Pyrites or sulphur ore	6,[illegible]79	[illegible]00

General imports and exports at Leith in the year ending May 16, 1887, *etc.*—Continued.

Goods.	Imported.	Exported.	Goods.	Imported.	Exported.
I.—*Goods paying at least £25 of rates*—Continued.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	I.—*Goods paying at least £25 of rates*—Continued.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Rags	6,865	1,543	Tar:		
Rice	3,471	317	Vegetable	558	216
Ropes	261	1,294	Coal	8	785
Rosin	506	329	Tea	4,178	189
Salt:			Thread	4	4,187
Refined	648	265	Tow	900	304
Waste and rock	6,176	2,923	Treacle	2,223	152
Sand	4,637	225	Vegetables:		
Seeds:			Carrots	1,901	86
Clover and grass	2,601	4,297	Onions	7,088	222
Cotton	3,304	623	Potatoes	1,121	2,465
Linseed	5,718	851	Other kinds	976	51
Other kinds	1,380	330	Whelks and mussels	559	517
Sewing machines	53	1,796	Whiting	2,322	246
Sewing-machine stands	1	1,383	Woods:		
Skins:			Logs, deals, etc	64,440	1,843
Rabbit, hare, etc	.....	137	Lathwood and firewood	6,283	98
Sheep and lamb, etc	886	29	Other kinds	424	246
Slates	2,214	20	Staves	3,819	338
Slate slabs	218	3	Woodware	111	13
Soap:			Wool	2,376	212
Hard and soft	196	418	Woolen goods or cloth	239	109
Perfumed	151	.....	Yarn:		
Soda	2,862	801	Hemp and tow	2,575	279
Soda ash	683	157	Other kinds	5,731	2,897
Soda, caustic	596	.....	Zinc and zinc goods	1,232	733
Spelter	1,584	843	Miscellaneous	628	265
Spirits and wines:				*Number.*	*Number.*
In casks	4,736	4,800	Miscellaneous packages	29,503	68,480
In cases	1,409	1,329			
Starch	710	262	Total	779,801	621,191
Stones:					
Causeway, etc	5,351	257	II.—*Goods paying less than £25 of rates.*		
Grind, hearth, etc	667	485			
Litho	65	6	Miscellaneous (embracing over 400 classes or articles of goods)	24,471	15,115
Straw	7,236	116			
Sugar	67,959	15,328			
Superphosphate of lime	2,936	1,427	Grand total	803,772	636,306
Syrup	1,017	1,425			
Tallow	746	2,471			

BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN EUROPE.

GIBRALTAR.

REPORT BY CONSUL SPRAGUE FOR THE YEAR 1888.

NAVIGATION AND COMMERCE.

In addition to my last report upon the navigation and commerce of Gibraltar, I can on this occasion offer but little information that could possibly prove of any material utility to further American commercial interests in this quarter.

American shipping.—No merchant vessels flying our flag have entered this port during the past quarter, and the table exhibiting the extent of the general navigation of Gibraltar, which accompanies the present report, shows that they have been few in number during the year ended the 30th ultimo, and consisting chiefly of pleasure yachts owned by some of our wealthiest citizens.

American produce.—The importations in American produce have been regular and quite sufficient to meet local demands.

Tobacco.—I can not, however, report any improvement in the tobacco trade, which traffic continues to be seriously curtailed, on account of the existing stringent local regulations which the British authorities have imposed upon the weed on its sortie from this fortress, with the sole object of favoring the interests of the Spanish Government.

Flour.—Gibraltar was for many years past in the habit of drawing its supplies of flour chiefly from Marseilles, and partly from the United States. In 1884 and 1885, Marseilles was visited by cholera, and for some time Gibraltar was prevented from importing supplies from that French market. It therefore became absolutely necessary for importers of this important article of food to recur to other quarters for flour, and London was thought of as possibly the nearest and most convenient market. Since then, London has given Gibraltar the greatest portion of its supplies of flour, and equal in quality to the best French flour $\frac{CO}{S}$, and at less cost; at least this has been the case up to the present.

It is difficult to account for it. Every effort has been made by the Marseilles people to compete with London, but so far without success. Why London should be able to undersell Marseilles I can not well understand, unless the English millers conduct their business on a more extensive scale, and with greater economy than the French, to enable them to furnish supplies on better terms. Labor must certainly be cheaper in France, and the freight on flour is about the same from Marseilles to Gibraltar as from London to Gibraltar. Neither can the duty lately imposed on foreign wheat landed in France affect the cost of French flour, since a drawback is obtained when the flour produced from it is exported to foreign markets. Can it be that machinery is more perfect and more economically worked in England?

The fact remains that London has now nearly monopolized the Gibraltar flour trade for qualities equivalent to the Marseilles $\frac{CO}{S}$, and to-day flour from Marseilles is almost excluded from the market. Algeria has also suspended its usual shipments to it. What arrives here from England is styled English flour, supposed to be the produce of English mills, but I doubt whether it is produced altogether from English wheat—probably American and Indian wheat come in for a large share.

The finest qualities of flour at present here consists chiefly of American, but even in this case there is the remarkable fact that the supplies come from London and not from New York direct to this port. I am informed that London can land flour at Gibraltar at cheaper rates than if imported direct from New York. Low rates of freight from New York to London have probably enabled London shippers to afford paying another freight from London to Gibraltar. It would seem that this double freight has amounted to less money than the single freight from New York to Gibraltar.

Last year was an ordinary year for the sale of flour in this market; there was demand only for the requirements of Gibraltar and the neighborhood of Spain, to a moderate extent. Portugal no longer obtains supplies of flour from Gibraltar. The general opinion at present tends toward a revival in the demands for American flour and foreign cereals in general, as we enter the winter season, as the wants of the neighboring Spanish district are likely then to increase considerably, since recent rains and thunder storms have caused serious damage to the crops in the south of Spain, especially in the provinces of Almeria and Granada, several of their districts having been inundated through the overflowing of rivers, thereby destroying a large portion of the crops of grain and fruits, besides causing much distress throughout the land.

Refined petroleum.—The difficulty which has been experienced for sometime past, at New York, to ship small parcels of refined petroleum, under 5,000 cases, by any one vessel bound to this port, has so far enabled two of the principal dealers here to almost control this market for the sale of American petroleum, which has induced one of the largest retail grocers here to look elsewhere for his supplies. He has given his attention to Russian petroleum, and has recently imported 1,000 cases direct from Odessa by steam-ship. Another party has also just received on consignment a lot of 500 cases from the same quarter, intended for sale here. It is reported that this parcel comes from the wells of Batoum, said to be chiefly under the control of the Messrs. Rothschild, who are establishing depots wherever the article is salable to any extent.

It is pretended that this Russian petroleum so far meets the wants of consumers in a satisfactory manner, and at a fraction under what American descriptions are selling at present; admitting, however, that the article is not so neatly packed as that which comes from the United States.

Economy in freight and shipping charges, together with the facilities offering to ship even small quantities at any one time direct to this port from the Black Sea, render it probable that these supplies, if repeated, may in the future somewhat interfere with American importations by creating increased competition in the sale of the article here, to the prejudice of our own production. In fact, this Russian petroleum has lately been offered at four pence, British currency, per imperial gallon, deliverable from ships' tanks in this port; but the heavy expenses and rigorous police restrictions attending the handling of the article here have, so far, prevented any operations of this nature being carried out.

Proposed dry-dock.—Viscount Sidmouth, some months ago, made a motion in the Lords relative to the necessity of the nation possessing a dry-dock at Gibraltar, and he pointed out the disastrous results which might arise to the fleets if Great Britain

were suddenly involved in war. It is now stated, on almost reliable information, that though permission has been solicited from Government by private enterprise to construct a dry-dock, it is the present intention of the British Government to undertake the construction of one and exercise sole control over it. Should the dock not be required for Government purposes, then it may be used by the mercantile navies, should occasion require it, on payment.

Fortifications, etc.—The construction of citadels on the summit of the Rock is being proceeded with. The present operations consist in leveling the Rock by blasting with gunpowder. The working party is composed chiefly of men from the royal engineer corps, who are at present quartered or encamped in the vicinity of the works.

From what I can gather, it would seem as if the 8-inch rifled cannon was at the present moment the favorite arm used for strengthening the defenses of this fortress, which gun throws a shot of about 224 pounds weight, and is easily worked for quick and effective firing. The mounting of guns of heavier caliber, especially the 100-ton gun, seems to be now somewhat in disfavor on account of the many requisites which the loading and handling of such a heavy piece of ordnance demand.

All guns of the old smooth-bore pattern are being returned to England, and their removal for that purpose from the different districts on the Rock has already commenced.

HORATIO J. SPRAGUE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Gibraltar, October, 1888.

Return of wine, spirits, tobacco, and liquids imported into Gibraltar in the year 1887 was as follows:

Wine: 840 botassos; 622 pipes; 291 hogsheads; 84 tierces; 1,010 quarter casks; 1,481, kegs. Total estimated at 2,198 pipes. *Spirits:* Rum, 19,991 imperial gallons; gin, 35,590 imperial gallons; brandy, 70,534 imperial gallons; cordial, 592 imperial gallons; total, 126,707 imperial gallons; *porter, ale, etc.*, 6,379 hogsheads; 2,704 tierces; 4,677 quarter casks; 307 kegs; 2,318 dozens; *Tobacco:* American, 823 hogsheads, and about 49,823 hundred weight in various packages, much of which consisted of German, Hungarian, Indian, and South American tobacco.

Return of wine, spirits, and tobacco exported from Gibraltar during the year 1887 was as follows:

Wine: 28 botassos, 35 pipes, 42 hogsheads, 30 tierces, 698 quarter casks, 723 kegs, and about 5,784 gallons in packages. *Spirits:* 242 botassos, 138 pipes, 143 hogsheads, 490 tierces, 42 quarter casks, 45 kegs; total, including cordials, 99,182 gallons. *Tobacco:* 35 hogsheads, and about 21,022 hundred weight in various packages, and consisting of various descriptions, imported from the United States, Germany, Hungary, India, and South America.

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Gibraltar to the United States during the four quarters of the year ended September 30, 1888.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total for the year.
	Dec. 31, 1887.	Mar. 31, 1888.	June 30, 1888.	Sept. 30, 1888.	
Moorish earthenware articles ...	$98. 50	.....	.....	.....	$98. 50
Wine.....	.....	.....	$186. 00	.....	186. 00
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	284. 50

Navigation at the port of Gibraltar for the year ending September 30, 1888.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
		No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Austro-Hungarian		60		8		59		8	
Belgian		10				10			
British		4,682		145		4,671		139	
Danish		40		11		40		10	
Dutch		40		7		39		6	
French		240		19		237		18	
German Confederation		85		7		83		6	
Greek		64				64			
Italian		39		39		37		34	
Norwegian		177		23		172		18	
Portuguese		4		14		4		12	
Russian		12		13		12		13	
Spanish		276		32		271		29	
Swedish		35		20		34		17	
Turkish		8		1		8		1	
United States of America.	8 from United States. 1 from England 1 from Portugal 1 from France 1 from Spain 1 from Sicily 1 from Algeria	*4	1,836.10	†5	2,859.38	*4	1,836.10	†5	2,859.38
Total		5,778		344		5,745		316	

* Yachts. † 1 a yacht.

Return of the population, marriages, births, deaths, etc., at Gibraltar during the year 1887.

Description.	Population.		
	Civil.	Military.	Total.
Area in quare miles			1½
Males	7,762	4,753	12,515
Females	7,887	857	8,744
Aliens and resident strangers, not included in foregoing			2,732
Population to the square mile			11,338.1
Births	487	123	610
Marriages	147	21	168
Deaths	534	51	585
Population distributed—			
Town districts, males, 2,188; females, 374		2,562	
South districts, males, 2,574; females, 330		2,904	
North front and Catalan Bay, males, 452; females, 21		473	

Civil establishment for the year 1887, paid by the colony.

	Pesetas.
Civil establishment	606,591.96
Contingent expenditure	238,480.96
Judicial establishment	70,529.50
Contingent expenditure	4,683.48
Ecclesiastical	25,219.92
Contingent expenditure	
Miscellaneous expenditure	236,142.50
Pensions	57,342.59
Grand total	1,328,990.93

MALTA.

REPORT BY VICE-CONSUL EYNAUD.

NAVIGATION.

The absence of all quarantine restrictions in or against this island, and the general improvement in shipping throughout 1888, produced a revival in our trade, the arrivals in our harbor and the importation of the articles enumerated in this review showing, with few exceptions, a marked increase over former years.

COAL.

The total importation in 1888 amounted to 589,071 tons, viz: 518,623 tons from South Wales, 47,139 tons from the North Country, 23,159 tons from the Mersey, and 150 tons from Antwerp. The imports of coal for a series of years past were as follows:

	Tons.		Tons.
1887	379,968	1882	557,439
1886	506,322	1881	456,955
1885	618,796	1880	374,036
1884	529,204	1879	343,803
1883	582,975	1878	350,042

The arrivals in our harbors in 1888 were as follows: 153 men of war, 4,341 merchant steamers, 1,532 merchant sailing vessels, and 37 steam and sailing yachts, making a total of 6,063, against a total of 4,046 in 1887, 5,079 in 1886, 5,992 in 1885, 5,525 in 1884, 5,974 in 1883, 6,675 in 1882, 5,890 in 1881, 4,962 in 1880, and 5,043 in 1879.

The mercantile steamers arrived in 1888 were as follows:

Flag.	Number.	Tons.	Flag.	Number.	Tons.
British	3,702	4,600,090	Roumanian	3	270
Italian	173	89,398	Dutch	2	1,712
French	172	175,105	Chinese	2	1,412
Norwegian	80	75,395	Russian	2	1,385
German	72	60,419	Spanish	1	1,544
Austro-Hungarian	42	37,217	Egyptian	1	160
Greek	38	32,017	Japanese	1	105
Ottoman	27	31,771			
Belgian	19	22,331	Total	4,341	5,134,096
Danish	4	3,707			

Against a total of 2,857 in 1887, measuring 3,301,987 tons register, of which 2,368 were British; 3,604 in 1886, measuring 4,334,270 tons register, of which 3,023 were British; 4,424 in 1885, measuring 5,150,323 tons register, of which 3,846 were British; 3,853 in 1884, measuring 4,391,548 tons register, of which 3,346 were British; 4,228 in 1883, measuring 4,675,231 tons register, of which 3,675 were British; 4,625 in 1882, measuring 4,821,487 tons register, of which 3,847 were British; and 3,885 in 1881, measuring 3,681,725 tons register, of which 3,175 were British.

Of the 1,532 merchant sailing-vessels arrived in 1888, measuring 125,749 tons register, 936 were Italian, measuring 41,345 tons, and 280 Greek, measuring 53,728 tons. In 1887, 1,045 merchant sailing-vessels arrived, measuring 92,887 tons. In 1886, 1,257 merchant sailing-vessels arrived, measuring 106,193 tons; in 1885, 1,380, measuring 125,645 tons; in 1884, 1,528, measuring 132,944 tons; in 1883, 1,579, measuring 152,673 tons; in 1882, 1,789, measuring 116,083 tons; and in 1881, 1,728, measuring 179,072 tons.

Included in the above arrivals in 1888, the following were connected with American trade, viz: Three sailing vessels brought full cargoes, and one a part cargo, of petroleum for this port. One sailing vessel loaded at a port east of Malta, put into Malta on its way to Baltimore. Five steamers from China, Japan, and Java, bound for New York, called here. Four steamers loaded in the United States, called here and proceeded farther east with the same cargoes. Five steamers left Malta in ballast to load in other Mediterranean ports for the United States. The only vessels *under* the American flag which arrived in 1888 were two steam yachts.

AMERICAN LEAF TOBACCO.

A considerable quantity of cheap cigars is made here, and as they are required to be strong, tobacco of Kentucky and Virginia growth is the most adapted for their use. It should be dark and dark chestnut in color, and not less than two or three years old. We can not take the fine grades of those states either, as the cigars have to be sold very cheap, hence every economy has to be used in manufacturing them; three-fourths fillers and one-fourth binders and wrappers are the proportion, but when leaf is moderate in price, medium to good leafy lugs are the most remunerative to import, and when low class fillers are more abundant and cheap we require a larger proportion of common leaf to medium wrapper.

We had a comparatively large stock at the commencement of 1888, the accumulations of previous receipts which would account for the decrease in the quantity imported last year, as compared to that received in the preceding year. Business in leaf tobacco can not be described as altogether satisfactory, the demand having been slack and prices low throughout 1888. Our supplies in 1888 were principally drawn from England or via England and France. Our stock at present consists largely of fillers and common to good lugs. The following are the particulars of the importations of leaf in 1888, viz:

Whence imported.	Hogsheads.	Cases or bales.	Whence imported.	Hogsheads.	Cases or bales.
From or via England	215	218	From Gibraltar	3	16
From or via France	180	277	From Antwerp	.....	101
From or via Italy	79	15			
From the United States	32	3	Total	509	630

All American leaf, against 810 hogsheads, 385 cases and bales in 1887; 1,127 hogsheads, 570 cases and bales in 1886; 602 hogsheads, 579 cases and bales in 1885; 120 hogsheads, 415 cases and bales in 1884; 1,632 hogsheads, 515 cases and bales in 1883; 892 hogsheads, 471 cases and bales in 1882; 788 hogsheads, 338 cases and bales in 1881; 1,076 hogsheads, 195 cases in 1880; 1,433 hogsheads, 111 cases in 1879, and 874 hogsheads, 362 cases in 1878.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

Cavendish, etc., for chewing and smoking, opened in 1888 with a small but fair demand for plug tobacco, but business became very slack at the close, although prices were all in favor of buyers. The importations in 1888 exceeded those of 1887 by 761 cases, but were somewhat below the average. They consisted of 1,572 cases from or via England, 482 cases from the United States, 17 cases from or via Gibraltar; 17 cases from or via Antwerp—making a total of 2,088 cases, against 1,327 in 1887, 2,211 in 1886, 2,740 in 1885, 2,124 in 1884, 1,632 in 1883, 3,175 in 1882, 2,098 in 1881, 2,754 in 1880, 2,477 in 1879, and 2,163 in 1878.

CIGARS.

There were imported 318 cases in 1888; against 331 cases in 1887, 382 cases in 1886, 325 cases in 1885, 449 cases in 1884, 598 in 1883, 842 in 1882, 252 in 1881, 228 in 1880, and 197 in 1879. Only a few cases were received from the East Indies and Havana, the bulk being of German manufacture.

REFINED PETROLEUM.

This market only takes refined in cases. Every description of oil, however, could hitherto be imported here, but the local government now proposes to forbid the importation of such petroleum or other oil as will give off an inflammable vapor at a temperature of less than 76° Fahr. The stock in depot on January 2, 1888, was 19,333 cases; imported in 1888, 118,972; delivered in 1888, 67,922; stock on January 3, 1889, 70,383.

In 1888 the imports consisted of 52,742 cases "Atlantic" and 12,088 cases "Radiant" brands (American) and 54,142 cases from Batoum (Russian).

Although the Russian oil imported here competes successfully with the American in respect to price, it is much inferior to the latter in point of light, cleanliness, and packing. The importations for 1887 to 1882, both years included, were, respectively, in cases: 36,858, 56,685, 64,682, 42,063, 60,923, and 34,490.

ALCOHOL.

The importations in 1888 amounted to 2,660 barrels, butts, and hogsheads (German, Swedish, Austrian, or other Continental distilling), estimated to contain 169,790 gallons, against a total in 1887 of 164,310 gallons, in 1886 of 91,320 gallons, in 1885 of 83,915 gallons, and in 1884 of 82,080 gallons. In 1888 211,940 gallons (old measure), spirits, including liquors, were entered for local consumption and paid duty, while in 1887 the entries were 226,415 gallons.

WHEATEN FLOUR.

Notwithstanding that the duty on wheat and flour continues to afford some protection to millers in the island, the importation of flour in 1888 was somewhat greater than that in the former year. The bulk, as before, was received from the Danube, The importations were:

Description.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.
Danube ..... bags..	21,627	23,733	5,380	.....
America ..... bags and barrels..	2,430	3,084	3,354	3,213
France ..... do....	260	373	488	489
Trieste ..... do....	1,939	193	593	177
Algeria ..... do....	249	.....	35	160
Egypt ..... do....	731	.....	.....	.....
Total	26,336	27,383	9,850	4,039

In 1888 99,106 quarters hard wheat and 4,467,050 pounds of wheaten flour and macaroni were entered for local consumption and paid duty. In the preceding year the entries were 101,642 quarters hard wheat and 4,374,450 pounds of wheaten flour and macaroni.

LARD.

There was a slight increase in the importations of 1888 as compared to previous years, viz: 2,477 packages, all American, in 1888, as against 2,343 packages in 1887, 1,656 in 1886, 1,138 in 1885, 1,168 in 1884, 760 in 1883, 1,320 in 1882, 1,225 in 1881, and 1,960 in 1880.

HAM AND BACON,

To the amount of 571 packages, principally American, were imported in 1888, against 600 in 1887, 1,029 in 1866, 1,043 in 1885, 1,927 in 1884, 983 in 1883, 1,623 in 1882, 960 in 1881, and 730 in 1880.

CHEESE.

We received 4,346 boxes in 1888, all, with trifling exceptions, American, via England. The receipts in 1887 were 3,786 boxes; in 1886, 4,374 boxes; in 1885, 5,020 boxes; in 1884, 2,852; in 1883, 2,625; in 1882, 4,005; in 1881, 2,951; and in 1880, 2,332.

BUTTER AND BUTTERINE.

There was a slight falling off in the importations in 1888 as compared to those of the last three years, viz: 7,512 firkins and kegs in 1888, against 8,546 in 1887, 10,752 in 1886, 7,662 in 1885, 4,764 in 1884, 4,748 in 1883, 4,035 in 1882, 4,364 in 1881, 2,828 in 1880—all from England, but mostly of American manufacture.

FLORIDA WATER.

In 1888, 6,050 dozen bottles were imported against 5,530 dozen in 1887; 9,518 in 1886; 4,434 in 1885; 4,317 in 1884; 7,925 in 1883, and 6,580 in 1882.

CLEANED RICE.

The prices of wheat having remained comparatively low throughout 1888, the importation of rice was in consequence small—9,686 bags, of two hundred weight each, having been received in 1888, against 16,053 bags in 1887; 15,251 in 1886; 12,446 in 1885; 8,041 in 1884; 12,266 in 1883; 31,500 in 1882; 22,622 in 1881, and 27,914 in 1880. Of the imports last year 4,000 bags of rice were received direct from Burmah, the remainder coming via England.

COFFEE.

There was a considerable increase in the receipts in 1888 over those of the former year, though yet below those of previous years, viz: 4,343 bags, principally Brazilian in 1888 against 1,128 bags in 1887; 5,193 in 1886; 12,619 in 1885; 4,686 in 1884; 9,868 in 1883, and 11,737 in 1882.

CODFISH.

There were 9,844 quintals imported in 1888, of which 1,453 quintals arrived in the latter part of last season, the remainder being this season's fish, nearly all shore dry. The first cargo this season arrived on October 16, and sold well, but the last two cargoes, one of them sea damaged, came on together. The demand this season has been disappointing. Prices are feebly sustained, while the season for consumption of this fish is far advanced. The receipts in 1887 were 6,402 quintals; in 1886, 8,715; in 1885, 4,601; in 1884, 10,702; in 1883, 8,594; in 1882, 4,393; in 1881, 1,200, and in 1880, 1,087.

PICKLED SALMON.

The trade was fairly satisfactory at the finish of last season, 522½ tierces were imported in 1888, principally at the beginning of the year. Business in this article has been restricted this season, dealers being unwilling to pay the prices asked for it. There were 286 tierces imported in 1887; 702 in 1886; 447 in 1885, and 579½ in 1884.

OLIVE-OIL.

Our stock consists of 126,856 gallons. The quantity entered for local consumption in 1888 was 358,953 gallons. I quote clear oil £34 3*s.* 4*d.* per ton of 300 American gallons, f. o. b.

LOCAL CONSUMPTION.

The following quantities of articles subject to duty were withdrawn from bond and dues paid for local consumption in 1888:

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Wheat ..... bushels..	792, 848	Potatoes ..... pounds..	14, 365, 575
Beans ..... do....	124, 120	Superior wines ..... gallons..	14, 265
Indian corn ..... do....	1, 208	Inferior wines ..... do....	2, 949, 165
Barley ..... do....	26, 736	Alcohol and spirituous liquors. do....	211, 940
Other pulse ..... do....	22, 196	Beer ..... do	694, 562
Wheaten flour, etc ..... pounds..	4, 467, 050	Bullocks ..... head..	13, 082
Locust beans ..... do....	5, 468, 750	Horses and mules ..... do....	728
Cotton seed ..... do....	6, 915, 825	Olive-oil ..... gallons..	358, 953

C. BREED EYNAUD,
Vice-Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Malta, March 12, 1889.

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